

MEETING 12

TENSES REVIEW (PART 1)

A. Learning Objectives

In this session, we are going to review about Tenses. There twelve types of Tenses; they are *Simple Present*, *Simple Past*, *Simple Future*, *Present Continuous*, *Past Continuous*, *Future Continuous*, *Present Perfect*, *Past Perfect*, *Future Perfect*, *Present Perfect Continuous*, *Past Perfect Continuous*, and *Future Perfect Continuous*. However, in this section, we are only going to discuss six tenses, while the other six will be in the next section. At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

- 12.1 create sentence using *Simple Present*,
- 12.2 create sentence using *Simple Past*,
- 12.3 create sentence using *Simple Future*,
- 12.4 create sentence using *Present Continuous*,
- 12.5 create sentence using *Past Continuous*, and
- 12.6 create sentence using *Future Continuous*.

B. Material Description

1. Simple Present

1.1 The Function of Simple Present

Simple Present is used to talk about things in general. It is also used to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. In other words, when we are talking about habitual activity, general truth, or fact, we use Simple Present.

1.2 The Pattern of Simple Present

Simple Present can be applied by using Verb or To Be. In this part, we are going to discuss the pattern of Simple Present by using Verb or To Be.

1.2.1 Simple Present with Verb

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Simple Present uses Verb 1 with the ending –s/-es. The usage of ending –s/-es depends on subjects used in the sentence. Study the

following examples.

Subject	Verb	Complement
I, We, You, They	work	in the office
He, She, It	works	

From the examples, it can be seen that the pattern of Simple Present which can be applied is as follows:

SUBJECT + VERB 1 (-s/-es) + COMPLEMENT

The verb used in Simple Present is Verb 1. For subject *he, she, it*, this verb can be ended by using *-es*. When the verb is ended by ***-ch, -sh, -x, -o, -ss, or -zz***, the verb can be added *-es*.

For example,

catch – catches mix – mixes pass – passes
brush – brushes do – does fizz – fizzes

Besides the ending *-s/es*, there is another ending for the verb in Simple Present; it is the ending *-ies*. This kind of ending is applied when the last letter of the verb is *-y*, and the letter before the *-y* is consonant.

For example,

reply – ***replies*** try – ***tries*** envy – ***envies***
study – ***studies*** cry – ***cries*** fly – ***flies***

Then, when the last letter of the verb is *-y*, and the letter before the *-y* is vowel (vocal), it is only added *-s*.

For example,

play – ***plays*** say – ***says*** buy – ***buys***
pray – ***prays*** enjoy – ***enjoys*** pay – ***pays***

For examples,

- He *replies* the customer's email every day.
- My friends *teach* computer at school on Monday.

- Some students *check* the network regularly.

b. Negative Form

In Simple Present, we use *do not (don't)* or *does not (doesn't)* to make negative sentence. Study the following examples.

I, You, They, We	<i>don't</i>	<i>work</i>	in the office.
He, She, It	<i>doesn't</i>		

In the examples above, we can see that *don't/doesn't* is followed by Verb 1 (without the ending –s/-es). The pattern of negative sentence in Simple Present can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + DOESN'T / DON'T + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I *don't* use the new software.
- He *doesn't* wash his dirty clothes every two days.
- Bani and Dina *don't* sleep late every night.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

In interrogative sentence, we use *do* or *does* to make question in Simple Present. Study the following sentences.

<i>Do</i>	I / you / they / we	<i>work</i>	in the office?
<i>Does</i>	he / she / it		

Based on the examples above, we can see that the verb used is Verb 1 (without –s/-es). Then, the pattern of the interrogative form in Simple Present is as follows:

DO / DOES + SUBJECT + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Do*** you ***know*** the password?
- ***Does*** she ***live*** here?

- **Does** Tommy **scan** his laptop regularly?

1.2.2 Simple Present with To Be

To Be has two main functions; they are as auxiliary verbs or as main verb. In this part, we are going to discuss To Be as main verbs in Simple Present.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Besides using Verb 1 in Simple Present, we can also use To Be Present; they are *is / am / are*. They are not followed by verb, but they are directly followed by complement, such as *a noun, and adjective, a prepositional phrase*. The pattern of using To Be Present is as follows:

Subject	To Be	Complement
He / She / It	<i>is</i>	<i>a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase</i>
They / We / You	<i>are</i>	
I	<i>am</i>	

For examples,

- Jack **is** a student.
- The students of UNPAM **are** clever.
- I **am** in the computer lab right now.

b. Negative Form

When we want to make negative sentence by using To Be Present, we only need to add “*not*” after the To Be, like as follows:

Subject	To Be	Complement
He / She / It	<i>is not (isn't)</i>	<i>a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase</i>
They / We / You	<i>are not (aren't)</i>	
I	<i>am not</i>	

For examples,

- Tania **is not** a programmer in this office.
- The children **are not** naughty.
- I **am not** at the library.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

We also can make interrogative sentence or question by using To Be Present. We only need to invert the To Be and the subject of the sentence. Study the following pattern.

To Be	Subject	Complement
<i>Is</i>	he / she / it	<i>a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase ?</i>
<i>Are</i>	they / we / you	
<i>Am</i>	I	

For example,

- **Is** Dani a script writer in that movie?
- **Are** the students active during the teaching and learning process?
- **Am** I in the right place?

1.2.3 The Usage of Has and Have in Simple Present

Has and Have can be used either as auxiliary verb or main verb. In Simple Present, both of them are used as main verb. However, we have to pay attention with their usage because sometimes their usage could be confusing.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Here is the pattern of positive sentence using Has and Have in Simple Present.

Subject	Has/Have	Complement
He / She / It	<i>has</i>	<i>a car.</i>

I / They / We / You	<i>have</i>	
---------------------	-------------	--

For examples,

- Gina **has** an appropriate hardware for your PC.
- My brother and I **have** one of the latest Play Station device.
- I **have** a new motherboard to be installed.

b. Negative Form

We can also make negative sentence using Has / Have. We use *doesn't* or *don't*. Here is the pattern of negative sentence using Has and Have in Simple Present.

Subject	Have	Complement
He / She / It	<i>doesn't have</i>	<i>a car.</i>
I / They / We / You	<i>don't have</i>	

For examples,

- Gina **doesn't have** an appropriate hardware for your PC.
- My brother and I **don't have** one of the latest Play Station device.
- I **don't have** a new motherboard to be installed.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

We use do or does to make question using Has and Have. Here is the pattern of interrogative sentence using Has and Have in Simple Present.

Do/Does	Subject	Have	Complement
<i>Does</i>	he / she / it	<i>have</i>	<i>a car?</i>
<i>Do</i>	I / they / we / you	<i>have</i>	

For examples,

- **Does** Gina **have** an appropriate hardware for your PC?

- **Do** my brother and I **have** one of the latest Play Station device?
- **Do** you **have** a new motherboard to be installed?

2. Simple Past

2.1 The Function of Simple Past

The usage of Simple Past refers to an activity or situation which began and ended at a particular time in the past. Like Simple Present, Simple Past can use either *verb* or *to be*.

2.2 The Pattern of Simple Past

Simple Past can be applied by using either Verb or To Be. In this section, we are going to talk about the pattern of Simple Past by using Verb and To Be.

2.2.1 Simple Past with Verb

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In Simple Past, we use Verb 2 (past form) to create the positive sentence. Verb 2 can be applied for all of subjects. Study the following examples.

Subject	Verb 2	Complement
I, We, You, They	described	the thief to the police.
He, She, It		

From the examples, it can be seen that the pattern of Simple Past which can be applied is as follows:

SUBJECT + VERB 2 + COMPLEMENT

Since the verb used in Simple Past is Verb 2, it should be noted that there are two types of verbs; they are regular and irregular verbs.

REGULAR VERBS: The simple past and past participle end in -ed .				English verbs have four principal parts: (1) simple form (2) simple past (3) past participle (4) present participle
SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	
<i>hope</i>	<i>hoped</i>	<i>hoped</i>	<i>hoping</i>	
<i>stop</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>stopping</i>	
<i>listen</i>	<i>listened</i>	<i>listened</i>	<i>listening</i>	
<i>study</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studied</i>	<i>studying</i>	
<i>start</i>	<i>started</i>	<i>started</i>	<i>starting</i>	
IRREGULAR VERBS: The simple past and past participle do not end in -ed .				Some verbs have irregular past forms. Most of the irregular verbs in English are given in the alphabetical list in Chart 2-7, p. 22.
SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	
<i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>	<i>breaking</i>	
<i>come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>coming</i>	
<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>finding</i>	
<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hitting</i>	
<i>swim</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>	<i>swimming</i>	

Figure 12.1. Regular and Irregular Verbs
(Source: Betty S. Azar. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*.)

For examples,

- She **stopped** the company's malfunctional system.
- I **listened** to the music from an online channel last night.
- They **came** into the computer laboratory yesterday.

b. Negative Form

We use *did not (didn't)* in Simple Past to make the negative sentence. In this form, Verb 1 is applied because there is already *didn't* within the sentence. Study the following examples.

Subject	did not (didn't)	Verb 1	Complement
I, We, You, They	didn't	describe	the thief to the police.
He, She, It			

From the examples, it can be seen that the pattern of negative sentence in Simple Past which can be applied is as follows:

SUBJECT + DIDN'T + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- We **didn't fix** our processors appropriately last time.

- Dennis ***didn't use*** this version in his previous computer.
- Some of the students ***didn't prepare*** their flash disk in the last lesson.

b. Interrogative Form (Question)

In forming interrogative form (question) in Simple Past, we use *did*. In this form, Verb 1 is applied because there is already *did* within the interrogative sentence. Study the following examples.

Did	Subject	Verb 1	Complement
<i>Did</i>	I, we, you, they	<i>describe</i>	the thief to the police?
	he, she, it		

According to the examples above, we can see that the pattern of Interrogative sentence in Simple Past which can be applied is as follows:

DID + SUBJECT + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Did*** it ***rain*** this morning?
- ***Did*** you ***use*** Google Meeting in your teaching process last time?
- ***Did*** Reni ***work*** for Microsoft in Seattle in the USA several years ago?

2.2.2 Simple Past with To Be

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Besides using Verb 2 in Simple Past, we are allowed to use To Be Past to make the sentence. There are two To Be Past; they are *was* and *were*. Both of them are not followed by verb, but they are directly followed by complement, such as *a noun, and adjective, a prepositional phrase*. The pattern of using To Be Past is as follows:

Subject	To Be	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>was</i>	<i>a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase</i>
They / We / You	<i>were</i>	

For examples,

- Luffy **was** a skilful IT support five years ago. Now, he is already retired.
- Nammy **was** late in the previous class.
- The children **were** at the park just a few moments ago.

b. Negative Form

We can form negative sentence by using To Be in Simple Past. We only need to use “*not*” after the to be. The pattern of negative sentence using To Be Past is as follows:

Subject	To Be	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>was not</i> <i>(wasn't)</i>	<i>a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase</i>
They / We / You	<i>were not</i> <i>(weren't)</i>	

For examples,

- Nico **wasn't** that skilful to operate the computer.
- You **weren't** in the office to restore the network range yesterday.
- Hp Gaming Headset **wasn't** his favourite headset to use.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

Besides positive and negative sentence, we can also form interrogative sentence (question) by using To Be in Simple Past. We only need to use invert the to be and the subject of the sentence. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) using To Be Past is as follows:

To Be	Subject	Complement
Was	I / he / she / it	a noun / an adjective / a prepositional phrase ?
Were	they / we / you	

For examples,

- **Was** Wendi a diligent student?
- **Were** you in the office to restore the network range yesterday?
- **Was** the network speed in this building fast?

3. Simple Future

3.1 The Function of Simple Future

Simple Future is used to express future plan which includes a prediction, a prior plan, and willingness. Then, there are two ways to form the sentence of Simple Future; they are by using *Will* or *Be Going To*.

3.2 The Pattern of Simple Future

There are two possible ways to construct Simple Future; they are either using *Will* or *Be going to*. Both of them use Verb 1.

3.1.1 Simple Future with Will

Simple Future with *Will* is used to express a prediction and willingness (spontaneous activity). Since *Will* is one of modal auxiliaries, it is followed by Verb 1.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In positive sentence, Simple Future applies *Will* followed by Verb 1. *Will* can be followed by all of subjects. Study the following examples.

Subject	Will	Verb 1	Complement
He / She / It	will	set	the new security system tomorrow.
You / They / We / I			

Based on the example above, the pattern of Simple Future for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The new security system **will protect** our customers better.
- I **will check** the network this week.
- The branch manager **will give** the internet access to us.

b. Negative Form

In Simple Future, when constructing negative sentence, we use “not” after *Will*. The pattern of negative sentence using *Will* is as follows:

Subject	Will	Verb 1	Complement
He / She / It	will not (won't)	set	the new security system tomorrow.
You / They / We / I			

According to the examples above, the pattern of Simple Future for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL NOT + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Hackers **will not get** into the network.
- The new system **won't have** a firewall.
- We **will not open** our branch office in that rural area.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

In Simple Future, to construct interrogative sentence (question), we invert the subject of the sentence and *Will*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) using *Will* is as follows:

Will	Subject	Verb 1	Complement
Will	he / she / it	set	the new security system tomorrow?
	you / they / we / I		

In line with the example above, the pattern of Simple Future for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

WILL + SUBJECT + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Will** we **receive** the server response directly?
- **Will** the payment gateway **check** the buyer's ability to pay?
- **Will** the office **upgrade** the hardware firewall?

3.1.2 Simple Future with Be Going To

Simple Future with *Be going to* is used to express a prediction and a prior plan. *Be going to* is followed by Verb 1.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

To construct positive sentence in Simple Future, we can apply *Be going to* that is followed by Verb 1. In *Be going to*, we use To be (is/am/are). The usage of *Be going to* can be seen in the following example. by all of subjects. Study the following example.

Subject	To Be	Going to	Verb 1	Complement
He / She / It	is	going to	set	the new security system tomorrow.
You / They / We	are			
I	am			

According to the example, the pattern of Simple Future for positive sentence using *Be going to* can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + IS/AM/ARE + GOING TO + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The company ***is going to develop*** E-commerce solutions for small business.
- I ***am going to purchase*** a Dell computer because it is better.
- After the break time, the IT support staff ***is going to reset*** the office's router.

b. Negative Form

In Simple Future, when constructing negative sentence using *Be going to*, we use “not” after *To Be*. The pattern of negative sentence using *Be going to* is as follows:

Subject	To Be	Going to	Verb 1	Complement
He / She / It	<i>is not</i> <i>(isn't)</i>	<i>going to</i>	set	the new security system tomorrow.
You / They / We	<i>are not</i> <i>(aren't)</i>			
I	<i>am not</i>			

According to the examples above, the pattern of Simple Future for negative sentence using *Be going to* can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + IS/AM/ARE + NOT + GOING TO VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Hackers ***are not going to get*** into the network.
- I ***am not going to help*** you to finish the statistics assignment.
- The company's ***not going to provide*** Internet access to all

employees.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

To construct interrogative sentence (question) using *Be going to* in Simple Future, we invert the subject of the sentence and *To be*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) using *be going to* is as follows:

To Be	Subject	Going to	Verb 1	Complement
Is	he / she / it	<i>going to</i>	set	the new security system tomorrow?
Are	you / they / we			
Am	I			

Based on the example above, the pattern of Simple Future for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

IS/AM/ARE + SUBJECT + GOING TO + VERB 1 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Is** Ms. Resti **going to teach** another learning material tonight?
- **Are** people **going to visit** CNN.com to read international news?
- **Is** Harris **going to join** Math.com to practise his math?

4. Present Continuous

4.1 The Function of Present Continuous

Present Continuous expresses an activity which is in progress at the moment of speaking. The action began in the recent past, is continuing at present, and probably end at particular time in the future. It also expresses something generally in progress this week, this month, this year.

4.2 The Pattern of Present Continuous

Basically, in Present Continuous, we use *Verb-ing* (*present participle*) as the main verb.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Present Continuous uses *To be Present (is/am/are)* with *Verb-ing (present participle)*. Study the following examples.

Subject	To Be	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>is</i>	using	the computer now.
You / They / We	<i>are</i>		
I	<i>am</i>		

In line with the examples above, the pattern of Present Continuous for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + IS/AM/ARE + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I ***am installing*** the software right now.
- We ***are working*** at home this week.
- Tony ***is setting*** up a network at the moment.

b. Negative Form

We use “*not*” after *To be* to construct negative sentence in Present Continuous. Study the following sentence.

Subject	To Be	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>is not</i> <i>(isn't)</i>	<i>using</i>	the computer now.
You / They / We	<i>are not</i> <i>(aren't)</i>		
I	<i>am not</i>		

According to the sentence above, the pattern of Present Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + IS/AM/ARE + NOT + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I **am not learning** a new program.
- Diana and Bruce **are not using** Word, but Excel.
- Benny **is not creating** a file right now.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

Constructing interrogative sentence (question) in Present Continuous is by inverting the subject of the sentence and *To be*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) is as follows:

To Be	Subject	Verb-ing	Complement
Is	he / she / it	using	the computer now?
Are	you / they / we		
Am	I		

From the example above, we can see the pattern of Present Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

IS/AM/ARE + SUBJECT + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Is** Ms. Nuna **teaching** another learning material at the moment?
- **Are** people **visiting** openjournal.com to read international news?
- **Is** Henny **presenting** his final project right now?

4.3 Using Present Continuous with Always

It is possible to use “always” in Present Continuous; it is to express complain. Study the following figure.

(a) Mary <i>always leaves</i> for school at 7:45.	In sentences referring to present time, usually the simple present is used with <i>always</i> to describe habitual or everyday activities, as in (a).
(b) Mary <i>is always leaving</i> her dirty socks on the floor for me to pick up! Who does she think I am? Her maid?	In special circumstances, a speaker may use the present progressive with <i>always</i> to complain, i.e., to express annoyance or anger, as in (b).*
(c) I <i>am always/ forever/ constantly picking up</i> Mary's dirty socks!	In addition to <i>always</i> , the words <i>forever</i> and <i>constantly</i> are also used with the present progressive to express annoyance.
(d) I didn't like having Sam for my roommate last year. He <i>was always leaving</i> his dirty clothes on the floor.	<i>Always, forever, and constantly</i> can also be used with the past progressive to express annoyance or anger.

*COMPARE:

- (1) "Mary *is always leaving* her dirty socks on the floor" expresses annoyance.
 (2) "Mary *always leaves* her dirty socks on the floor" is a statement of fact in which the speaker is not necessarily expressing an attitude of annoyance. Annoyance may, however, be shown by the speaker's tone of voice.

Figure 12.1. Using Progressive Verbs with Always to Complain
 (Source: Betty S. Azzar. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*.)

5. Past Continuous

5.1 The Function of Past Continuous

Past Continuous is used to express one action which began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.

5.2 The Pattern of Past Continuous

Basically, Past Continuous is almost same as Present Continuous in term of pattern. The difference is that in Past Continuous, we use *was/were* and *Verb-ing* (present participle) as the main verb.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Past Continuous uses *To be Past (was/were)* with *Verb-ing* (present participle). Study the following examples.

Subject	To Be	Verb-ing	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>was</i>	repairing	the computer at eight o'clock last night.
You / They / We	<i>were</i>		

According to the examples above, the pattern of Past Continuous for affirmative (positive) sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WAS/WERE + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Hyuga **was inserting** an image at this time yesterday.
- They **were burning** CDs at 8 p.m. on lasy Monday.
- I **was working** on the web design when you called me last night.

b. Negative Form

We use “*not*” after *To be* to construct negative sentence in Past Continuous. Look at the following examples.

Subject	To Be	Verb-ing	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>was not</i> (<i>wasn't</i>)	<i>repairing</i>	the computer at eight o'clock last night.
You / They / We	<i>were not</i> (<i>weren't</i>)		

From the sentence above, the pattern of Past Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WAS/WERE + NOT + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Hyuga **was not inserting** an image at this time yesterday.
- They **were not burning** CDs at 8 p.m. on lasy Monday.
- I **was not working** on the web design when you called me last night.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

Interrogative sentence (question) in Past Continuous is constructed by inverting the subject of the sentence and *To be*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) is as follows:

To Be	Subject	Verb-ing	Complement
Was	I / he / she / it	<i>repairing</i>	the computer at eight o'clock last night?
Were	you / they / we		

Based on the example above, we can see the pattern of Past Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

WAS/WERE + SUBJECT + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Was** Hyuga *inserting* an image at this time yesterday?
- **Were** they *burning* CDs at 8 p.m. on lasy Monday?
- **Were** you *working* on the web design when you called me last night?

6. Future Continuous

6.1 The Function of Future Continuous

Future Continuous expresses an activity which will be in progress at a time in the future.

6.2 The Pattern of Future Continuous

In Future Continuous, basically we apply *will be* and *Verb-ing*. *Will be* is for all of the subjects.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In affirmative sentence, Future Continuous applies *Will be* followed by *Verb-ing*. Study the following examples.

Subject	Will be	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>will be</i>	<i>connecting</i>	a device at this time tomorrow.
You / They / We / I			

Based on the example above, the pattern of Future Continuous for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL BE + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Our server ***will be confirming*** the availability of our products at 9 a.m tomorrow.
- The bank ***will be sending*** the payment acceptance at this same time next week.
- I ***will be studying*** calculus when you come.

b. Negative Form

To form negative sentence, Future Continuous applies *Will not be* followed by *Verb-ing*. Study the following examples.

Subject	Will be	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>will not be</i>	<i>connecting</i>	a device at this time tomorrow.
You / They / We / I	<i>(won't be)</i>		

From the example above, the pattern of Future Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL NOT BE + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Our server ***will not be confirming*** the availability of our products at 9 a.m tomorrow.
- The bank ***won't be sending*** the payment acceptance at this same time next week.
- I ***will not be studying*** calculus when you come.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

In interrogative sentence (question), we invert *will* and *the subject*

of sentence. Study the following examples.

Will	Subject	Be	Verb-ing	Complement
Will	he / she / it	be	connecting	a device at this time tomorrow?
	you / they / we / I			

In line with the example above, the pattern of Future Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

WILL + SUBJECT + BE + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Will** our server **be confirming** the availability of our products at 9 a.m tomorrow?
- **Will** the bank **be sending** the payment acceptance at this same time next week?
- **Will** you **be studying** calculus when you come?

C. Exercises

Exercise 1: Use SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS with verbs in the brackets.

- Tony can't come to the phone because he (install) _____ a new software.
- Tony (install) _____ a new software every two months.
- Nabil (sit) _____ in the front row during class, but today he (sit) _____ in the last row.
- Please be quite. I (work) _____ on my e-book.
- (Lock, you) _____ the window to your apartment every night?
- Look! My computer (have) _____ trouble.
- Every morning, the sun (shine) _____ in my bedroom window and (wake) _____ me up.
- I sent an email to my friend last week. She hasn't answered my email yet. I (wait, still) _____ for a reply.

Exercise 2: Use SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS with verbs in the brackets.

1. I am computing some data right now. I (compute) _____ in class at this exact time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the network security workshop because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (want, not) _____ to go to the network security workshop because it (rain) _____.
3. I (call) _____ George at nine yesterday afternoon, but he (be, not) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the computer lab.
4. While Mrs. Eka (read) _____ an online article, she (feel) _____ sleepy, so she (turn) _____ off her mobile phone and (sleep) _____.

Exercise 3: Use WILL or BE GOING TO with verbs in the brackets.

1. A: This letter is in Arabic, I don't speak a word of Arabic. Can you help me?
B: Sure. I (translate) _____ it using online dictionary for you.
2. A: Do you want to accompany me? I (go) _____ to a computer shop downtown.
B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?
3. A: This processor doesn't work. The circuit system is probably burned out.
Where is the new circuit system?
B: I (get) _____ one for you.
4. A: It's cold in here.
B: I agree. I (turn) _____ the heater on.
A: That's a good idea.
5. A: Who wants to install the hardware? Are there any volunteers?
B: I (do) _____ it
C: I (do) _____ it.
D: No, no! I (do) _____ it.
6. A: Why do you have a computer keyboard in your hand?
B: I (use) _____ the computer keyboard.
7. A: I (enroll) _____ in the community college next spring.
B: Oh? I didn't know you wanted to go back to school.
A: I need to sharpen my skills so I can get a better job. I (take) _____ a

course in word processing.

Exercise 4: Create sentences using appropriate Tenses with verbs in the brackets.

1. Affirmative/Positive Form

(Write)

- ✓ Simple Present : _____.
- ✓ Simple Past : _____.
- ✓ Simple Future : _____.
- ✓ Present Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Past Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Future Continuous : _____.

2. Negative Form

(Listen)

- ✓ Simple Present : _____.
- ✓ Simple Past : _____.
- ✓ Simple Future : _____.
- ✓ Present Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Past Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Future Continuous : _____.

3. Interrogative Form (Question)

(Read)

- ✓ Simple Present : _____?
- ✓ Simple Past : _____?
- ✓ Simple Future : _____?
- ✓ Present Continuous : _____?
- ✓ Past Continuous : _____?
- ✓ Future Continuous : _____?

D. References

Azar, Betty. S. .1993. *Understanding and Using English Grammar, Second Edition*.

New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Ansel, Mary. 2000. *Free Grammar English*. www.seyfihoca.com. (Accessed on January 20, 2021)

Murphy, Raymond. 2012. *English Grammar in Use: A Self-Study Reference and*

Practice Book for Intermediate Learners of English. Fourth Edition. Cambridge:
Cambridge University Press

Olejnicvak, Maja. 2011. *English for Information Technology*. Edinburgh: Pearson
Longman.