

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
"KHARKIV POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE"**

**SELF-LEARNING GUIDE**

## **Basics of English Tenses**

discipline "Language of professional training"  
for international students

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## INTRODUCTION

The aim of the guide is to present to students and teachers information about basics of English tenses and varied practice. The guide combines clear and understandable grammar information with a variety of exercises and activities in each chapter.

It consists of 5 chapters where each chapter describes grammar of some group of English tenses in relation to the practice of their usage and includes several exercises and activities. First chapter describes usage of Present Simple and Present Continuous tenses to express present time. Second chapter describes Past Simple and Past Continuous to express past time. Third chapter shows usage of Future Simple, *be going to*, Present Continuous and Present Simple to express future time. And Forth chapter has deal with Perfect aspect in English grammar describing Present Perfect, Past Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous tenses. The last chapter summarizes usage of English tenses.

Self-learning guide is intended for Beginner and Intermediate-level of international students. It can be used in English classes, as well as during self-work of international students.

# PRESENT TIME

## Present Simple / Present Continuous

### 1. Introduce yourself in writing

1. *Write answers to the questions. Use your own paper.*
2. *Give it to a classmate to read, let your classmate summarize the information in a spoken report.*
3. *Correct errors in each other's writing.*

Questions:

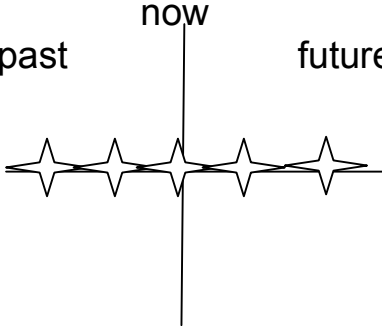
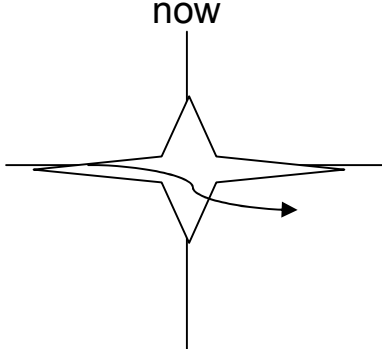
1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. Where are you living?
4. Why are you here (in this city)? Are you a student? If so, what are you studying? Do you have another reason for being here?
5. What do you like to do in your free time?
6. What is your favorite season of the year? Why?
7. What are your three favorite books/films? Why do you like them?

### 2. Find and correct the mistakes

Example: I no like cold weather.  $\Rightarrow$  I don't like cold weather.

1. I no living at home right now.
2. Student at this school.
3. I be living in this city.

4. I am study English.
5. I am not knowing my teacher's name.
6. We always are coming to class on time.
7. Onur no go to school.
8. My sister don't have a job.
9. Does Izel has a job?

<p><b>Present Simple expresses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- daily habits</li> <li>- regular activity</li> <li>- general facts</li> </ul> <p><b>Present Simple is used for:</b> events or situations that exist always, usually, happen regularly.</p>	<p><i>Izel <b>takes</b> a shower every day.</i></p> <p><i>I usually <b>drink</b> coffee in the morning.</i></p> <p><i>Babies <b>cry</b>. Birds <b>fly</b>.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Present Simple</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>past                      now                      future</p>  </div>
<p><b>Present Continuous expresses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- activity that is happening right now or around now (<i>today, these days, this week, this year...</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Present Continuous is used for:</b> events that are in progress now (or during some period around now).</p>	<p><i>Izel can't come to the phone right now because she <b>is taking</b> a shower.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>am drinking</b> my coffee right now.</i></p> <p><i>Jimmy and Tom are babies. They <b>are crying</b>. I can hear them right now. Maybe they are hungry.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>am watching</b> one interesting series these days.</i></p> <p><i>(FORM: am, is, are + -ing)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Present Continuous</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>now</p>  </div>

	<b>Present Simple</b>	<b>Present Continuous</b>
STATEMENT +	I-You-We-They <b>work.</b> He-She-It <b>works.</b>	I <b>am working.</b> You-We-They <b>are working.</b> He-She-It <b>is working.</b>
NEGATIVE -	I-You-We-They <b>do not work.</b> He-She-It <b>does not work.</b>	I <b>am not working.</b> You-We-They <b>are not working.</b> He-She-It <b>is not working.</b>
QUESTION ?	<b>Do</b> I-you-we-they <b>work?</b> <b>Does</b> he-she-it <b>work?</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>working?</b> <b>Are</b> you-we-they <b>working?</b> <b>Is</b> he-she-it <b>working?</b>

*He-She-It + Vs(es):*

<p>speak – speak<u>s</u>, ride - ride<u>s</u></p>
<p>catch – catch<u>es</u>, wash – wash<u>es</u>, miss – miss<u>es</u>, fix –fix<u>es</u>, buzz – buzz<u>es</u></p>
<p>go – go<u>es</u>, do – do<u>es</u></p>
<p>fly – fly<u>es</u>, play – play<u>s</u></p>
<p>have - <u>has</u></p>

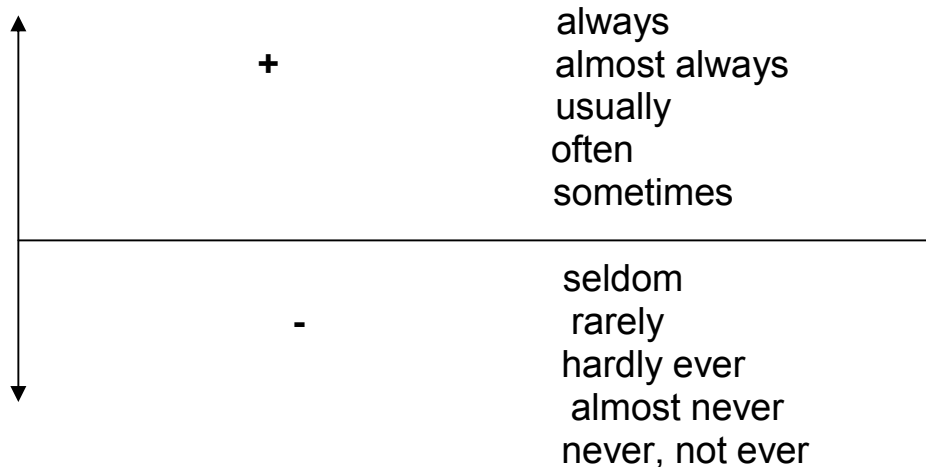
I + am = I`m working.  
 you, we, they + are = **You're, We're, They're** working.  
 he, she, it + is = **He's, She's, It's** working.

does + not = She **doesn't** work.  
 do + not = I **don't** work.

am + not = I`m not working  
 is + not = He **isn't** working.  
 are + not = They **aren't** working.

	<b>QUESTION</b>	<b>SHORT ANSWER</b>	<b>LONG ANSWER</b>
Questions with <b>DO/DOES</b>	<i>Does Onur like tea?</i>	<i>Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.</i>	<i>Yes, he likes tea. No, he doesn't like tea.</i>
	<i>Do you like tea?</i>	<i>Yes, I do. No, I don't.</i>	<i>Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.</i>
Questions with <b>BE</b>	<i>Are you a student?</i>	<i>Yes, I am. No, I'm not.</i>	<i>Yes, I am (I'm) a student. No, I'm not a student.</i>
	<i>Is Onur a student?</i>	<i>Yes, he is. No, he's not. OR No, he isn't.</i>	<i>Yes, he is (he's) a student. No, he is not (isn't) a student.</i>
	<i>Are they students?</i>	<i>Yes, they are. No, they're not. OR No, they aren't.</i>	<i>Yes, they are (they're) students. No, they aren't students.</i>

## FREQUENCY ADVERBS



SUBJECT + FREQ.ADV + VERB  
**Alina always tells the truth.**

SUBJECT + BE + FREQ.ADV  
**Alina is always on time.**

***Sometimes, usually, often*** - can be used in any position  
 (in the beginning of a sentence, before a verb and in the end of a sentence):

***Sometimes*** I get up at 6:30.

I ***sometimes*** get up at 6:30.

I get up at 6:30 ***sometimes***.

Negative adverbs (***seldom, rarely, hardly ever, never***) are NOT used with a negative verb:

***Alina never eats meat.***

***Alina doesn't never eat meat.***

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Some verbs are not used in Continuous</b></p> <p>It's verbs that you cannot see somebody doing.</p>	<p>I know Ms. Alina. I <del>am knowing</del> Ms. Alina.</p> <p>I'm hungry. I want a sandwich. I <del>am wanting</del> a sandwich.</p> <p>I hear music in the sitting room. I <del>am hearing</del> music in the sitting room.</p>																																										
<p><b><u>non-continuous verbs (STATE verbs)</u></b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td>hear</td> <td>believe</td> <td>be</td> <td>have</td> <td>need</td> <td>like</td> <td>forget</td> </tr> <tr> <td>see</td> <td>think</td> <td>exist</td> <td>possess</td> <td>want</td> <td>love</td> <td>remember</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sound</td> <td>understand</td> <td></td> <td>belong</td> <td>prefer</td> <td>hate</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>smell</td> <td>know</td> <td></td> <td>own</td> <td></td> <td>dislike</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>taste</td> <td>agree</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>imagine</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		hear	believe	be	have	need	like	forget	see	think	exist	possess	want	love	remember	sound	understand		belong	prefer	hate		smell	know		own		dislike		taste	agree							imagine					
hear	believe	be	have	need	like	forget																																					
see	think	exist	possess	want	love	remember																																					
sound	understand		belong	prefer	hate																																						
smell	know		own		dislike																																						
taste	agree																																										
	imagine																																										

When **think** expresses thoughts that are going through a person's mind right now, it can be used in Continuous.

Compare:

*I think you are right.*

***I am thinking about grammar right now.***

In expressions where **have** does not mean "own" (*have a problem, have an operation, have a good time...*), **have** can be used in the Continuous.

Compare:

I have two brothers.

***I'm having a good time***

## EXERCISE 1. Present Simple or Present Continuous

*Discuss the verbs in italics.*

It's 7:30 a.m., and my family **is** in our kitchen. My mom **is sitting** at the breakfast table. She **is reading** a newspaper. She **reads** the newspaper every morning. My father **is drinking** a cup of coffee. He **drinks** two cups of coffee every morning before he **goes** to work. There **is** a cartoon on TV, but my sister **isn't watching** it. She **is playing** with her toys instead. She usually **watches** cartoons in the morning, but today she **isn't paying** any attention to the TV.

## EXERCISE 2. Present Simple or Present Continuous

*Complete the sentences using Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

Example:

Shhh... The baby (sleep) is sleeping. The baby (sleep) sleeps for ten hours every night.

1. Right now I'm in class. I (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ at my desk. I usually (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ at the same desk in class every day.
2. Ali (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English.
3. A: (it, rain) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in Turkey?  
B: No. The weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ usually warm and sunny.
4. A: Look out the window. (it, rain) \_\_\_\_\_ ? Should I take my umbrella?  
B: It (start) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
5. A: Look. It's Onur!  
B: Where?

A: Over there. He (walk)\_\_\_\_\_ out of the cafe.

### **EXERCISE 3. Activity: using Present Continuous**

*Work in groups or as a class: Perform and describe these activities.*

Example:

*He is smiling. / He is opening the door. / ...*

smile

look out the window

open/close the door

shake your head

read

paint a wall

look at the ceiling

clean the window

knock on the door

drink a cup of tea

look at your watch

play the piano

drive a car

watch a tennis match

### **EXERCISE 4. The meaning of frequency adverbs**

*Answer the questions.*

*What is something that. . .*

1. you often do before you go to bed?
2. you seldom do?
3. you usually don't do in class?
4. you rarely eat?
5. people in your country always do to celebrate the New Year?
6. you never do?
7. you never eat?
8. you sometimes love to do?

## EXERCISE 5. Position of frequency adverbs

*Add the word in italics to the sentence in a correct position.*

always

Onur ↓ studies at home in the evening.

1. *always* Onur is at home in the evening.
2. *usually* Alina comes at 5.
3. *usually* Alina is here at 5.
4. *never* I eat breakfast in the morning.
5. *never* Onur is at home in the morning.
6. *always* Onur doesn't sleep well.
7. *usually* Izel doesn't come to the lessons.

## EXERCISE 6. Using Present Simple with frequency adverbs

*Use frequency adverbs to talk about yourself.*

1. wear a suit to class
2. go to sleep before ten-thirty
3. get at least one e-mail a day
4. read in bed before I go to sleep
5. listen to music in the morning
6. speak to people who sit next to me on an airplane
7. wear jeans to class
8. read poetry in my free time
9. believe the things I hear from the News
10. get up before six o'clock in the morning
11. call my family or a friend if I feel sick or lonely
12. eat chocolate ice cream for dessert

## EXERCISE 7. Present Simple verbs: using final - S/-ES

*Underline the verb in each sentence and add final -s/-es to the verb if necessary.*

Example:

*A dog bark - barks*

*Dogs bark - Ok (no change)*

1. Onur swim well.
2. Rivers flow toward the sea.
3. My mother worry about me.
4. A student buy a lot of books at the beginning of each semester.
5. Airplanes fly all around the world.
6. Mr. Bin teach Chinese at the university.
7. The teacher ask us a lot of questions in class every day.
8. Mr. Den watch shows on TV every evening.
9. Cats usually sleep eighteen hours a day.
10. Water freeze at 0 degree and boil at 100 degrees.

## EXERCISE 8. Continuous verbs or non-continuous verbs

*Complete the sentences using Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

1. Right now I (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at the board. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ some words on the board.

2. A: (you, need) \_\_\_\_\_ some help, Onur? (you, want) \_\_\_\_\_ me to translate this word for you?

B: Yes, thank you. That's very kind of you.

3. A. Who is that man? I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ that I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ him, but I (forget) \_\_\_\_\_ his name. !

B: That's Mr. Bin.

A: That's right! I (remember) \_\_\_\_\_ him now.

4. A: (you, believe) \_\_\_\_\_ in Spiderman?

B: What (you, talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about? In my opinion, Spiderman (exist) \_\_\_\_\_ only in people's imaginations.

5. Right now the children (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a good time. They (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a beach ball, and they (play) \_\_\_\_\_. They (like) \_\_\_\_\_ to play. Their parents (sunbathe) \_\_\_\_\_ .

### **EXERCISE 9. Short answers to yes/no questions**

*Answer the questions; give both a short and a long answer.*

1. Do you wear a hat every day?
2. Are you sitting next to . . . today?
3. Does . . . usually sit in the same place every day?
4. Are you interested in politics?
5. Is Kharkov in western Ukraine?
6. Does your country have bears in the wild?
7. Are dogs intelligent?
8. Do all mosquitoes carry malaria?

### **EXERCISE 10. Review: present verbs.**

*Complete the sentences, use Present Simple or Present Continuous. Supply the short answer to a question if necessary.*

1. A: My sister (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. She bought it last month.

B: (you have) \_\_\_\_\_ a car?

A: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A: Where is the cat?

B: In the living room.

A: What is he doing? (he, watch) \_\_\_\_\_ TV?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. He (play) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: Shhh. I (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ a noise. I wonder what it is.

4. A: Johnny, (you, listen) \_\_\_\_\_ to me?

B: Of course I am, Mom.

5. A: Knock, knock! Anybody home? Hey, Onur! Hi! It's me. I'm here with Alina. Where are you?

B: I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in the bedroom.

A: What (you, do) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to sleep!

A: Oh. Sorry. I won't bother you.

6. A: What (you, think) \_\_\_\_\_ about at night before you fall asleep?

B: I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ about all things that happened during the A:

What (you, think) \_\_\_\_\_ about right now?

B: I (think) \_\_\_\_\_ about English grammar.

# PAST TIME

## Past Simple / Past Continuous / *used to*

### Review of Present verbs and preview of Past verbs

*Discuss the italicized verbs. Do they express present time or past time? Do the verbs describe situation ...*

- *in progress right now?*
- *as usual or general fact?*
- *began and ended in the past?*
- *in progress in the past?*

1. Natalie *works* for a transport company.
2. Right now it *is* 9:05 a.m., and Natalie *is sitting* at her desk.
3. She *came* to work on time this morning.
4. Yesterday Natalie *was* late to work because she *had* an accident.
5. While she *was driving* to work, her mobile phone *rang*.
6. She *answered* phone. It *was* her friend Ivan.
7. She *was* happy to hear from him because she *likes* him a lot and always *enjoys* conversations with him.
8. While they *were talking*, Natalie (who *is* allergic to bees) saw two bees in her car.
9. She quickly *opened* the car windows and *swatted* at the bees while she *was talking* to Ivan on the phone.
10. Her hands *left* the wheel and she *lost* control of the car.
11. Jennifer *is* okay, but her car *isn't*.

<b>Past Simple</b>	
<p><b>Past Simple</b> is used to talk about situations that began and ended at a particular time in the past (yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 2001...)</p>	<p><i>Onur <b>worked</b> yesterday.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>slept</b> not enough last night.</i></p>

<p><u>Most past verbs</u> are formed by adding <b>-ed</b> to a verb.</p>	<p><i>I <b>stayed</b> home yesterday.</i></p> <p><i>Onur <b>arrived</b> on time this morning.</i></p>
<p><u>Some verbs</u> have <b>irregular past forms</b> (<i>take - took, eat - ate...</i>).</p>	<p><i>Natalie <b>took</b> a taxi to the work yesterday.</i></p> <p><i>I <b>ate</b> breakfast this morning.</i></p>
<p><u>Verb to be</u> in Past Simple is <b>was / were</b>.</p>	<p><i>I <b>was</b> busy yesterday.</i></p> <p><i>They <b>were</b> at home last night.</i></p>

<b>Regular verbs</b>	
<b>+</b>	I-He-She-It-You-We-They <b><u>worked</u></b> yesterday.
<b>-</b>	I-He-She-It-You-We-They <b><u>didn't</u> (did not) <u>work</u></b> yesterday.
<b>?</b>	<b><u>Did</u></b> I-He-She-It-You-We-They <b><u>work</u></b> yesterday?
short answer	Yes, I-she-he-it-we-you-they <b>did</b> . No, I-she-he-it-we-you-they <b>didn't</b> .

Pronunciation of <i>-ed</i> ending		
talked = talk[t]	stopped = stop[t]	watched = watch[t]
called = call[d]	rained = rain[d]	lived = live[d]
wait <u>ed</u> = wait[ə <u>d</u> ]	need <u>ed</u> = need[ə <u>d</u> ]	

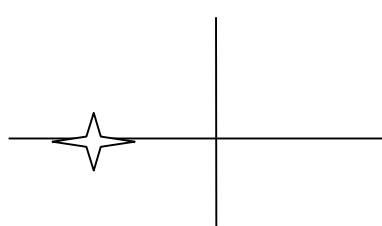

	simple form	Past Simple
<b>Regular verbs</b>	finish stop hope	finished stopped hoped
<b>Irregular verbs</b>	see make eat go	<b>saw</b> <b>made</b> <b>ate</b> <b>went</b>

verb to be			
<b>+</b>	I-He-She-It You-We-They	<b>was</b> <b>were</b>	in class yesterday. in class yesterday.
<b>-</b>	I-He-She-It You-We-They	<b>wasn't</b> (was not) <b>weren't</b> (were not)	in class yesterday. in class yesterday.
<b>?</b>	<b>Was</b> I-He-She-It <b>Were</b> You-We-They		in class yesterday? in class yesterday?
short answer	Yes, I-she-he-it No, I-she-he-it	<b>was.</b> <b>wasn't.</b>	Yes, we-you-they <b>were.</b> No, we-you-they <b>weren't.</b>

## Irregular verbs

simple form - Past Simple	simple form - Past Simple
be – <b>was,were</b> become - <b>became</b> begin - <b>began</b> break - bring - build - burn - buy - catch - choose - come - cost - cut - do - draw - dream - drink - drive - eat - feel - fight- find - fly - forget - forgive – get - go - grow - have – hang - hear - hide - hold - hurt - keep - know - lay -	leave - let - lie - lose - make - mean - meet - pay - put - read - run - say - see - seek - sell - send - shake - shave - sing - sit - sleep - speak - spend - spread - stand - steal - swim - take - teach - tell - think - throw - understand - wake - wear - win - write –

## Past Simple / Past Continuous

<p><b>Past Simple</b> is used to talk about situation that began and ended at a particular time in the past.</p>	<p>Onur <b>worked</b> <i>yesterday.</i></p> <p><b>I slept</b> for 2 hours <i>last night.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Past Simple</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">past      now      future</p> 
<p><b>Past Continuous</b> explains what was happening at some moment in the past.</p>	<p>Onur <b>was working</b> <i>when Natalie came.</i></p> <p><b>I was sleeping</b> <i>when the phone rang.</i></p> <p><i>(FORM: was, were + -ing)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Past Continuous</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">past      now      future</p> 

## Past Continuous

<b>+</b>	I-He-She-It <b><u>was working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m. You-We-They <b><u>were working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m.
<b>-</b>	I-He-She-It <b><u>wasn't (was not) working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m. You-We-They <b><u>weren't (were not) working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m.
<b>?</b>	<b><u>Was</u></b> I-He-She-It <b><u>working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m.? <b><u>Were</u></b> You-We-They <b><u>working</u></b> yesterday at 5 p.m.?
short answer	<b>Yes,</b> I-she-he-it <b>was.</b> <b>Yes,</b> You-We-They <b>were.</b> <b>No,</b> I-she-he-it <b>wasn't.</b> <b>No,</b> You-We-They <b>weren't.</b>

when = at that time  
 while = during that time

**When** the phone rang, I was sleeping.  
 The phone rang **while** I was sleeping.

## Expressing Past time: time clauses

time clause
main clause  
┌───────────────────┐
┌───────────────────┐  
***After** I finished my work, I went to bed.*

main clause
time clause  
┌───────────────────┐
┌───────────────────┐  
I went to bed ***after*** I finished my work.

<b>after</b> <b>until</b> <b>before</b> <b>as soon as</b> <b>when</b> <b>while</b>	I went to bed <i><b>after</b></i> I finished my work. I worked <i><b>until</b></i> I finished my work. <i><b>Before</b></i> I went to bed, I finished my work. <i><b>As soon as</b></i> I finished my work, I went to bed. <i><b>When</b></i> the phone rang, I was watching TV. The phone rang <i><b>while</b></i> I was watching TV.
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## Expressing a past situation or habit that no longer exists at present:

### used to

<b>+</b>	<i>I <b>used to</b> live with my parents. Now I live in my own flat.</i> <i>Natalie <b>used to</b> be afraid of dogs, but now she likes dogs.</i> <i>Onur <b>used to</b> smoke, but he doesn't anymore.</i>  (FORM: used to + the simple form of a verb)
<b>-</b>	<i>I <b>didn't use to</b> drink coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning.</i>  (OR I <b>didn't used to</b> drink coffee. OR I <b>never used to</b> drink coffee.)
<b>?</b>	<i><b>Did you use to</b> live in Paris?</i> (OR <i><b>Did you used to</b> live in Paris?</i> )

**used to** can be interchangeable with **Past Simple** but not in situations when

- expressed certain time (*yesterday, last month, a week ago*, with *used to* possible to use just period of time - *in my childhood, when I was young, when I was a student...*)
- when mentioned quantity (two times, three times...)
- when situation can be not finished at now days (*used to* is just for situations that no longer exist at present)

Don't confuse **used to do** and **be used to doing / get used to doing**

*I **used to watch** cartoons in my childhood.*  
*I **am used to watching** news in the afternoons. / I **get used to drinking** coffee.*

## **EXERCISE 1. Present and Past time: statements and negatives**

*All of the following sentences have incorrect information in Present and Past time.*

*Correct them making a negative statement and making statement with correct information.*

Example:

You live in a tree. → I don't live in a tree. I live in a flat.

Thomas Edison invented the telephone. → Thomas Edison didn't invent the telephone. Alexander Graham invented the telephone.

1. Our teacher's name is Madonna.
2. You took a taxi to university today.
3. You're sitting on a comfortable sofa.
4. Our teacher wrote Romeo and Juliet.
5. You were in Africa yesterday.
6. Your teacher stayed at home today.
7. Spiders have six legs.

## **EXERCISE 2. Present and Past time: statements and negatives**

*Work in pairs. One student makes incorrect statement, other student firstly use negative sentence, then gives correct information.*

Example:

... has/have tails.

- People have tails.

- No, people don't have tails. Dogs have tails. Cats have tails. But people don't have tails.

1. . . . is/are blue.
2. You ate . . . for breakfast this morning.
3. Cars have . . . .

4. You ... last night.
5. . . . was late for class today.
6. . . . has/have six legs.
7. . . . was singing a song when the teacher came in the class today.
8. . . . wore a black suit to class yesterday.
9. . . . is/are watching a video right now.
10. You . . . last weekend.

### EXERCISE 3. Pronunciation of - ED endings

*Practice saying these words. Use them in sentences.*

- |              |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. answered  | 6. finished | 11. worked    |
| 2. arrived   | 7. fixed    | 12. invited   |
| 3. continued | 8. helped   | 13. suggested |
| 4. ended     | 9. looked   | 14. smelled   |
| 5. explained | 10. planned | 15. crossed   |

### EXERCISE 4. Past Simple: Irregular verbs

*Complete each sentence with the Past Simple of any irregular verb that makes sense.*

Example: Maria walked to university today. Rebecca **drove** her car. Yoko **took** the bus.

1. Last night I had a good night's sleep. I \_\_\_\_\_ nine hours.
2. Natalie \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful dress to the wedding.
3. Onur was really thirsty. He \_\_\_\_\_ four glasses of water.
4. Alina had to choose between a blue raincoat and a black one. She finally \_\_\_\_\_ the blue one.

5. My husband gave me a painting for my birthday. I \_\_\_\_\_ it on a wall.
6. Last night around midnight, when I was near to sleep, the telephone \_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ me up.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail to my cousin after I finished studying yesterday evening.
8. Ms. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry at the high school last year.
9. A bird \_\_\_\_\_ into our apartment through an open window.
10. I don't have any money in my pocket. I \_\_\_\_\_ it all yesterday.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
12. Natalie`s hasbend was very happy but a little nervous when he \_\_\_\_\_ his baby in his arms for the first time.
13. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the battle.
14. The children \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of themselves in art class yesterday.
15. Last night I \_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise in the house around 2:00 a.m.

## **EXERCISE 5. Past Simple**

*Work in groups. Some verbs are regular, some are irregular.*

*Ask to perform the action and to describe the action.*

Example:

Give ( . . . ) your pen.

- Give Onur your pen.

- (Other student performs the action.)

- What did you do?

- I gave Onur my pen.

1. Give ( . . . ) your key.

2. Open your book.

3. Shut your book.
4. Stand up.
5. Hold your book above your head.
6. Put your book in your lap.
7. Touch the tip of your nose.
8. Spell the word "happened."
9. Shake hands with ( . . . ).
10. Hide your pen.
11. Leave the room.
12. Speak to ( . . . ).
13. Tell ( . . . ) how many sisters and brothers (...) has.
14. Say to (...) «Hi».

## **EXERCISE 6. Past Simple: questions, short answers, Irregular verbs**

*Work in pairs. Ask general questions in Past. Give both a short answer and a long answer.*

Example:

eat breakfast this morning

- Did you eat breakfast this morning?

- Yes, I did. I ate breakfast this morning.

1. sleep well last night

2. wake up early this morning

3. come to class early today

4. bring your books to class

5. put your books on your desk

6. lose your grammar book yesterday

7. find your grammar book

8. take a bus yesterday

9. drive a car
10. hear the news
11. have a good time
12. see a doctor
13. go to a party last night
14. buy some books yesterday
15. begin to read a new novel
16. fly to this city
17. run to class today
18. write control work
19. go to the zoo last week
20. break your arm
21. understand the question
22. get a salary

## **EXERCISE 7. Past Simple and Past Continuous**

*Complete the sentences using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

1. While Onur (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, Natalie (come) \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. In other words, when Natalie (come) \_\_\_\_\_ , Onur (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
2. Onur went to bed at 10:30. At 11.00 Onur (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. While Onur (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ , the phone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. In other words, when the phone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_ , Onur (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. Onur left his house at 8:00 a.m. and (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ to walk to class.
6. While he (walk) \_\_\_\_\_ , he (see) \_\_\_\_\_ Alina.

## **EXERCISE 8. Present Continuous and Past Continuous**

*Underline Present Continuous and Past Continuous verbs.*

Example:

A: Where are Onur and Natalie?

B: They're out of the town. They're traveling.

A: I invited Onur and Natalie to my birthday party, but they didn't come.

B: Why not?

A: They were out of the town. They were traveling.

A: What was I talking about when the phone interrupted me? I lost my train of thought.

B: You were describing the website you found on the Internet yesterday.

A: I missed the beginning of the report. What's the speaker talking about?

B: She's describing the difference between climates.

A: Guess who I saw this morning.

B: Who?

A: Jim.

B: Oh? How is he?

A: He looks fine.

B: Where did you see him?

A: On the sidewalk near the corner of 5th and Pine. He was walking to work.

## **EXERCISE 9. Present and Past verbs: Review**

*Complete the sentences with the Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

Right now Onur (sit) is sitting at his desk. He (study) \_\_\_\_\_ his grammar book. His roommate, Omar, (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ at his desk, but he (study, not) \_\_\_\_\_. He (look) \_\_\_\_\_ out the window. Onur (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to know what Oscar (look) \_\_\_\_\_ at.

ONUR: Omar, what (you, look) \_\_\_\_\_ at?

OMAR: I (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the bicyclists. They are very skillful. I (know, not) \_\_\_\_\_ how to ride a bike, so I (admire) \_\_\_\_\_ anyone who can. Look at that guy in the blue shirt. He (ride) \_\_\_\_\_ his bike with one hand while he (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ a soda with the other.

ONUR: How you don't know how to ride a bike?

OMAR: I (have, never) \_\_\_\_\_ a bike when I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a kid. My family (be) \_\_\_\_\_ too poor. Once I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to learn on the bike of one of my friends, but the other kids (laugh) \_\_\_\_\_ at me. I never (try) \_\_\_\_\_ again, because I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ too embarrassed. But I'd really like to learn now! When can we start?

Yesterday, Omar (sit) was sitting at his desk and (study) \_\_\_\_\_ his grammar book. His roommate, Omar, (sit) \_\_\_\_\_ at his desk, but he (study, not) \_\_\_\_\_. He (look) \_\_\_\_\_ out the window. He (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ bicyclists on the street below. Onur (come) \_\_\_\_\_ up to the window. Omar (point) \_\_\_\_\_ out one bicyclist. This bicyclist (ride) \_\_\_\_\_ with one hand while he (drink) \_\_\_\_\_ a soda with the other. Omar (learn, never) \_\_\_\_\_ how to ride a bike when he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a child, so Onur (offer) \_\_\_\_\_ to teach him. Omar (accept) \_\_\_\_\_ gladly.

## EXERCISE 10. Past habit with USED TO

Complete the sentences with a form of *used to* and your own words.

1. I **used to ride** my bicycle to work, but now I take the bus.
2. What time **did you use(d) to go** to bed when you were a child?
3. I **didn't use(d) to eat** in the morning, but now I always have breakfast.
4. Onur \_\_\_\_\_ tennis after work every day, but now he doesn't.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, but now I always have something to eat in the morning because I read that students who eat breakfast study better at university.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to like \_\_\_\_\_ , but now I like \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A: When you were a little kid, what \_\_\_\_\_ after school?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ . How about you?  
A: I \_\_\_\_\_ .

## EXERCISE 11. Past habit with USED TO

Work in pairs. Use *used to*.

1. What did you used to watch on TV when you were a child, and what do you watch now?
2. You are living in a foreign country. What did you used to do in your own country that you don't do now?

# FUTURE TIME

## ***will* (Future Simple) / *to be going to* / Present Continuous / Present Simple**

1. ***Will*** (Future Simple) can be called 'all-purposed' Future tense, but mostly and in comparison with other ways of expressing Future tense, it has the following peculiarity: it is used for the most emotional and subjective expressions about future, it expresses speculation about future (prediction that was made on personal judgment, there is always possible to add: *maybe, probably, perhaps, expect, sure, definitely, think, hope, afraid...*), it expresses decision that was made at the moment of speech, promises and offers.

- *What is your plan for the weekends?*

- *I didn't decide yet, I think I will visit my parents* (decision that was made at the moment).

*This chair is too heavy, I will help you!* (offer that was made at the moment).

*I will be a doctor!* (promise).

*I will be a doctor. Brazil will win* (personal prediction).

2. ***be going to*** underlines a personal plan about the future.

Compare:

*I bought some wood because I am going to build a bookcase for my apartment.*

*This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. I will help you!*

Also ***to be going to*** can express a prediction as a result of observing some evidence now (***will*** can express a prediction too, but it doesn't underline prediction as a result of observing of some evidence now, it based on personal judgment):

*It is going to rain today* (because you can see the evidence now, to observe some preparations in nature to start raining).

*It will rain today* (less probable, just someone's personal judgment).

*(Ted is moving furniture) - I don't know what Ted is going to do...!* (you are observing Ted's preparations and give a prediction with a negative meaning).

~~*It rains today. It is raining today*~~ (about future) (Present Simple and Present Continues don't express a prediction).

**3. Present Continuous** also underlines a plan and generally can be used at the same meaning as **to be going to** but this plan feels more like 100% because it was organized with other people (persons or transport companies).

*I'm spending Christmas and New Year with my Mum and Dad. We're meeting Susan at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon* (we organized it with other people, it's not just *I am going to do it*).

*Onur and Alina are meeting at 8 p.m. on Saturday.*

*They are passing their exam on Wednesday.*

Generally Present Continuous for Future time **and be going to** can be used at the same meaning, but Present Continuous is not used to express predictions.

**4. Present Simple** as Future time is used when it is connected with some schedules, programs and lists.

*My plane arrives at 7.35 tomorrow evening.*

*Onur's new job starts next week.*

*The semester ends in two more weeks.*

*Evening performance begins at 7 p.m.*

*Cafe in the next street closes at 22:00.*

<b>WILL</b> (Future Simple)		
+	Subject + <b>will</b> + V	<i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they <b>will sleep.</b></i>
–	Subject + <b>will not (won't)</b> + V	<i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they <b>will not sleep.</b></i>
?	<b>will</b> + Subject + V?	<b>Will</b> <i>I, you, he, she, it, we, they <b>sleep?</b></i>
short answer	<b>Yes, I, you, he, she, it, we, they <i>will.</i></b> <b>No, I, you, he, she, it, we, they <i>will not. (won't)</i></b>	
I'll, she'll, he'll, it'll, we'll, you'll, they'll		

<b>BE GOING TO</b>		
+	Subject + <b>be + going to</b> + V	<i>I <b>am going to</b> sleep.</i> <i>He <b>is going to</b> sleep.</i> <i>She <b>is going to</b> sleep.</i> <i>We <b>are going to</b> sleep.</i> <i>They <b>are going to</b> sleep.</i>
–	Subject + <b><u>be not</u> + going to</b> + V	<i>I <b><u>am not</u> going to</b> sleep.</i> ...
?	<b>be</b> + subject + <b>going to</b> + V?	<i><b>Are you going to</b> sleep?</i> ...
informal form	<b>be + gonna</b> + V	<i>I`m <b>gonna</b> sleep.</i>

## EXERCISE 1. Be going to

Complete the sentences with **be going to**.

1.

A: What (you, do) \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?

B: I (work) \_\_\_\_\_ on my report.

2.

A: Where (Onur, be) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?

B: He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ at Alina's house.

3.

A: (you, finish) \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise soon?

B: Yes, (I finish) \_\_\_\_\_ it in a minute.

4.

A: When (you, call) \_\_\_\_\_ your sister?

B: I (call, not) \_\_\_\_\_ her. I (send) \_\_\_\_\_ her an e-mail.

5.

A: What (Dr. Prince, talk) \_\_\_\_\_ about in his speech tonight?

B: She (discuss) \_\_\_\_\_ the economy of Southeast Asia.

## EXERCISE 2. Be going to

Work in pairs. Use **be going to** to talk about plans and intentions.

1. where . . . go after your last class today?

2. have pizza for dinner tonight?

3. what . . . do this evening?

4. when . . . visit my hometown?

5. what . . . do this Saturday?

6. what time . . . go to bed tonight?

7. what . . . wear tomorrow?
8. how long . . . stay in this city?

### **EXERCISE 3. *Be going to or will***

*Discuss the italicized verbs. Are the speakers expressing*  
*- plans they was made before the moment of speaking, or*  
*- decisions they are making at the moment of speaking?*

1.

A: Did you return Onur's phone call?

B: No, I forgot. Thanks for reminding me. I'll call her right away.

2.

A: I'm going to call Natalie later this evening. Do you want to talk to her too?

B: No, I don't think so.

3.

A: Burak is in town for a few days.

B: Really? Great! I'll call him.

4.

A: Eren is in town for a few days.

B: I know. He called me yesterday. We're going to get for a drink tonight.

5.

A: Are you leaving?

B: Yes. I'm going to go for a short walk. I need some fresh air.

A: I'll join you.

6.

A: We're going to go to Uncle Jacob's on holiday. Do you want to come with us?

B: I don't know. I'll think about it. When do you need to know?

7.

A: Children, I have a very special job to do, and I need some help. I'm going to feed Mr. Whiskers, the rabbit. Who would like to help me?

B: Me!

C: I will!

D: Me! Me! I will!

E: I will! I will!

#### **EXERCISE 4. *Be going to or will***

*Complete the sentences with **be going to** or **will**.*

1.

A: Why did you buy this flour?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ make some bread.

2.

A: Could someone get me a glass of water?

B: Certainly. I \_\_\_\_\_ get you one.

3.

A: Why are you carrying that box?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ mail it to my sister. I'm on my way to the post office.

4.

A: Could someone please open the window?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ do it.

A: Thanks.

5:

A: What are your vacation plans?

B: We \_\_\_\_\_ spend two weeks on a Greek island.

6.

A: Did you know that Onur and I are moving? We found a great apartment on Pushkinska Street.

B: That's incredible! I \_\_\_\_\_ help you on moving day if you like.

7.

A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ sell it. I don't need it now because I live in the city.

8.

A: Do you want to walk to the meeting together?

B: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ meet you by the elevator. Okay?

A: Okay. I \_\_\_\_\_ wait for you there.

### **EXERCISE 5. Past, Present, to be going to**

*Complete the dialogue with your own words. Use Present Simple, Past Simple and to be going to.*

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

B: Oh? That's interesting. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ every day?

A: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you also \_\_\_\_\_ every day?

A: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

A: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you also \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

A: No, \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

B: **Are** you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

A: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you also \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

A: No, \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

## **EXERCISE 6. Past, Present, *to be going to***

*Work in pairs, ask about activities with given time expressions.*

1. yesterday
2. tomorrow
3. right now
4. every day
5. later today
6. before yesterday
7. tonight
8. after tomorrow
9. last week
10. next week
11. every week
12. this weekend

## **EXERCISE 7. Using Present Continuous and *to be going to* to express plans**

*Work in pairs. Use Present Continuous or **to be going to** if possible.*

Example

- What are your plans for this evening?
- I am staying home. How about you?
- I'm going to send some e-mails. Then I'm going to the English Conversation Club. I'm meeting Alina there.

What are your plans ...

1. for the rest of the day?
2. for tomorrow?
3. for this coming weekend?

4. for the rest of this month?

### **EXERCISE 8. Writing: using Present Continuous to express plans**

*Think of a place you would like to visit. You have already made all of your plans. Write a paragraph in which you describe your trip. Use Present Continuous where appropriate.*

Example

This coming weekend, my friend Alina and I are taking a trip. We're going to Odessa. Alina likes Odessa and wants to go there to spend time near the sea. We're leaving Friday afternoon ... (etc.)

Where are you going?

Are you traveling alone?

When are you leaving?

How are you getting there?

Where are you staying?

Are you visiting anyone? Who?

How long are you staying there?

When are you coming back?

### **EXERCISE 9. Using Present Simple to express schedule**

*Circle possible variants.*

1. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at eight tonight.

- begins

- is beginning / is going to begin

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ seafood pasta for dinner tonight.

- make

- am making / am going to make

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ to university tomorrow morning. I need the exercise.

- walk

- am walking / am going to walk

4. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:15 tomorrow morning.

- leaves

- is leaving / is going to leave

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the championship game on TV at Onur's house tomorrow.

- watch

- am watching / am going to watch

6. The game \_\_\_\_\_ at one tomorrow afternoon.

- starts

- is starting / is going to start

7. Alex's plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 10:14 tomorrow morning.

- arrives

- is arriving / is going to arrive

8. I can't pick him up tomorrow, so he \_\_\_\_\_ the airport bus into the city.

- takes

- is taking / is going to take

### **EXERCISE 10. Future time: your own general prediction (*will*)**

*Do you believe that some people are able to predict the future? Pretend that you have the ability to see into the future. Choose several people you know (classmates, teachers, family members, friends) and tell them in writing about their future lives.*

*Discuss such topics as jobs, marriage, children and exciting adventures. With your words, paint interesting and fun pictures of their future lives.*

## PARALLEL VERBS

*Onur **makes** his bed and **cleans** up his room every morning.*

*Alina **is cooking** dinner and (is) **talking** on the phone at the same time.*

*I **opened** the door and **invited** my friend to come in.*

*I **will stay** home and (will) **study** tonight.*

*I **am going to stay** home and (am going to) **study** tonight.*

### EXERCISE 11. Parallel verbs

*Correct the errors.*

1. Soon my wife and I will retire and traveling all over the world.
2. I opened the door and invite my friend to come in.
3. If I feel tense, I close my eyes and thinking about nothing.
4. Onur is in the other room. He's listening to music and study for his chemistry exam.
5. It's hot in here. I'm going to open the window and turning on the fan.

# PERFECT ASPECT

## PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT

### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Situation happened or started in the past but speaker is focused:

- on the situation in a specific past time (Past Simple)
- on the explanation of a moment in the past (Past Continuous)
- on the result now (Present Perfect)
- on the result before some moment in the past (Past Perfect)
- on the activity in progress now that was in progress before (Present Perfect Continuous)

Past Simple	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>Focused on the <u>situation in the specific past</u></p> <p>(important when it happened)</p>	<p>Focused on the <u>result of activity that someone has now</u></p> <p>(not important when it happened)</p>	<p>Focused on the <u>activity that is still in progress</u></p> <p>(important how long this activity is going on)</p>
<p>What did you do <u>yesterday</u>?</p>	<p>What have you done? <u>How much?</u></p>	<p>What have been you doing? <u>How long?</u></p>
<p><i><u>Yesterday</u> I read, walked and enjoyed the time.</i></p> <p><i>Last year I visited the Rome, it was nice.</i></p>	<p><i>I have read <u>200 pages</u> and I have walked <u>5 km</u>.</i></p> <p><i>I have been in Rome</i> (not important when, it's about experience). <i>I have been in Rome twice.</i></p>	<p><i>I have been reading <u>since morning</u>.</i> (and I am still reading)</p> <p><i>He has been driving for <u>5 years</u></i> (and he is still driving now).</p>

**Past Perfect** is used when there are two events and both happened in the past and one event ends before the second event happened:

***I had walked 5 km when you came.***

## Present Perfect = Present Perfect Continuous

### 1. *be, have, love, like, hate, know, remember, want, have ...*

**State verbs** are not used in Continuous, and with these verbs is used Present Perfect in the meaning of Present Perfect Continuous:

*They have been partners since 1996 (and still now).*

*She has had a cold since Monday (and still now).*

*I have known Alina for 2 years (and still now).*

~~*He has been loving her all his life.*~~

But:

*They have been having breakfast for one hour.*

*I have been thinking about this grammar since yesterday.*

(Because *have* and *think* are active verbs here, not state verbs)

**Since** expresses the idea that something began at a specific time in the past and continues to the present.

**For** is followed by the mention of a length of time: two minutes, three hours, four days, five weeks, etc.

### 2. *live, work, study, teach...*

**Some verbs have meaning of duration by themselves**, and with these verbs possible to use both tenses in the same meaning –

Present Perfect = Present Perfect Continuous:

*I`ve studied English for 3 years. = I`ve been studying English for 3 years.*

*He`s worked at the company since 1995. = He`s been working at the company since 1995.*

*We`ve lived in Kharkov for 3 months. = We`ve been living in Kharkov for 3 months.*

	simple form	Past Simple	Past Participle
<b>REGULAR VERBS</b>	<i>finish</i>	<i>finished</i>	<b><i>finished</i></b>
	<i>stop</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<b><i>stopped</i></b>
	<i>wait</i>	<i>waited</i>	<b><i>waited</i></b>
<b>IRREGULAR VERBS</b>	<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<b><i>seen</i></b>
	<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<b><i>made</i></b>
	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	<b><i>put</i></b>

<b>Present Perfect</b>		
+	have (has) + Past Participle	<i>I have finished my work.</i>
–	have (has) +not + Past Participle	<i>I haven` t (have not) finished my work.</i>
?	have (has) + S + Past participle?	<i>Have you finished your work?</i>
short answer	<b>Yes, S + have (has)</b>	<b>No, S + haven` t (hasn` t)</b>
I've, <b>she's he's, it`s,</b> we've, you've, they've		

<b>Past Perfect</b>		
+	had + Past Participle	<i>I had finished my work when she came.</i>
–	had +not + Past Participle	<i>I hadn` t finished my work when she came.</i>
?	had + S + Past participle?	<i>Had you finished your work when she came?</i>
short answer	<b>Yes, S + had</b>	<b>No, S + hadn` t</b>
I'd, she'd he'd, it`d, we`d, you'd, they'd		

## Present Perfect Continuous

+	have (has) + been +Ving	<i>I <b>have been working</b> since morning.</i>
–	haven't (hasn't) + been +Ving	<i>He <b>hasn't been feeling</b> well since yesterday.</i>
?	have (has) + S +been +Ving?	<i><b>Have you been living</b> in Kharkov for 3 month?</i>
<b>Yes, S + have (has)</b>		<b>No, S + haven't (hasn't)</b>
I've, <b>she's</b> <b>he's</b> , <b>it's</b> , we've, you've, they've		

## EXERCISE 1. Past Simple and Present Perfect

*Discuss the meanings of the verb tenses*

1. All of the verbs in the following talk about past time, but the verb in (a) is different from the other three verbs. What is the difference?

- (a) I have had several bicycles in my lifetime.
- (b) I had a red bicycle when I was in elementary school.
- (c) I had a blue bicycle when I was a teenager.
- (d) I had a green bicycle when I lived and worked in Hong Kong.

2. What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?

- (e) I had a wonderful bicycle last year.
- (f) I've had many wonderful bicycles.

3. What are the differences in the ideas the verb tenses express?

- (g) Ann had a red bike for two years.
- (h) Sue has had a red bike for two years.

4. Who is still alive, and who is dead?

- (i) In his lifetime, Uncle Alex had several red bicycles.
- (j) In his lifetime, Grandpa has had several red bicycles.

## EXERCISE 2. Past Simple and Present Perfect

*Look at the verb in italics. Is it Past Simple or is it Present Perfect?*

1. Ms. Parker *has been* in Tokyo many times.
2. Ms. Parker *was* in Tokyo last week.
3. I've *met* Ann's husband. He's a nice guy.
4. I *met* Ann's husband at a party last week.

5. Mr. White *was* in Rome three times last month.
6. Mr. White *has been* in Rome many times.
7. I like to travel. I've *been* in more than thirty foreign countries.
8. I *was* in Morocco in 2001.
9. Mary *has never been* in Morocco.
10. Mary *wasn't* in Morocco when I *was* there in 2001.

### **EXERCISE 3. Past Simple and Present Perfect**

*Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect or the simple past.*

1. A: Have you ever been in Europe?

B: Yes, I have. I (be) have been in Europe several times. In fact, I (be) was in Europe last year.

2. A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?

B: I (finish, already) have already finished it. I (finish) finished my work two hours ago.

3. A: Have you ever eaten at Al's Steak House?

B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ there many times. In fact, my wife and I (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ there last night.

4. A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Palace Theater with us tonight?

B: No thanks. We (see, already) \_\_\_\_\_ it. We (see) \_\_\_\_\_ it last week.

5. A: When are you going to write your report for Mr. Goldberg?

B: I (write, already) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (wrote) \_\_\_\_\_ it two days ago and gave it to him.

6. A: (Antonio, have, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ a job?

B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He (have) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a job at his uncle's store.

7. A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?

B: Thanks, but I (read, already) \_\_\_\_\_ it. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ it a couple of months ago.

8. A: What European countries (you, visit) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ Hungary in 1998. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany and Switzerland in 2001.

#### **EXERCISE 4. Past Simple and Present Perfect**

*Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using Present Perfect and Past Simple*

Example

A: What countries have you been in?

B: Well, I've been in Norway, and I've been in Peru.

A: Oh? When were you in Norway?

B: I was in Norway three years ago.

A: How about you? What countries have you been in?

B: I've never been in Norway or Peru, but I've been in . . .

1. What countries have you been in?

When were you in . . .?

2. What cities (in Canada, in the United States, etc.) have you been in?

When were you in . . . ?

3. What are some of the things you have done since you came to (this city)?

When did you . . . ?

4. What are some of the things we've done in class since the beginning of the term?

When did we . . . ?

5. What are some of the most interesting or unusual things you have done in your lifetime?

When did you . . . ?

## **EXERCISE 5. Present Perfect**

*Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using Present Perfect.*

Example:

be in Florida

A: Have you ever been in Florida?

B: Yes, I have. I've been in Florida many times. OR

No, I haven't. I've never been in Florida.

Use in answers:

many times

lots of times

several times

once in my lifetime

never

1. be in Europe

2. be in Africa

3. be in America

4. eat Chinese food

5. be in love

6. play chess

7. ride a horse

- 8. ride a motorcycle
- 9. buy something on Amazon

## EXERCISE 6. Irregular verbs

*Write the Past Simple and Past Participles.*

<i>be</i>	_____	_____
<i>begin</i>	_____	_____
<i>see</i>	_____	_____
<i>eat</i>	_____	_____
<i>give</i>	_____	_____
<i>fall</i>	_____	_____
<i>take</i>	_____	_____
<i>drive</i>	_____	_____
<i>write</i>	_____	_____
<i>hide</i>	_____	_____
<i>break</i>	_____	_____
<i>throw</i>	_____	_____
<i>speak</i>	_____	_____
<i>steal</i>	_____	_____
<i>fly</i>	_____	_____
<i>get</i>	_____	_____
<i>drink</i>	_____	_____
<i>wear</i>	_____	_____
<i>sing</i>	_____	_____
<i>swim</i>	_____	_____
<i>go</i>	_____	_____
<i>have</i>	_____	_____
<i>lose</i>	_____	_____
<i>make</i>	_____	_____
<i>sleep</i>	_____	_____
<i>build</i>	_____	_____
<i>feel</i>	_____	_____
<i>meet</i>	_____	_____
<i>send</i>	_____	_____
<i>spend</i>	_____	_____
<i>win</i>	_____	_____
<i>leave</i>	_____	_____
<i>hold</i>	_____	_____
<i>cut</i>	_____	_____
<i>hear</i>	_____	_____
<i>feed</i>	_____	_____
<i>find</i>	_____	_____
<i>sell</i>	_____	_____
<i>catch</i>	_____	_____
<i>hit</i>	_____	_____

## **EXERCISE 7. Practicing irregular verbs**

*Ask questions beginning with "Have you ever . . . ?" and give answers.*

1. teach a child to count to ten
2. hold a newborn baby
3. find any money on the sidewalk
4. cut your own hair
5. think about the meaning of life
6. hear strange noises at night
7. read Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain
8. feed pigeons in the park
9. tell a little white lie
10. quit smoking
11. buy a refrigerator
12. sell a car
13. hit another person with your fist
14. catch a fish

## **EXERCISE 8. Present Perfect in the meaning of Present Perfect**

### **Continuous: *since* or *for***

*Complete the sentence "I have been here . . . ." Use **since** or **for**.*

*I have been here . . .*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *two months.*
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *September.*
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *1998.*
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *last year.*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ *two years.*
6. \_\_\_\_\_ *last Friday.*
7. \_\_\_\_\_ *9:30.*

8. \_\_\_\_\_ *three days.*
9. \_\_\_\_\_ *the first of January.*
10. \_\_\_\_\_ *almost four months.*
11. \_\_\_\_\_ *the beginning of the term.*
12. \_\_\_\_\_ *the semester started.*
13. \_\_\_\_\_ *a couple of hours.*
14. \_\_\_\_\_ *fifteen minutes.*
15. \_\_\_\_\_ *yesterday.*
16. \_\_\_\_\_ *about five weeks.*

### **EXERCISE 9. *Since* and *For***

*Answer the questions.*

1. How long have you been in (this country / city)?
2. How long have you been at (this university)?
3. How long have you known (...)?
4. Where do you live? How long have you lived there?
5. Who has a wristwatch? How long have you had your wristwatch?
6. Who has a car/bicycle? How long have you had it?
7. How long have you been in this room today?
8. Who is wearing new clothes? How long have you had it?
9. Who is married? How long have you been married?

### **EXERCISE 10. Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous**

*Complete the sentences. Use Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous. In some sentences, either form is possible.*

I'm tired. We (walk) have been walking for more than an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.

- Is the post office far from here?

- Not at all. I (walk) have walked there many times.

1.

I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ this chapter in my chemistry text three times, and I still don't understand it!

- My eyes are getting tired. I (read) \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours. I think I'll take a break.

- Why don't we go for a walk?

2.

- Do you like the Edgewater Hotel?

- Very much. I (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ there at least a dozen times. It's my favorite hotel.

3.

- The baby's crying. Shouldn't we do something?

- He's all right.

- Are you sure? He (cry) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost ten minutes.

- Okay. I'll go into his room and see if anything's wrong.

4.

- Onur (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis for ten years, but he still doesn't have a good backhand.

- Neither do I, and I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis for twenty years.

5.

- Where does Mr. Prince work?

- At the power company. He (work) \_\_\_\_\_ there for fifteen years. He likes his job.

- What about his neighbor, Mr. Cratch?

- He's currently unemployed, but he'll find a new job.

- What kind of job experience does he have?

- He (work) \_\_\_\_\_ for a small manufacturing firm, for the telephone company, and at two of the world's leading software companies. With all that work experience, he won't have any trouble finding another job.

## EXERCISE 11. Past Perfect

*Identify which action took place first(1st) in the past and which action took place second (2nd).*

The tennis player jumped in the air for joy. She had won the match.

a. 1 st The tennis player won the match.

b. 2 nd The tennis player jumped in the air.

1. Before I went to bed, I checked the front door. My roommate had already locked it.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ I checked the door.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ My roommate locked the door.

2. I looked for Bob, but he had left the building.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ Bob left the building.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ looked for Bob.

3. I laughed when I saw my son. He had poured a bowl of noodles on the top of his head.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ I laughed.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ My son poured a bowl of noodles on his head.

## EXERCISE 12. Present Perfect or Past Perfect

Complete the sentences with Present Perfect or Past Perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

- Oh no! We're too late. The train (leave, already) has already left.

- That's okay. We'll catch the next train to Athens.

- Last Thursday, we went to the station to catch a train to Athens, but we were too late. The train (leave, already) had already left.

1.

A: Go back to sleep. It's only six o'clock in the morning.

B: I'm not sleepy. I (sleep, already) \_\_\_\_\_ for eight hours. I'm going to get up.

2.

I woke up at six this morning, but I couldn't get back to sleep. I wasn't sleepy.

I (sleep, already) \_\_\_\_\_ for eight hours.

3.

A: I'll introduce you to Professor Newton at the meeting tonight.

B: You don't need to. I (meet, already) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

4.

Jack offered to introduce me to Professor Newton, but it wasn't necessary. I

(meet, already) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

5.

A: Do you want to go to the movie tonight?

B: What are you going to see?

A: Game of Thrones.

B: I (see, already) \_\_\_\_\_ it. Thanks anyway.

6.

I didn't go to the movie with Francisco last Tuesday night. I (see, already)

\_\_\_\_\_ it.

### **EXERCISE 13. Past Continuous or Past Perfect**

*Find the correct.*

Polina didn't need to study the multiplication tables in fifth grade.

She ... them.

- was learning

- had already learned

1. I enjoyed visiting Polina's class. It was an arithmetic class. The students ... their multiplication tables.

- were learning

- had already learned

2. While I ... up the mountain, I got tired. But I didn't stop until I reached the top.

- was walking

- had walked

3. I was very tired when I got to the top of the mountain. I ... a long distance.

- was walking

- had walked

4. I knocked. No one answered. I turned the handle and pulled sharply on the door, but it did not open. Someone ... it.

- was locking

- had locked

5. "Where were you when the earthquake occurred?"

"In my office. I ... to my assistant. We were working on a report."

- was talking

- had already talked

6. "Ahmed's house was destroyed in the earthquake."

"I know! It's lucky that he and his family ... his parents' home before the earthquake struck."

- were leaving

- had already left

# ENGLISH TENCES REVIEW

## How to choose the right tense

### *I want to say that the action...*

#### ➤ **IS HAPPENING NOW**

- the verb is not a state verb..... **Present Continuous**  
*You are reading this page.*
- the verb is a state verb..... **Present Simple**  
*You are at university now.*

#### ➤ **IS A HABBIT, REGULAR ACTIVITY OR GENERAL FACT.....Present Simple**

*(usually, sometimes, always)*

*I drink a coffee every day.*

#### ➤ **HAPPENED IN THE PAST**

- I`m just thinking about the past.....**Past Simple**  
*I saw Onur yesterday.*
- I want to explain what was happening at the moment in the past
- the verb is not a state verb.....**Past Continuous**  
*I was having lunch in a café when I saw Onur.*
- the verb is a state verb..... **Past Simple**  
*I was in a café when I saw Onur.*
- I`m thinking about the result of the action now.....**Present Perfect**  
(simple result, experience, achievement) *I`ve broken my arm. / I`ve been to lots of places. / I`ve won the cup.*
- Started in the past and continues up to now  
(It`s still happening now or it stopped a short time ago)
- the verb is not a state verb.....**Present Perfect Continuous**  
*I`ve been studying English for 2 month.*
- the verb is a state verb.....**Present Perfect**  
*I`ve been in Kharkov for 2 month.*

#### ➤ **WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE**

- It is a plan
  - I`ve organized it with other people.....**Present Continuous**  
*I`m having lunch with Alina tomorrow.*
  - It`s just my plan. I haven`t organized it..... **be going to**  
*I`m going to write an e-mail to my Mum.*
  - I`m deciding now.....**will (Future Simple)**  
*He`s very sick. I`ll call an ambulance.*
- It is a prediction
  - I can see the evidence now.....**be going to**  
*He`s going to fall into a hole...!*
  - I can`t see the evidence now..... **will (Future Simple)**  
*Brazil will win the world cup.*

## EXERCISE 1. Verb tense review

*Compare the different meanings of the verb tenses. Identify which sentences express duration.*

1.

- a. Izel **is taking** English classes.
- b. Alina **has been taking** English classes for two months.

2.

- a. Alina **has been** in Jerusalem for two years. She likes it there.
- b. Izel **has been** in Jerusalem. She's also **been** in Paris. She's **been** in New York and Tokyo. She's **been** in lots of cities. She travels a lot.

3.

- a. Onur **has visited** his aunt and uncle many times.
- b. Furcan **has been visiting** his aunt and uncle for the last three days.

4.

- a. Batuhan **is talking** on the phone.
- b. Batuhan **talks** on the phone a lot.
- c. Batuhan **has been talking** to his boss on the phone for half an hour.
- d. Batuhan **has talked** to his boss on the phone lots of times.

5.

- a. Mr. Woods **walks** his dog in Forest Park every day.
- b. Mr. Woods **has walked** his dog in Forest Park many times.
- c. Mr. Woods **walked** his dog in Forest Park five times last week.
- d. Mr. Woods **is walking** his dog in Forest Park right now.
- e. Mr. Woods **has been walking** his dog in Forest Park since two o'clock.

## EXERCISE 2. Verb tenses

*Make sentences about your life using the given time expressions.*

*Use Past Simple, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.*

Example: for the last two weeks

*I've had a cold for the last two weeks.*

1. since I was a child
2. since last Tuesday
3. for a long time
4. for a number of years
5. two years ago
6. a week ago
7. for the last ten minutes
8. many times in my lifetime
9. never
10. already . . . , but . . . yet
11. still . . . , but . . . anymore

### **EXERCISE 3. Review of verb tenses**

*Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.*

1.

A: (you, have) Do you have any plans for vacation?

B: Yes, I do. I (plan) am planning to go to Toronto.

A: (you, be, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ there before?

B: Yes, I have. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in Toronto two months ago. My brother (live) \_\_\_\_\_ there, so I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ there often.

2.

A: Where's Jessica?

B: She (study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library.

A: When (she, get) \_\_\_\_\_ back home?

B: In an hour or so. Probably around five o'clock.

A: How long (she, study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library?

B: Since two o'clock this afternoon.

A: (she, study) \_\_\_\_\_ at the library every day?

B: Not every day, but often.

3.

A: Shhh. Irene (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.

B: Who (she, talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to?

A: Her brother. They (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost an hour. I think her brother is in some kind of trouble.

B: That's too bad. I hope it's nothing serious.

4.

A: (you, know) \_\_\_\_\_ Onur's new address?

B: Not off the top of my head. But I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ it at home in my computer. When I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ home this evening, I (call) \_\_\_\_\_ and (give) \_\_\_\_\_ you his address.

A: Thanks. Or you could e-mail it to me.

B: Okay. I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ that.

5.

A: Where's Onur? He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ absent from class for the last three days. (anyone, see) \_\_\_\_\_ him lately?

B: I have. I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday. He has a bad cold, so he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ home in bed since the weekend. He (be, probably) \_\_\_\_\_ back in class tomorrow.

6.

A: How long (you, wear) \_\_\_\_\_ glasses?

B: Since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old.

A: (you, be) \_\_\_\_\_ nearsighted or farsighted?

B: Nearsighted.

7.

A: Let's go to a restaurant tonight.

B: Okay. Where should we go?

A: (you, like) \_\_\_\_\_ Thai food?

B: I don't know. I (eat, never) \_\_\_\_\_ any. What's it like?

A: It's delicious, but it can be pretty hot!

B: That's okay. I (love) \_\_\_\_\_ really hot food.

A: There (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a Thai restaurant downtown. I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ there a couple of times. The food is excellent.

B: Sounds good. I (be, never) \_\_\_\_\_ to a Thai restaurant, so it (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a new experience for me. After we (get) \_\_\_\_\_ there, can you explain the menu to me?

A: Sure. And if I can't, our waiter or waitress can.

8.

A: (you, smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Yes, I do.

A: How long (you, smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Well, let me see. I (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ since I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ seventeen. So I (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost four years.

A: Why (you, start) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Because I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a stupid kid.

A: (you, want) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit?

B: Yes. I (plan) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit very soon. In fact, I (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to quit on my next birthday.

A: That's terrific! You (feel) \_\_\_\_\_ much better after you (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ smoking.

B: (you, smoke, ever) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: No, I haven't. I (smoke, never) \_\_\_\_\_ a cigarette in my life.

When I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old, I (smoke) \_\_\_\_\_ one of my uncle's cigars. My sister and I (steal) \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of his cigars and (go) \_\_\_\_\_ behind the garage to smoke them. Both of us (get) \_\_\_\_\_ sick. . I (smoke, not) \_\_\_\_\_ since then.

B: That's smart.

## EXERCISE 4. Error analysis

*Correct the errors. Most of the errors are in verb usage, but some are miscellaneous (e.g., capitalization, word order, spelling, agreement, etc.).*

ing E

I have been studieded english for eight year\_, but I still have a lot to learn.

1. I want to learn English since I am a child.
2. Our class has have three tests since the beginning of the term.
3. I have started the English classes since three weeks ago and I am learning some English since that time.
4. I have been thinking about how to improve my English ability since I came here, but I still don't find a good way.
5. All of us has learn many thing since we were children.
6. When I was at my sister's house, we had an argument. Since then I didn't talk to her for three days.
7. Since I was very young, I like animals.
8. I have been study english since three and a half month.
9. I like very much the English. Since I was young my father found an American girl to teach my brothers and me English, but when I move to another city my father hasn't find one for five years. Now I'm living here and studying in this English program.
10. I almost die in an automobile accident five year ago. Since that day my life changed completely.
11. In my country, women are soldiers in the army since the 1970s.
12. I meet Onur in my first English class last Saptember. He was friendly and kind. We are friends since that day.
13. My favorite place in the world is my hometown. I live there for twenty years.
14. My wife and I have been in Italy two weeks ago.

15. My wife broke her leg while she was skiing in Italy. Now she's home, but she can't walk without help. A lot of our friends are visiting her since she has broken her leg.

16. I was busy every day since I arrived at this city.

### **EXERCISE 5. Writing: verb tense review**

*Think of a friend you haven't spoken or written to since the beginning of this term. Write this friend a letter about your activities from the start of this university term to the present time. Begin your letter as follows:*

Dear ( . . . ),

I'm sorry I haven't written for such a long time. Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

# NOTES

Навчальне видання

**Методичні вказівки**

для самостійної роботи з теми

"Basics of English tenses"

з курсу "Мова професійного навчання (англійська)"

для іноземних студентів

Укладачі:

ДМИТРИК Аліна Юріївна

МИРОШНИЧЕНКО Марія Павлівна

Роботу до друку рекомендувала доц. Надія СЕВЕРИН

*В авторській редакції*

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