

## DIVERGEMENT ACTIVITY

### • PAST SIMPLE

The past simple tense is sometimes called the "preterite tense". We can use several tenses and forms to talk about the past.

#### RULES: POSITIVE

→ There is no auxiliary verb

→ The main verb is conjugated in the past simple, invariable: -ed (or irregular)

#### → NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

→ The auxiliary is conjugated in the past simple, invariable: did

→ The main verb is invariable in base form: base

→ For negative sentences, we insert not between the auxiliary verb and main verb

#### EXAMPLES:

- I went to school
- I had worked very hard
- She didn't go to work
- We didn't work yesterday
- Did they work at home?

### • PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous tense is an important tense in English. We use it to say what we were in the middle of doing at particular moment in the past.

#### RULES:

- The auxiliary verb is conjugated in the past simple: was, were
- The main verb is invariable in present participle form: ing
- For negative sentences we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the main verb
- For the questions sentences we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb

#### EXAMPLES:

- I was watching TV
- You were working hard
- He wasn't helping Mary
- We weren't joking
- Were they playing football?

### • PAST PERFECT

This tense talks about the "past in the past".

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY HAD + MAIN VERB

### RULES

- The auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the past simple; had
- The main verb is invariable in past participle form; -ed
- For negative sentences we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the main verb
- For questions sentences, we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb

### EXAMPLES:

- I had finished my work
- You had stopped before me
- She had not gone to school
- We had not to left
- Had you smiled?

### • PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

is another tense that expresses the "past in the past"

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY HAVE + AUXILIARY BE + MAIN VERB

### RULES

- The first auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the past simple invariable; had
- The second auxiliary verb (be) is invariable in past participle form; been

→ The main verb is invariable in present participle form: ing  
→ For negative sentences we insert not after the first auxiliary verb

→ EXAMPLES:

- I had been working
- You hadn't been expecting her
- It hadn't been working well
- Had you been drinking?
- Had they been waiting long?

#### • PRESENT SIMPLE

The present simple tense is the most basic tense in English. The only change from the base is the addition of s for third person singular.

There are two basic structures for the present simple:

POSITIVE:

1.

SUBJECT + MAIN VERB

Present Simple

## 2. NEGATIVE AND QUESTION SENTENCES

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY DO + MAIN VERB

→ RULES:

→ There is no auxiliary verb

→ We conjugated the main verb by adding s to the third person singular

→ The auxiliary verb (do) is conjugated in the Present simple:  
do, does

→ The main verb is invariable in base form: base

→ For negative sentences, we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the main verb

→ For questions sentences, we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb

EXAMPLES:

- I like coffee
- He likes football
- You are not old
- Am I late?
- She is French

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→ RULES:

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→ The auxiliary verb (do) is conjugated in the Present simple:  
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- I like coffee

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- Am I late?

- She is French

## • PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We often use the present continuous tense. It's very different from the present simple, both in structure and in use.

The structure of the Present Continuous tense is:

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY BE + MAIN VERB

### RULES:

→ The auxiliary verb (be) is conjugated in the present simple:  
am, are, is

→ The main verb is invariable in present participle form:  
ing

→ For negative sentences we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the main verb

### EXAMPLES:

- I am speaking to you
- You are reading this
- She is not staying in London
- We are not playing football
- Is he watching TV?

## • PRESENT PERFECT:

The present perfect tense is a rather important tense in English, but it gives speakers of some languages a difficult time. That is because it uses concepts or ideas that do not exist in those languages.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY HAVE + MAIN VERB

### RULES

- The auxiliary verb (have) is conjugated in the present simple: have, has
- The main verb is invariable in past participle form: ed
- For negative sentences we insert not between the auxiliary verb and the main verb
- For question sentences, we exchange the subject and the auxiliary verb

### EXAMPLES

- I have seen it
- You have eaten
- She has not been to Rome
- Have you finished?
- Have they done it?



## • PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous uses two auxiliary verbs together with a main verb. This tense shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY HAVE + AUXILIARY BE + MAIN VERB

### RULES

→ The first auxiliary (have) is conjugated in the present simple:

have, has

→ The second auxiliary (be) is invariable in past participle form: been

→ The main verb is invariable in present participle form: -ing

→ For negative sentences we use not after the first auxiliary

→ For question sentences, we exchange the subject and first auxiliary verb

### EXAMPLES:

- I have been waiting for one hour
- You have been talking too much
- We have not been playing football
- Have you been seeing her?
- Have they been doing their homework?

## • FUTURE SIMPLE

The future simple tense is often called the "will tense" because we make the future simple with the modal auxiliary will.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY WILL + MAIN VERB

For negative sentences in the future simple tense, we insert not between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and auxiliary verb.

Look at these examples with the future simple tense:

- I will open the door
- You will finish before me
- She will not be at school tomorrow
- Will you arrive on time?
- Will they want dinner?

## \* CONTRACTION WITH FUTURE SIMPLE

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| → I will → I'll     | → I will not → I won't     |
| → You will → You'll | → You will not → You won't |
| → He will → He'll   | → He will not → He won't   |
| → She will → She'll | → She will not → She won't |



### • FUTURE PERFECT:

The future perfect tense, this talks about the past in the future. Expresses an action in the future before another action in the future.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY VERB + AUXILIARY VERB + MAIN VERB  
WILL HAVE

Look at these example sentences in the Future Perfect tense

- I will have finished by 10am
- You will have forgotten me by then
- She will not have gone to school
- Will you have arrived?
- Will they have received it?

In negative sentence, we may contract with won't or won't've, like this:

- Anthony won't have arrived by then
- They won't've finished the car tomorrow

## • FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The future perfect continuous tense looks at the past from the future, but it expresses longer actions or states extending up to some specific event or time in the future.

SUBJECT + AUXILIARY WILL + AUXILIARY HAVE + AUXILIARY BEEN + MAIN VERB

For negative sentences in future perfect continuous tense, we insert not between will and have. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and will. Look at these example sentences with the Future Perfect Continuous:

- I will have been working for four hours
- You will have been travelling for two days
- She will not have been using the car
- We will not have been waiting long
- Will you have been playing football?

