



LECTURE 5 -6-7 (8 UTS)
ENGLISH WRITING : GRAMMAR
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LAST WEEK

Simple Present

I **play** basketball every week.

Present Progressive

I'm **playing** basketball now.

Simple Past

I **played** basketball yesterday.

Past Progressive

I **was playing** basketball the whole evening.

Present Perfect

I **have just played** basketball.

TODAY

Present Perfect Progressive

I have been playing basketball for 3 hours.

Past Perfect

I had played basketball before Mary came.

Past Perfect Progressive

I had been playing basketball when Mary came.

Future – will

I will play basketball next week.

Future – going to

I'm going to play basketball this afternoon.

Future Progressive

I will be playing basketball next Sunday.

Future Perfect

I will have played basketball by tomorrow.

Past Perfect Continuous	They had been being friend since childhood.	They had not been being friend since childhood.	Had they been being friend since childhood?
Future Simple	They will study math.	They will not study math.	Will they study math?
Future Continuous	They will be loving you.	They will not be loving you.	Will they be loving you?
Future Perfect	By next week, they will have earned lots of money.	By next week, they will not have earned lots of money.	Will they have earned lots of money, by next week?
Future Perfect Continuous	I will have been shopping on Tuesday.	I will not have been shopping on Tuesday.	Will I have been shopping on Tuesday?

Tense	Example
Simple Present	I play basketball every week.
Present Progressive	I'm playing basketball now.
Simple Past	I played basketball yesterday.
Past Progressive	I was playing basketball the whole evening.
Present Perfect	I have just played basketball.
Present Perfect Progressive	I have been playing basketball for 3 hours.
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12 TENSES

1

Tense	Example
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SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE SENTENCES

My son lives in London.

She plays basketball.

He goes to football every day.

He loves to play basketball.

Does he go to school?



It usually rains every day here.

It smells very delicious in the kitchen.

George brushes her teeth twice a day.

He gets up early every day.

They speak English in USA.

POSITIVE (+)

I start

You start

He starts

She starts

It starts

We start

You start

They start

NEGATIVE (-)

I do not start

You do not start

He does not start

She does not start

It does not start

We do not start

You do not start

They do not start

QUESTION (?)

Do I start

Do you start

Does he start

Does she start

Does it start

Do we start

Do you start

Do they start

SIMPLE PRESENT - POSITIVE SENTENCES

My mother **lets** me go out with my friends.

I **prefer** my coffee black.

She **puts** the keys on the table.

The teacher **shouts** at us all the time.

I **have** two brothers.

Coffee **grows** in Brazil.

SIMPLE PRESENT - NEGATIVE SENTENCES

My mother doesn't let me go out with my friends.

I don't prefer my coffee black.

She doesn't put the keys on the table.

The teacher doesn't shout at us all the time.

I don't have two brothers.

Coffee doesn't grow in Brazil.

SIMPLE PRESENT - QUESTION SENTENCES

Does your mother **let** you go out with your friends?

Do you **prefer** your coffee black?

Does she **put** the keys on the table?

Does the teacher **shout** at us all the time?

Do I **have** two brothers?

Does coffee **grow** in Brazil?

12 TENSES

2

Tense

Example

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I'm **playing** basketball now.

Simple Past

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Past Progressive

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Present Perfect Progressive

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Future – will

I **will play** basketball next week.

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I'm **going to play** basketball this afternoon.

Future Progressive

I **will be playing** basketball next Sunday.

Future Perfect

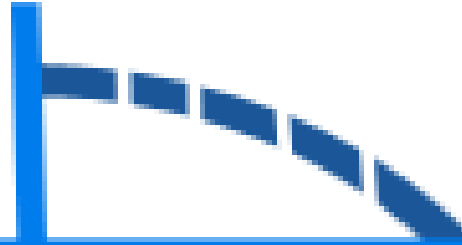
I **will have played** basketball by tomorrow.

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS

Past

Present

Future



ACTIONS IN PROGRESS

These actions are in progress but are not necessarily happening at the moment of speech. These are oftentimes longer actions that can take place over days, weeks, or months, so in the above graph, you can see the time frame is lengthened.

My dad is working on a solution to fix the leak.

They are trying to solve the problem.

I am training for a marathon.

ACTIONS THAT WILL OCCUR IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Past

Present

X

Future

ACTIONS THAT WILL OCCUR IN THE NEAR FUTURE

These actions will happen soon. They also use “going” as the present participle and are followed by a prepositional phrase

She is going to the party this weekend.

We are going on vacation this summer.

They are going out for drinks later.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

ALSO CALLED PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

I am playing basket ball now

You are playing football now

We are cleaning the garage on Sunday

He is running the race well

Your speech is motivating me to take action

I am watching television.

You are frustrating me.

He is finishing his homework

12 TENSES

3

Tense

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Simple Past

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Past Progressive

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SIMPLE PAST TENSE

An old lady *walked* with her cat.

A nurse *brought* a little girl baby to the park.

An old man *sat down* and read his book.

A large trunk *came* around the corner.

She *finished* all the exercises.

I *enrolled* to the pilates course.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE → PAST CONT

An old lady *walked* with her cat.

An old lady was walking with her cat when it
rain

A nurse *brought* a little girl baby to the park.

An old man *sat down* and read his book.

A large trunk *came* around the corner.

She *finished* all the exercises.

NEXT - SIMPLE PAST TENSE MENJADI

Michael *studied* hard all year.

Did you play football last day?

I *missed* the class last week.

My brother *drank* a glass of milk 2 hours ago.

They *had* a meeting with her colleagues.

They *were* students last year.

NEXT - SIMPLE PAST TENSE

He *smoked* a cigarette.

They *lived* in the Spain.

She *left* the school in 2010.

He *bought* a new house last month.

Did she clean her home?

Dr Smith *healed* the patient.

They *bought* 2 tickets for the U2 concert.

12 TENSES

4

Tense

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Future Perfect

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PAST PROGRESSIVE / PAST CONTINUOUS

Forms

The past continuous is formed using **was/were + present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *was/were*. Negatives are made with *not*.

Statement: You **were studying** when she called.

Question: **Were you studying** when she called?

Negative: You **were not studying** when she called.



USE 1 INTERRUPTED ACTION IN THE PAST

THE PAST SIMPLE WITH “BE”

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Positive with ‘be’

I **was** cold.

You **were** tired.

He **was** in the garden.

He **was** late.

It **was** rainy.

We **were** on holiday.

They **were** hungry.

Negative with ‘be’

I **was** not sleepy.

You **were** not on the bus.

He **was** not at school.

He **was** not ugly.

It **was** not hot.

We **were** not at work.

They **were** not tired.

Negative Short Form

I **wasn’t** sleepy.

You **weren’t** on the bus.

He **wasn’t** at school.

He **wasn’t** ugly.

It **wasn’t** hot.

We **weren’t** at work.

They **weren’t** tired.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

PAST PROGRESSIVE

Affirmative

I was playing.

You were playing.

He was playing.

She was playing.

It was playing.

We were playing.

You were playing.

They were playing.

Negative

I wasn't playing.

You weren't playing.

He wasn't playing.

She wasn't playing.

It wasn't playing.

We weren't playing.

You weren't playing.

They weren't playing.

Interrogative

Was I playing?

Were you playing?

Was he playing?

Was she playing?

Was it playing?

Were we playing?

Were you playing?

Were they playing?

12 TENSES

5

Tense

Example

Simple Present

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Past Progressive

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Present Perfect Progressive

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Past Perfect

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Past Perfect Progressive

I **had been playing** basketball when Mary came.

Future – will

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Future Progressive

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PRESENT PERFECT

*The present perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an **action** has taken place once or **many times before now**. The present perfect is most **frequently used** to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and present perfect exercises*

PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is formed using *has/have* + **past participle**.
Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *has/have*.
Negatives are made with *not*.

Statement: You **have seen** that movie many times.

Question: **Have** you **seen** that movie many times?

Negative: You **have not seen** that movie many times.

PRESENT PERFECT



I **have seen** that movie twenty times.

I think I **have met** him once before.

There **have been** many earthquakes in California.

People **have traveled** to the Moon.

People **have not traveled** to Mars.

Have you read the book yet?

Nobody **has ever climbed** that mountain.

A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?

B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

TOPIC 1 EXPERIENCE

I **have been** to France.

This sentence means that you have had the experience of being in France. Maybe you have been there once, or several times.

I **have been** to France three times.

You can add the number of times at the end of the sentence.

I **have never been** to France.

This sentence means that you have not had the experience of going to France.

I think I **have seen** that movie before.

He **has never traveled** by train.

Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

A: **Have** you ever **met** him?

B: No, I **have not met** him.

TOPIC 2 CHANGE OVER TIME

We often use the present perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.

The government **has become** more interested in arts education.

Japanese **has become** one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.

My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Australia.

TOPIC 3 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

We often use the present perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

Man **has walked** on the Moon.

Our son **has learned** how to read.

Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.

Scientists **have split** the atom.

TOPIC 4 AN UNCOMPLETED ACTION YOU ARE EXPECTING

We often use the present perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the present perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

James has not finished his homework yet.

Susan hasn't mastered Japanese, but she can communicate.

Bill has still not arrived.

The rain hasn't stopped.

TOPIC 5 MULTIPLE ACTIONS AT DIFFERENT TIMES

We also use the present perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

The army **has attacked** that city five times.

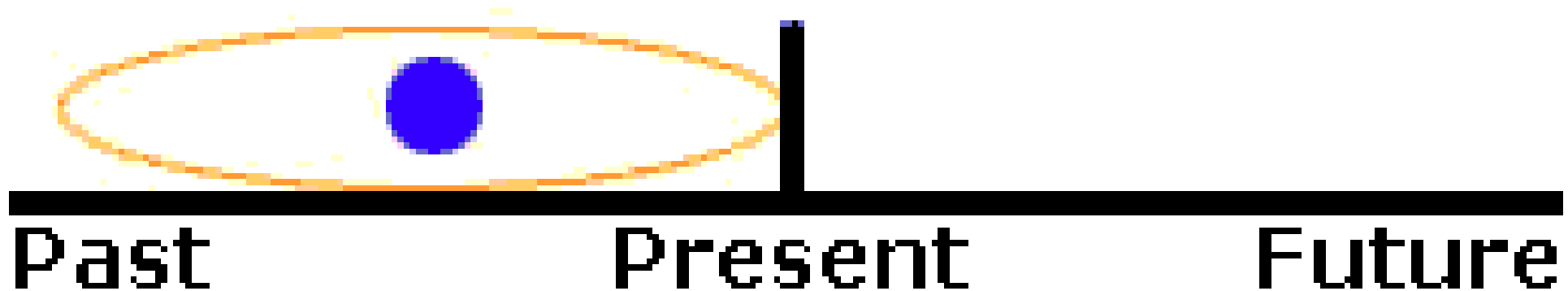
I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.

We **have had** many major problems while working on this project.

She **has talked** to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PRESENT PERFECT

When we use the present perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.



Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: in the last week, in the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.



EXAMPLES:

Have you been to Mexico in the last year?

I have seen that movie six times in the last month.

They have had three tests in the last week.

She graduated from university less than three years ago. **She has worked** for three different companies **so far.**

My car has broken down three times this week.

12 TENSES

6

Tense

Example

Simple Present

I **play** basketball every week.

Present Progressive

I'm **playing** basketball now.

Simple Past

I **played** basketball yesterday.

Past Progressive

I **was playing** basketball the whole evening.

Present Perfect

I **have just played** basketball.

Present Perfect Progressive

I **have been playing** basketball for 3 hours.

Past Perfect

I **had played** basketball before Mary came.

Past Perfect Progressive

I **had been playing** basketball when Mary came.

Future – will

I **will play** basketball next week.

Future – going to

I'm **going to play** basketball this afternoon.

Future Progressive

I **will be playing** basketball next Sunday.

Future Perfect

I **will have played** basketball by tomorrow.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

Past Perfect Continuous Forms

The past perfect continuous is formed using ***had*** + ***been*** + **present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *had*. Negatives are made with *not*

STATEMENT:

You had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

QUESTION:

Had you been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

NEGATIVE:

You had not been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS USES

USE 1 Duration Before Something in the Past



EXAMPLES:

They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.

She **had been working** at that company for three years when it went out of business.

How long **had you been waiting** to get on the bus?

Mike wanted to sit down because he **had been standing** all day at work.

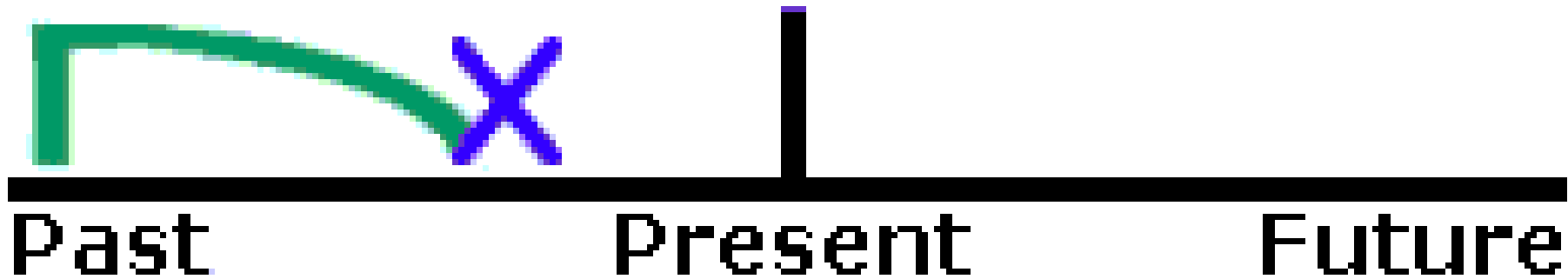
James **had been teaching** at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.

A: How long **had you been studying** Turkish before you moved to Ankara?

B: I **had not been studying** Turkish very long.

USE 2 CAUSE OF SOMETHING IN THE PAST

Using the past perfect continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect.



EXAMPLES:

Jason was tired because he **had been jogging**.

Sam gained weight because he **had been overeating**.

Betty failed the final test because she **had not been attending** class.

PAST CONTINUOUS VS. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

If you do not include a duration such as "for five minutes," "for two weeks" or "since Friday," many English speakers choose to use the past continuous rather than the past perfect continuous. Be careful because this can change the meaning of the sentence. Past continuous emphasizes interrupted actions, whereas past perfect continuous emphasizes a duration of time before something in the past. Study the examples below to understand the difference.

EXAMPLES:

He was tired because he **was exercising** so hard.

This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he was exercising at that exact moment.

He was tired because he **had been exercising** so hard.

This sentence emphasizes that he was tired because he had been exercising over a period of time. It is possible that he was still exercising at that moment OR that he had just finished.

12 TENSES



Tense

Example

Simple Present	I play basketball every week.
Present Progressive	I'm playing basketball now.
Simple Past	I played basketball yesterday.
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PAST PERFECT FORMS

The past perfect is formed using ***had* + past participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *had*. Negatives are made with *not*.



STATEMENT:

You had studied English before you moved to New York.



QUESTION:

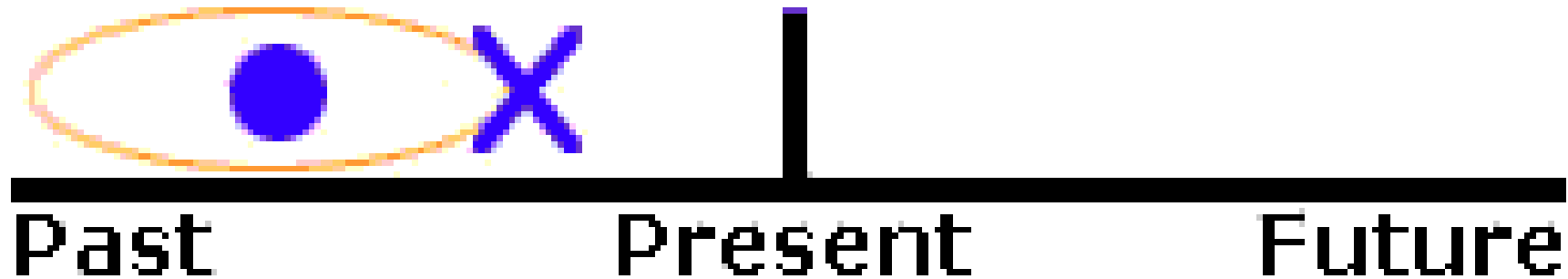
Had you studied English before you moved to New York?

NEGATIVE:

**You had not studied English before
you moved to New York.**

USE 1 COMPLETED ACTION BEFORE SOMETHING IN THE PAST

The past perfect expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.



EXAMPLES:

I **had** never **seen** such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauai.

I did not have any money because I **had lost** my wallet.

Tony knew Istanbul so well because he **had visited** the city several times.

Had Susan ever **studied** Thai before she moved to Thailand?

She only understood the movie because she **had read** the book.

Kristine **had** never **been** to an opera before last night.

We were not able to get a hotel room because we **had not booked** in advance.

A: **Had** you ever **visited** the U.S. before your trip in 2006?

B: Yes, I **had been** to the U.S. once before.

USE 2 DURATION BEFORE SOMETHING IN THE PAST (NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS)

With non-continuous verbs and some non-continuous uses of mixed verbs, we use the past perfect to show that something started in the past and continued up until another action in the past.



EXAMPLES:

We **had had** that car for ten years before it broke down.

By the time Alex finished his studies, he **had been** in London for over eight years.

They felt bad about selling the house because they **had owned** it for more than forty years.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

George **had repaired** many cars before he received his mechanic's license. *Active*

Many cars **had been repaired** by George before he received his mechanic's license. *Passive*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You had **previously** studied English before you moved to New York.

Had you **previously** studied English before you moved to New York?

12 TENSES

Tense

Example

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Present Progressive

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PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORMS

The past perfect continuous is formed using ***had*** + ***been*** + **present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *had*. Negatives are made with *not*

STATEMENT:

You had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

QUESTION:

Had you been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

NEGATIVE:

You had not been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

USE 1 DURATION BEFORE SOMETHING IN THE PAST

We use the past perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. "For five minutes" and "for two weeks" are both durations which can be used with the past perfect continuous.



EXAMPLES:

They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.

She **had been working** at that company for three years when it went out of business.

How long **had you been waiting** to get on the bus?

Mike wanted to sit down because he **had been standing** all day at work.

James **had been teaching** at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.

A: How long **had you been studying** Turkish before you moved to Ankara?

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ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Chef Jones **had been preparing** the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris. *Active*

The restaurant's fantastic dinners **had been being prepared** by Chef Jones for two years before he moved to Paris. *Passive*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You had **only** been waiting there for a few minutes when she arrived.

Had you **only** been waiting there for a few minutes when she arrived?

REMEMBER NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS / MIXED VERBS

It is important to remember that Non-continuous verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for mixed verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using past perfect continuous with these verbs, you must use past perfect.

Examples:

The motorcycle **had been belonging** to George for years before Tina bought it. **Not Correct**

The motorcycle **had belonged** to George for years before Tina bought it. **Correct**

12 TENSES

Tense

Example

Simple Present

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Simple Past

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Past Progressive

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Present Perfect Progressive

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Future Progressive

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Future Perfect

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FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

FUTURE WILL

Affirmative

I **will** come.

You **will** come.

He **will** come.

She **will** come.

It **will** come.

We **will** come.

You **will** come.

They **will** come.

Negative

I **will not** come.

You **will not** come.

He **will not** come.

She **will not** come.

It **will not** come.

We **will not** come.

You **will not** come.

They **will not** come.

Interrogative

Will I **come** in?

Will you **come** in?

Will he **come** in?

Will she **come** in?

Will it **come** in?

Will we **come** in?

Will you **come** in?

Will they **come** in?

Interrogative Negative

Won't I **come** in?

Won't you **come** in?

Won't he **come** in?

Won't she **come** in?

Won't it **come** in?

Won't we **come** in?

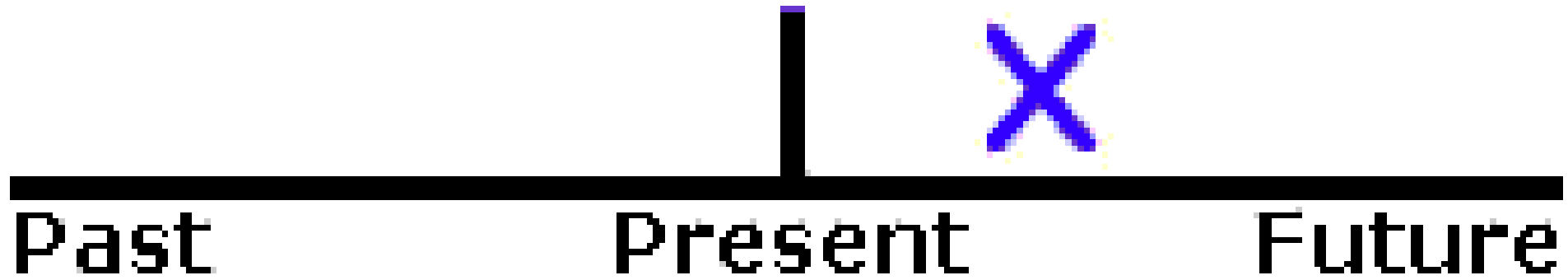
Won't you **come** in?

Won't they **come** in?

SIMPLE FUTURE

Simple future has two different forms in English: **"will"** and **"be going to."** Although the two forms can sometimes be used interchangeably, they often express two very different meanings. These different meanings might seem too abstract at first, but with time and practice, the differences will become clear. Both **"will"** and **"be going to"** refer to a specific time in the future.

SIMPLE FUTURE



FORM WILL

[WILL + VERB]

Examples:

You **will help** him later.

Will you help him later?

You **will not help** him later.

FORM BE GOING TO

[AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO + VERB]

Examples:

You are going to meet Jane tonight.

Are you going to meet Jane tonight?

You are not going to meet Jane tonight.

USE 1 "WILL" TO EXPRESS A VOLUNTARY ACTION

"Will" often suggests that a speaker will do something voluntarily. A voluntary action is one the speaker offers to do for someone else. Often, we use "will" to respond to someone else's complaint or request for help. We also use "will" when we request that someone help us or volunteer to do something for us. Similarly, we use "will not" or "won't" when we refuse to voluntarily do something.

Examples:

I **will send** you the information when I get it.

I **will translate** the email, so Mr. Smith can read it.

Will you help me move this heavy table?

Will you make dinner?

I **will not do** your homework for you.

I **won't do** all the housework myself!

A: I'm really hungry.

B: I'll **make** some sandwiches.

A: I'm so tired. I'm about to fall asleep.

B: I'll **get** you some coffee.

A: The phone is ringing.

B: I'll **get** it.

USE 2 "WILL" TO EXPRESS A PROMISE

"Will" is usually used in promises.

Examples:

I **will call** you when I arrive.

If I am elected President of the United States, I **will make** sure everyone has access to inexpensive health insurance.

I promise I **will not tell** him about the surprise party.

Don't worry, I'**ll be** careful.

I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

USE 3 "BE GOING TO" TO EXPRESS A PLAN

"Be going to" expresses that something is a plan. It expresses the idea that a person intends to do something in the future. It does not matter whether the plan is realistic or not.

EXAMPLES:

He **is going to spend** his vacation in Hawaii.

She **is not going to spend** her vacation in Hawaii.

A: When **are we going to meet** each other tonight?

B: We **are going to meet** at 6 PM.

I'm **going to be** an actor when I grow up.

Michelle **is going to begin** medical school next year.

They **are going to drive** all the way to Alaska.

Who **are you going to invite** to the party?

A: Who **is going to make** John's birthday cake?

B: Sue **is going to make** John's birthday cake.

USE 4 "WILL" OR "BE GOING TO" TO EXPRESS A PREDICTION

Both "will" and "be going to" can express the idea of a general prediction about the future. Predictions are guesses about what might happen in the future. In "prediction" sentences, the subject usually has little control over the future and therefore USES 1-3 do not apply. In the following examples, there is no difference in meaning.

EXAMPLES:

The year 2222 **will be** a very interesting year.

The year 2222 **is going to be** a very interesting year.

John Smith **will be** the next President.

John Smith **is going to be** the next President.

The movie "Zenith" **will win** several Academy Awards.

The movie "Zenith" **is going to win** several Academy Awards.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

John **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM. *Active*

The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM. *Passive*

Sally **is going to make** a beautiful dinner tonight. *Active*

A beautiful dinner **is going to be made** by Sally tonight. *Passive*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You will **never** help him.

Will you **ever** help him?

You are **never** going to meet Jane.

Are you **ever** going to meet Jane?

12 TENSES

10

Tense

Example

Simple Present

I **play** basketball every week.

Present Progressive

I'm **playing** basketball now.

Simple Past

I **played** basketball yesterday.

Past Progressive

I **was playing** basketball the whole evening.

Present Perfect

I **have just played** basketball.

Present Perfect Progressive

I **have been playing** basketball for 3 hours.

Past Perfect

I **had played** basketball before Mary came.

Past Perfect Progressive

I **had been playing** basketball when Mary came.

Future – will

I **will play** basketball next week.

Future – going to

I'm **going to play** basketball this afternoon.

Future Progressive

I **will be playing** basketball next Sunday.

Future Perfect

I **will have played** basketball by tomorrow.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

POSITIVE FORM (+) :

Subject + WILL + BE + Verb-ING

NEGATIVE FORM (-) :

Subject + WILL + NOT + BE + Verb-ING

QUESTION FORM (?) :

WILL + Subject + BE + Verb-ING

NEGATIVE QUESTION FORM (?) :

WILL + NOT + Subject + BE + Verb-ING

SHORT ANSWER FORMS (+ / -) :

YES / NO + Subject + will / will not (won't)

POSITIVE(+)**NEGATIVE(-)****POSITIVE
QUESTION (?)****NEGATIVE
QUESTION (?)**

He will be waiting.

He will not (won't) be waiting.

Will he be waiting?

Will not / Won't he be waiting?

She will be waiting.

She will not (won't) be waiting.

Will she be waiting?

Will not / Won't she be waiting?

It will be waiting.

It will not (won't) be waiting.

Will it be waiting?

Will not / Won't it be waiting?

I will be waiting.

I will not (won't) be start

Will I be waiting?

Will not / Won't I be waiting?

You will be waiting.

You will not (won't) be waiting.

Will you be waiting?

Will not / Won't you be waiting?

We will be waiting.

We will not (won't) be waiting.

Will we be waiting?

Will not / Won't we be waiting?

They will be waiting.

They will not (won't) be waiting.

Will they be waiting?

Will not / Won't they be waiting?

12 TENSES

11

Tense

Example

Simple Present

I **play** basketball every week.

Present Progressive

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Simple Past

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Past Progressive

I **was playing** basketball the whole evening.

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Future Progressive

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Future Perfect

I **will have played** basketball by tomorrow.

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE/ FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FORM Future Continuous with "Will"
[will be + present participle]

Examples:

You **will be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight.

Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight?

You **will not be waiting** for her when her plane arrives tonight.

FORM FUTURE CONTINUOUS WITH "BE GOING TO "

[am/is/are + going to be + present participle]

Examples:

You are going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.

Are you going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight?

You are not going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.

USE 1 INTERRUPTED ACTION IN THE FUTURE

Use the future continuous to indicate that a longer action in the future will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.



EXAMPLES:

I **will be watching** TV when she *arrives* tonight.

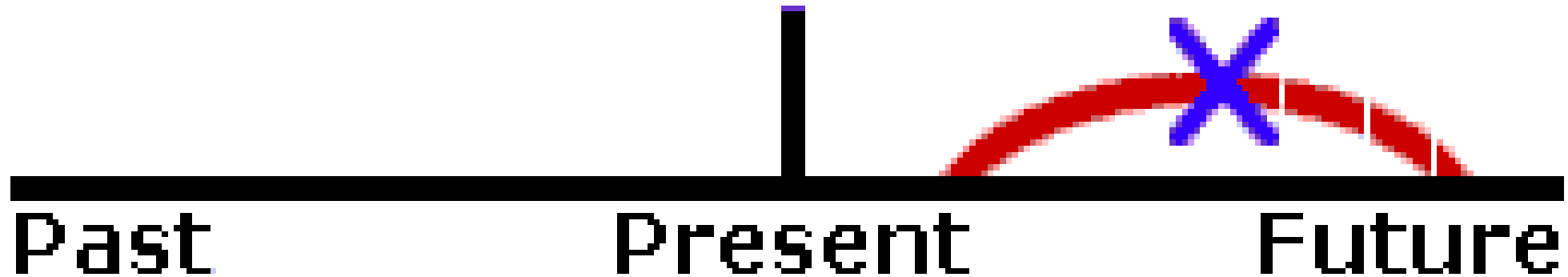
I **will be waiting** for you when your bus *arrives*.

I **am going to be staying** at the Madison Hotel, if anything *happens* and you *need* to contact me.

He **will be studying** at the library tonight, so he will not see Jennifer when she *arrives*.

USE 2 SPECIFIC TIME AS AN INTERRUPTION IN THE FUTURE

In USE 1, described above, the future continuous is interrupted by a short action in the future. In addition to using short actions as interruptions, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.



EXAMPLES:

Tonight at 6 PM, I **am going to be eating** dinner.
I will be in the process of eating dinner.

At midnight tonight, we **will still be driving** through the desert.
We will be in the process of driving through the desert.

REMEMBER

In the simple future, a specific time is used to show the time an action will begin or end. In the future continuous, a specific time interrupts the action.

Examples:

Tonight at 6 PM, I **am going to eat** dinner.

I am going to start eating at 6 PM.

Tonight at 6 PM, I **am going to be eating** dinner.

I am going to start earlier and I will be in the process of eating dinner at 6 PM.

USE 3 PARALLEL ACTIONS IN THE FUTURE

When you use the future continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions will be happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.



EXAMPLES:

I **am going to be studying** and he **is going to be making** dinner.

Tonight, they **will be eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.

While Ellen *is reading*, Tim **will be watching** television.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You will **still** be waiting for her when her plane arrives.

Will you **still** be waiting for her when her plane arrives?

You are **still** going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives.

Are you **still** going to be waiting for her when her plane arrives?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

At 8:00 PM tonight, John **will be washing** the dishes. *Active*

At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes **will be being washed** by John. *Passive*

At 8:00 PM tonight, John **is going to be washing** the dishes. *Active*

At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes **are going to be being washed** by John. *Passive*

12 TENSES

12

Tense

Example

Simple Present

I **play** basketball every week.

Present Progressive

I'm **playing** basketball now.

Simple Past

I **played** basketball yesterday.

Past Progressive

I **was playing** basketball the whole evening.

Present Perfect

I **have just played** basketball.

Present Perfect Progressive

I **have been playing** basketball for 3 hours.

Past Perfect

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Past Perfect Progressive

I **had been playing** basketball when Mary came.

Future – will

I **will play** basketball next week.

Future – going to

I'm **going to play** basketball this afternoon.

Future Progressive

I **will be playing** basketball next Sunday.

Future Perfect

I **will have played** basketball by tomorrow.

FORM FUTURE PERFECT WITH "WILL"

[WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE]

Examples:

You **will have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

Will you **have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?

You **will not have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

FORM FUTURE PERFECT WITH "BE GOING TO" [AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE]

Examples:

You **are going to have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

Are you going to have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?

You **are not going to have perfected** your English by the time you come back from the U.S.

USE 1 COMPLETED ACTION BEFORE SOMETHING IN THE FUTURE

The future perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future. It can also show that something will happen before a specific time in the future



EXAMPLES:

By next November, I **will have received** my promotion.

By the time he *gets* home, she **is going to have cleaned** the entire house.

I **am not going to have finished** this test by 3 o'clock.

Will she **have learned** enough Chinese to communicate before she *moves* to Beijing?

Sam **is** probably **going to have completed** the proposal by the time he *leaves* this afternoon.

By the time I *finish* this course, I **will have taken** ten tests.

How many countries **are** you **going to have visited** by the time you *turn* 50?

USE 2 DURATION BEFORE SOMETHING IN THE FUTURE (NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS)



EXAMPLES:

I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave.

By Monday, Susan **is going to have had** my book for a week.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

They **will have completed** the project before the deadline. Active

The project **will have been completed** before the deadline. Passive

They **are going to have completed** the project before the deadline.
Active

The project **is going to have been completed** before the deadline.
Passive

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

You will **only** have learned a few words.

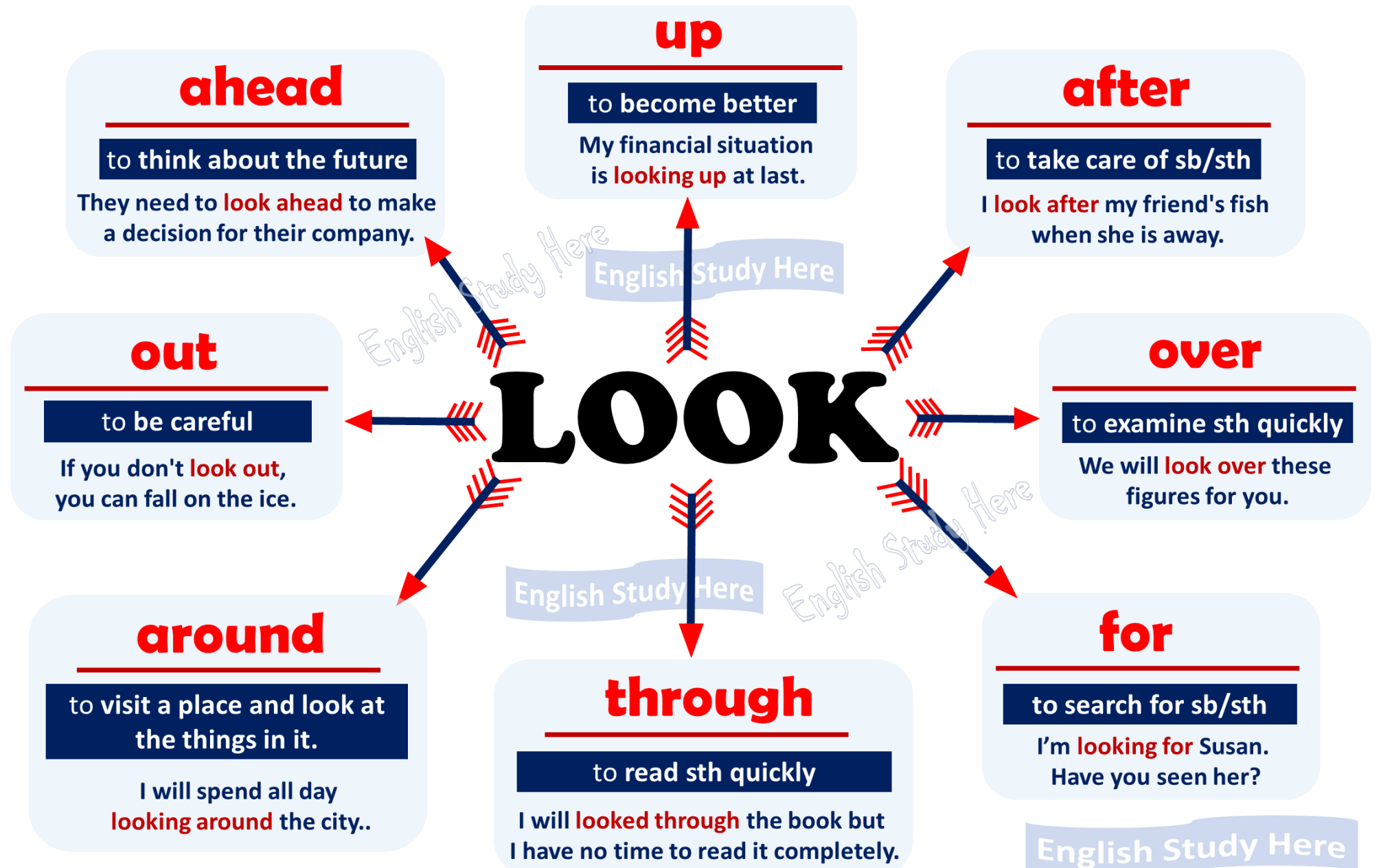
Will you **only** have learned a few words?

You are **only** going to have learned a few words.

Are you **only** going to have learned a few words?

Determiners are used in front of nouns to indicate whether you are referring to something specific or something of a particular type.

Possessives	Ordinals	Quantifiers	Articles	Numerals	Predeterminers
My	First	Much	a	One	All
Our	Second	Some, No	an	Two	All of
Your	Third	Any, Many	the	Three	What
His	Next	Enough	Distributives	Ten	Such
Her	Last	Several	Each	Fifty	Rather
Its		Little, All	Every	Hundred	Quite
Their		Lot of	Neither	Thousand	Twice
		Plenty of	Either		Double
		Another			Both



A LITTLE

*A **little** is used with positive quantity and non-countable nouns. It means “a small amount” or “some”.*

Examples;

There is **a little** milk in the refrigerator

Would you like **a little** water?

Mary got **a little** bit of pie.

Can't you discount it **a little**?

LITTLE

Little expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity. *Little* means “almost nothing” or “not much”.

Examples;

I'm sorry, I speak **little** French.

There was **little** time to finish my homework.

The kitten is **little**.

I have drunk **little** water this morning.

A FEW

A few represents a positive quantity. It is used with plural nouns. It means some, a small amount.

A few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples;

- He has **a few** good friends so he is happy.
- There are **a few** books on the shelf.
- We stayed **a few** days in Paris and visited the Eiffel Tower.

FEW

Few represents a negative quantity or shortage. It is used with plural countable nouns. It means not many, not enough.

Few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples;

I have got **few** friends in the city so I am lonely.

They have got **few** cake on the table.

He has **few** photos on Instagram.

TIME EXPRESSIONS – IN, ON, AT

In the morning

In the afternoon

In the evening

In January

In December

In the Summer

In 1970

In the 1990's

In the seventies

In the 20st century

In the past

In the future

In 15 year's time

In the Christmas holiday

In two hours

ON

On Monday

On January 3rd

On the 10th

On the first day

On the last day

On my birthday

On Christmas day

On East day

On holiday

On my wedding day

On that day

on Saturday night

On a Summer evening

AT

At 10 o'clock

At midday

At noon

At dusk

At dawn

At night

At the weekend

At Christmas

At Easter

At the moment

At that time

At the beginning

At the end

At breakfast

At dinnertime



COMMON GRAMMAR MISTAKES LIST IN ENGLISH



Every student **like** the teacher

Every student **likes** the teacher

He was **boring** in the class

He was **bored** in the class

She's married **with** a lecturer

She's married **to** a lecturer

I must **to call** him immediately

I must **call** him immediately



I **have visited** Paris Last weekend

I **visited** paris last weekend

I like **very much** ice cream

I like ice cream **very much**

I am **much** happy to see you.

I am **very** happy to see you.

She plays tennis **good**.

She plays tennis **well**.

I felt **so** lonely.

I felt **very** lonely.

The house is **enough spacious** for me.

The house is **spacious enough** for me.

Mark told the story in **details.**

Mark told the story in **detail.**

She sang **sweet.**

She sang **sweety.**

He does not know **nothing** about this matter.

He does not know **anything** about this matter.

She was **very foolish enough** to trust him.

She was **so foolish** to trust him.

Wrong

He does not **know nothing** about this matter.

Right

He does not **know anything** about this matter.

Wrong

She was **very foolish** enough to trust him.

Right

She was **so foolish** to trust him.

Wrong Every students **like** the teacher.

Right Every student **likes** the teacher

Wrong I look forward to **meet** you.

Right I look forward to **meeting** you.

Wrong I like very much ice cream.

Right I like ice cream very much.

Wrong I **have visited** Paris last weekend.

Right I **visited** Paris last weekend.

Wrong I am **much happy** to see you.

Right I am **very happy** to see you.

Wrong She plays tennis **good**.

Right She plays tennis **well**.

Wrong I felt **so** lonely.

Right I felt **very** lonely.

Wrong The house is **enough spacious** for me.

Right The house is **spacious enough** for me.

Wrong Mark told the story in **details**.

Right Mark told the story in **detail**.

Wrong She sang **sweet**.

Right She sang **sweetly**.

Wrong: Are you investing **on** stock market?

Correct: Are you investing **in** the stock market?

Wrong: I am difficult **to** learn English.

Correct: It is difficult **for** me to learn English.

Wrong: In fact, Mary really **owns** some personalilt to be a VIP.

Correct: In fact, Mary really **has** what it takes to be a VIP.

Wrong: China is **coming** into rainy weather.

Correct: China is **in** rainy season now.

Wrong: George is living far away **with** France.

Correct: George is living far away **from** France.

Wrong: Which **kind** of car?

Correct: What **type** of car?

Wrong: Why don't **stay more** time here?

Correct: Why don't **you stay** a little longer?

Wrong: My brother's **all the books** have been stolen.

Correct: My brother's **books** have been stolen.

Wrong: For what you **are** here?

Correct: What are you **here** for?

Wrong: My sister **has** 12 years.

Correct: My sister is 12 years old.

Wrong: I live in **United States**.

Correct: I live in **the United States of America**.

Wrong: **Me** and Mary live here.

Correct: Mary and **I** live here.

Wrong: Make sure that it is a high **pay** job.

Correct: Make sure that it is a high **paying** job.

Wrong: She is married **with** a doctor.

Correct: She is married **to** a doctor.

Wrong: She doesn't listen me.

Correct: She doesn't listen **to** me.

Wrong: I didn't meet **nobody**.

Correct: I didn't meet **anybody**.

Wrong: Please explain me how improve my Spanish.

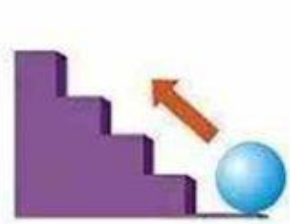
Correct: Please explain **to** me how improve my Spanish.

Wrong: The house isn't **enough big**.

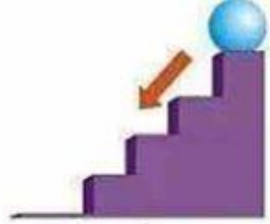
Correct: The house isn't **big enough**.

Wrong: If I **will be** in Paris, I will contact to you.

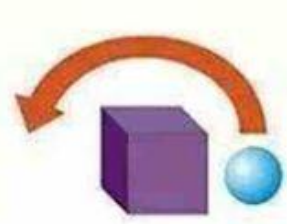
Correct: If I **am** in Paris, I will contact to you.



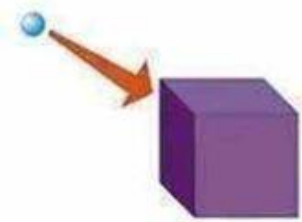
up



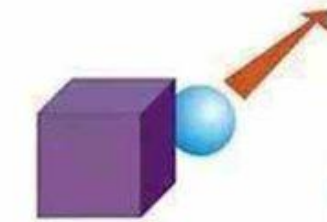
down



over



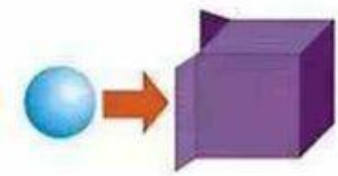
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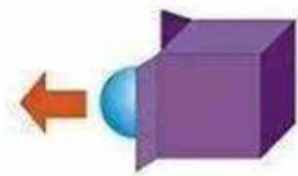
away from



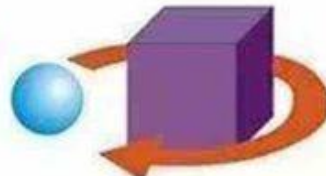
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into



out of



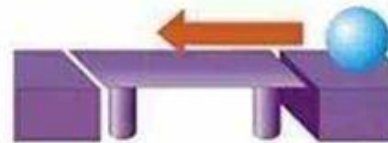
around



onto



off



across



through



along