

E. A. Vasilyeva

English verb tenses **for lazybones**

SIMPLE TENSES ACTIVE

SIMPLE TENSES PASSIVE

CONTINUOUS TENSES ACTIVE

CONTINUOUS TENSES PASSIVE

PERFECT TENSES ACTIVE

PERFECT TENSES PASSIVE

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES ACTIVE

THE FUTURE IN THE PAST TENSES ACTIVE

THE FUTURE IN THE PAST TENSES PASSIVE



• ПИОСНІКІТ •

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Аннотация

One of the most effective skills in studying English is the ability to feel confident in using different grammar structures. The reference guide helps to find your way through the maze of numerous English verb forms in a short time. Such categories as voice, mood, basic verb forms, sentence structures are defined and explained in a form of tables with several examples to each rule. The combined chart of tenses is given in the guide too.

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Table of English Tenses

1. Basic Forms

The Infinitive	Past Simple	Past
(I) to V <i>to wo rk, to go</i>	(II) V-ed <i>worked, went</i>	(III) <i>work</i>

2. Types of Verbs

Notional Verbs	Auxiliary Verbs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – independent meaning; – simple predicate in sentences; <p><i>to live, to build</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no independent meaning; – make complex forms; <p><i>to do to be to have shall (should) will (would)</i></p>

to be

1) a notional verb "to exist, to locate, to belong"

*It **is** a house. He **was** at home*

2) a link verb *You **were** right.*

3) an auxiliary verb (Active Continuous Tenses, Tenses in passive)

*I **am** writing. It **was** done. in fixed word combinations*

*They **are** in a hurry.*

1) a notional verb "to exist, to locate, to belong, to accomplish, to fulfill"

***Do** the children like to play? **do** you like to travel?*

2) an auxiliary verb (Active Continuous Tenses)

*What **do** you think of this? **don't** you like it?*

3) in fixed word combinations

***Do** you know the answer?*

	I	II
to be	to be	was wer
to do	to do	did
to have	to have	had

3. Regular and Irregular Verbs

Regular Verbs	
Past Simple	P
V-ed	
<i>played, lived</i>	w
Past Participle	P
V-ed	
<i>played, lived</i>	g

4. Mood

Indicative Mood	Imperative Mood
<p>The action is a real fact.</p> <p><i>I have built a new house.</i></p>	<p>Instructions, orders, requests</p> <p>Build a new house!</p>

5. Voice

Active Voice	
<p>The subject performs the action.</p> <p><i>Jack built the house a year ago.</i></p>	<p>The</p> <p><i>The</i></p>

6. Sentence Structure

The word order is fixed: the subject (S), the predicate (P), the

Object (O), the Adverbial Modifier (Adv).

Positive sentence "+"	S + P S + a.v. (aux)
Negative sentence "-"	S + a.v. + n
Questions "?"	a.v. + S + P Wh-? + a.v. Wh-? + P (c Wh-? + a.v.

1. Simple Tenses Active

1.1.1. The Present Simple Tense

I/You/We/They build houses.	I/You/We/They <u>do not</u> build houses.
He/She/It builds houses.	He/She/It <u>does not</u> build houses.
N + V/Vs	N + do/does + not + V

- General actions; e.g. *People build houses of different materials.*
- Universal truths; e.g. *The sun rises in the east.*
- Habitual actions; e.g. *Sam reads a newspaper at breakfast.*
- Time expressions: **never, seldom, hardly ever, rarely, occasionally, sometimes, from time to time, regularly, often, frequently, every day/ month/year, usually, always.** e.g. *We often meet Liz in the sports club.*
- Instructions, directions; e.g. *Clean your teeth twice a day.*

- Demonstrations, step by step instructions; e.g. *First I wash the potatoes, peel them, cut and add a little salt.*
- Timetables (verbs of movement): **to arrive, to come, to start, to leave** и т. д. e.g. *The classes start at 9 a.m.*

1.1.2. The Past Simple Tense

“+”

“-”

Regular

I/You/We/They/He/She/It
lived in a new house.

Irregular

I/You/We/They/He/She/It
built a house a year ago.

N + Ved

N + V (II)

Regular

I/You/We/They/He/She/It
live in a new house.

Irregular

He/She/It did
build a house
a year ago.

N + did + not

- Statement of facts; e.g. *Columbus discovered America.*
- A succession of past events; e.g. *We met in the club, played a game of snooker and then went to the cinema.*
- A single action in the past; e.g. *Bob finished his dinner half an hour ago.*
- A repeated action in the past; e.g. *Every summer the Potters visited their friends in Australia.*
- No connection with the present situation; e.g. *I didn't have a car when I was young.*
- Specific time – **yesterday, some time ago, the other day, in 1995, during the trip, last Monday, then, when, just now**
e.g. *Judy phoned just now.*

1.1.3. The Future Simple Tense

“+”	“-”
<p>I/ /We <u>will/shall</u> live in a new house.</p> <p>You/They/He/She/It <u>will</u> live in a new house.</p>	<p>I/ We <u>will/shall</u> live in a new house.</p> <p>You/They/He/She/It <u>will</u> live in a new house.</p>
N + shall/will + V	N + shall/will + V

- A single action in the future; e.g. *I'll stop smoking one day.*
- A repeated action in the future; e.g. *Tom will go to the swimming pool three times a week.*

«Time expressions – next week, tomorrow, in 2010, in a month, later, one day etc.

- Feelings, doubts, thoughts without any objective evidences. (**I think, I guess, I suppose, probably, perhaps**, etc.) e.g. *I won't pass the exam.* e.g. *It will be cold tomorrow.* e.g. *Cars will be very different in the year 2050.*

- A future action is definite with some objective evidences at present (**am/is/are going to**); e.g. *Look! Jack is going to jump off the tree.*

- A future action is unplanned, spontaneous e.g. *What will you do at the weekend? – I don't know. Perhaps I'll invite friends to my place.*

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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