

# Present Tenses

**Present Simple** – for permanent situations, general truth, repeated actions, for reviews/comments, for timetables/programmes

**infinitive (s)** → *he works*

TIME expressions : every day/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, never..

**Present Continuous** – temporary situations, changing situations, repeated situations, actions happening at the moment of speaking, future arrangements, with always to express annoyance

**BE + infinitive+ing** → *he is working*

TIME expressions: now, at the moment, today, tonight, always

**Present Perfect** – recently completed actions whose result are visible in the present, actions that started in past and continue up to present, past experiences, actions which happened a specific time period which is not over at the time of speaking, unfinished past, present result, to announce or give information

**have/has + past participle / -ed** → *he has worked*

TIME expressions: just, ever, never, already, yet, so far, recently, for

**Present Perfect Continuous** – actions that started in the past and continue up to the present, past actions of certain duration having visible results or effect in present, to express anger/irritation/annoyance

**have/has + BEEN + infinitive+ -ing** → *he has been working*

TIME expressions: just, ever, never, already, yet, so far, recently, for

## Stative Verbs

**Stative verbs express permanent state and don't usually have continuous forms.** These are:

- verbs of sense – hear, smell, taste, feel, see
- verbs of feelings and emotions – adore, appreciate, dislike, enjoy, forgive, hate
- verbs of opinion – agree, believe, expect, understand
- other verbs – appear, belong, concern, contain, depend, know, seem

**Some stative verbs have –ing form and infinitive form -**

think, taste, have, feel, see, smell, love, enjoy, look, appear, weigh

*This **tastes** salty. / Why **is** he **tasting** the soup?*

**Certain adjectives can be used with BE in the continuous form to express a temporary characteristic**

- careful, foolish, kind, lazy, nice, (im)patient, (im)polite, rude, silly

*He is usually careful, but today he's **being** careless. / You're **being** very foolish.*

## Past Tenses

**Past Simple** – past actions that took place immediately one after the other, for actions completed in past, past habit/state, to give additional details of a news/story

**past participle (II. form or – ed)** → *he worked*

TIME expressions: yesterday, last week/month, when, in 1994...

**Past Continuous** – for actions which were in progress at a definite time in past, for action which was in progress when another action interrupted it, for two or more situations happening at the same time, for background description of events/story

**was/were + infinitive + -ing** → *he was working*

TIME expressions: while, when, as, at the moment..

**Past Perfect** – for action which happened before another past action or before stated time in past, for action which finished in past and whose result was visible in past

**had + infinitive + -ed/III. form** → *he had worked*

TIME expressions: for, since, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time

**Past Perfect Continuous** – for an action of certain duration continuing up to a specific time in past, for past action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in past, to express duration or longer uninterrupted action happening in past

**had + BEEN + infinitive + -ing** → *he had been working*

TIME expressions: for, since

## Used to / Be used to / Would / Was going to

**Used to** – expresses past habits, regularly repeated actions and routines in the past  
*He used to have a beard.*

**Would** – expresses regularly repeated actions and routines in the past (stative verbs are not used with would)  
*Mom would always make me a big breakfast.*

**Be used to** – means 'be accustomed to', 'be in the habit to'  
*She isn't used to living in big cities.*

**Was going to** – expresses actions one intended to do but didn't  
*She was going to move to Helsinki, but then she decided to stay in Oslo.*

## Have gone to / Have been to / Have been in

- She has gone to Oslo (= she hasn't come back yet)
- She has been to Helsinki once (= she has visited Helsinki and is not there now, she has come back)
- She has been in Stockholm for two years (= she is still in Stockholm)

## Future Tenses

**Future Simple (Will)** – on the spot decisions, hopes/fears/treats/offers/promises/warnings/promises/requests/comments, actions or predictions which we think may (not) happen in future (based on what we think/imagine/believe), for actions we can't control but will definitely happen, for things we aren't sure yet or we haven't decided to do yet

**will + infinitive** → *he will work*

TIME expressions: tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, soon, in a week/year..

**Be going to** – actions intended to be performed in near future, planned actions/intentions, predictions based in what we can see/know especially if there is evidence, for things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in future

**be + going to** → *he is going to work*

TIME expressions: tomorrow, tonight, next week/month, soon, in a week/year..

**Future Continuous** – for actions which will be in progress at stated future time, for actions which will definitely happen in the future as a result of a routine/arrangement, when we ask politely about people's arrangements to see if they can do sth. for us

**will + be + infinitive + -ing** → *he will be working*

**Future Perfect** – for an action which will be finished before a stated time

**will + have + infinitive + -ed/ III. form** → *he will have worked*

TIME expressions: before, by, by then, by the time (until/till are used only in negative sentences)

**Future Perfect Continuous** – used to emphasise the duration of an action up to a certain time in future

**will + have + BEEN + infinitive + -ing** → *he will have been working*

TIME expressions: by....for

# The Infinitive / Gerund (-ing)

## Forms of Infinitive

**Present Infinitive** → (to) work – Present Simple, Future Simple

**Present Continuous Infinitive** → (to) be working – Present Continuous, Future Continuous

**Perfect Infinitive** → have worked – Present Perfect Simple, Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple

**Perfect Continuous Infinitive** → have been working – Present Perfect Continuous, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous

## TO INFINITIVE is used:

- to express purpose, after too/enough
- after certain verbs – agree, appear, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, see, want, would like

*He refused to pay a bill.*

- after would like/would love/would prefer
- after expression to be honest
- after verb + adjective + to + infinitive – allow, ask, help, tell, persuade

*Allow him to leave.*

## THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO is used:

- after most modal verbs – can, must, will
- after had better/would rather
- after help, make, let, see, hear, feel

## THE GERUND (-ING) is used:

- after certain verbs- admit, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go, imagine, involve, keep, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand
- after dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer to, spend/waste
- after verb + preposition/phrasal verb – dream about, feel like, give up, look forward to, succeed at, think about
- after adjective + preposition – bad at, bored by, famous for, good at, interested in, proud of, sorry for, tired of
- after some other expressions – after, by, instead of, when, without, before, it's worth, it's no use, can't help, hear, listen, notice, see

## verbs with GERUND (-ing) or TO INFINITIVE – change in meaning

- remember, stop, forget, mean, go on, regret, would prefer, try, want, hate, be afraid of

## verbs with GERUND (-ing) or TO INFINITIVE – without a change in meaning

- begin, continue, intend, start
- advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend, take (-ing form when they are not followed by object)
- need, require, want – can be also in the passive infinitive

## IF - Sentences

**Zero Conditional (Type 0)** – for facts, general truth

**if + Present Simple + Present Simple** → *If water freezes up, it turns into ice.*

**First Conditional (Type 1)** – used for real/possible situations, something that is likely to happen, to describe what will/won't happen. → real, present future

**if + Present Simple + Will Future** → *If it rains, we will stay at home.*

**Second Conditional (Type 2)** – used for unreal/impossible situations, imaginary situations, contrary to facts in present, also used to give advice

**if + Past Simple + Would (could,might) + infinitive** → *If i had money, i would travel round the world.*

→ *If i were you, i would take an umbrella (advice)*

**Third Conditional (Type 3)** – used only for past situations which didn't happen

**if + Past Perfect + would (could,might) + have + Perfect Infinitive (infinitive + -ed /III: form)** → *If I had met you before, I wouldn't have married Axel.*

- instead IF we can use: providing,provided,as long as,in case, on condition, otherwise, or else,what if, supposing,even if,only if
- the future tense is not normally used with if-clause
- we can use were instead of was  
*If i were you, i wouldn't buy such an expensive dress.*
- we can omit if. When we omit if, should,were and had(past perfect) come before the subject  
*If he should turn up, tell him to wait for me. → Should he turn up, tell him to wait for me.*
- we can mix type 2 and type 3 conditionals
- Implied conditionals – if clause is not stated, conditional verbs are still used in the result clause (main clause)

*I would have stayed longer, but he didn't ask me to.*

## Wish Sentences

- wish/regret about present situation we want to be different – **unreal present**  
**I wish + Past Simple** → *I wish you studied more.*
- wish/regret that something didn't happen in the past – **unreal past**  
**I wish + Past Perfect** → *I wish i had taken your advice*
- wish/regret in the present concerning lack of ability – **ability**  
**I wish + could + bare infinitive** → *i wish i could drive a car.*
- wish for a future change unlikely to happen/express **annoyance**/polite request/lack of hope  
**I wish + subject + would + bare infinitive** → *I wish you would be mor patient.*

In wishes we go one tense back – we use past simple in the present or the past perfect in the past.

*He is ill. → He wishes he weren't ill. (present)*

*I overslept yesterday. → I wish i hadn't overslept yesterday. (past)*