The Tens

Present simple

present simple is used to talk about things in general. We are not thinking only about now. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general.

The earth goes round the sun.

1.affirmative

Subject + verb (s) ……..

She, he, it + verb + **s** …….

He drive**s** a bus .

2. Negation

We use **do/does** to make negative sentences and add (not) such as : He, she, it doesn't work/come/do

I, we, you, they do not work /come/do

3. question

We use **do/does** to make questions such as :

Do (I, we, you, they) work?/come?/do?

Does (He, she, it) work?/come?/do?

Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense is used to describe an action in the past has a result now.

يستخدم المضارع التام لوصف فعل في الماضي له نتيجة الآن

- My leg has broken.

1.affirmative :

Subject + has / have + P.P. ……

She, he ,it + has + P.P. ……..

They, I, we, you + have + P.P. …….

- I have finished my work.
- He has taken his medicine.

2. Negation : place " not" after" have / has" to make negative sentence.

- I have not finished my work.
- He has not taken his medicine.

3. Question : Using " have / has" to make question .

- Have you finished your work?
- Has he taken his medicine?

Present Continuous

Present continuous is the action that happening at the time of speaking .

المضارع المستمر هو الفعل الذي يحدث في وقت التحدث.

- She is driving her car now .

But also the action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example: - Tom and Ann are talking in a cafe.

1- Affirmative:

Subject + (am, is ,are,) + (v + ing)
I + am
She , he, it + is + (v. + ing) ……..
They , you, we + are

She is not cleaning the room now .

2. **Negation** : place (not) after primary auxiliaries (am, is, are)
I + am +not
She , he, it + is +not + (v. + ing) ……..
They , you, we+ are + not

Is she cleaning the room now .

3. **Question** : place the primary auxiliaries (am, is, are) before the subject .
Am + I
Is + She , he, it + (v. + ing) ……..
Are + they , you, we

Present perfect Continuous Tense

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with now:

نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لنشاط توقف مؤخرًا أو توقف للتو. هناك اتصال مع الآن

1.affirmative :

Subject + has / have been + (v + ing) ……..
I, we, you, they + have been + (v + ing) ……..
She, he , it + has been + (v + ing) ……..
It **has been raining since 8 o'clock** .
2. Negation : place "**not** " after " **have / has**" to make negative sentence.
Maria has **not** been learning English .
3. Question: Using " have / has" to make question .
Has Maria **been sleeping since noon** ?

Past simple

The past simple tells us only about the past . An action is about a finished time .

الماضي البسيط يخبرنا فقط عن الماضي. العمل على وشك الانتهاء.

1.affirmative :

Subject + V.ed

She, he ,it, they, I, we, you + (V.ed)

a-Very often the past simple ends in -ed (regular verbs) . For example:

They cleaned the hall

2-Negation : We use **"did"** to make negative sentences and add (not) such as :

I did not write a long poem .

3- Question : We use **"did"** to make questions such as :

-Did you go out last night?

Note that we do not use (did) in negatives and questions with was/were:

-I was angry because they were late.

-Repeated action in the past : I used to fill the school tank

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Past perfect

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

نتحدث أحيانًا عن شيء حدث في الماضي

-Sarah arrived at the party.

1.Affirmative :

Subject + had + P.P…. .

- After I had studied , I watched the TV. .

2. Negation : Place " not" after the auxiliary " had" .

Subject + had+ not + P.P….. .

- Before I watched the TV. , I had not studied .

3. **Question** : place the auxiliary " had" before the subject .

Had + subject + P.P. …… ?

- Had she studied Spanish before she moved to Spain ?

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of doing something at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished:

نستخدم الماضي المستمر لنقول أن شخصًا ما كان في منتصف عمل شيء ما في وقت معين. بدأ الإجراء أو الموقف بالفعل قبل هذا الوقت ولكنه لم ينته

1. Affirmative:
Subject + was/were + (v + ing)
She , he, it , I + was + (v. + ing) ……..
They , you, we + were
- I was watching TV. When I got a notification from my cellphone.

2. Negation : place (not) after primary auxiliaries (was/ were) .
She , he, it, I + was + not + (v. + ing) ……..
They , you, we + were + not
- Ann was not sleeping when I arrived .
3. Question : place the primary auxiliaries (was/ were) before the subject .
- Was she cleaning the room ?

Past perfect continuous

It is used to stress the continuity of the action in the past .
يتم استخدامه للتأكيد على استمرارية العمل في الماضي

I had been working hard all day.
1.**Affirmative** :
Subject + had been + (v+ ing) …. .
- I had been waiting all the morning.
-It had been raining all the night
2. Negation : Place **"not"** after the auxiliary **"had".**
Subject + had + not been + (v+ ing) …. .
-They hadn't been sleeping.
3.Question : Place the auxiliary **"had"** before the subject .
Had + subject + been + (v+ ing) + …. ?
-Had he been watching TV. for hours?

Future simple

When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation now makes us believe this. The man is walking towards the hole now, so he is going to fall into it.
عندما نقول أن "شيئًا ما سيحدث" ، فإن الوضع الآن يجعلنا نصدق ذلك. يسير الرجل الآن نحو الحفرة ، لذا سوف يقع فيها

1.Affirmative form :

Subject + (am /is /are) + going to + V. ……..
Subject + will+ V. ……..

2 .Negative form :

Subject + (am /is /are +not) + going to + V. ……..

Subject + (will + not) + V. ……..

3. Question :

Am /is /are + Subject + going to + V. ……..

will+ Subject + V. ……..

Future perfect

We use will have (done) (future perfect) to say that something will already be complete. Kevin's football match ends at 9.15. So after this time, for example at 9.30, the match **will have finished**.

تنتهي مباراة كرة القدم كيفن في 9.15. لذلك بعد هذا الوقت ، على سبيل المثال الساعة 9.30 ، ستكون المباراة قد انتهت

1.Affirmative form :

Subject + will have + P.P..

By the time you arrive , I will have left .

2. Negative form:

Subject + will not have + P.P..

I will not have finished my project next week.

3.Question :

Will + subject + have + P.P..

Will you have finished my project next week.

Future continuous

I will be doing something' (future continuous) = I will be **in the middle of doing something.**

1.Affirmative form :

Subject + will be + (V. ing)

I will be working at 10 o'clock .

2.Negative form :

Subject + will not be + (V. ing)

We will not be having dinner at home .

3. Question :

Will + subject + be + (V. ing)

Will you be playing football at 7 o'clock tomorrow .

Study this example situation:

Future perfect continuous

The action started in the past , present or in the future and it will continue in the future .
بدأ العمل في الماضي أو الحاضر أو في المستقبل وسيستمر في المستقبل.

1.Affirmative form :

Subject + will + have + been + v.ing.+ …….

We **will have been waiting** for more than one hour when his plane arrives

سننتظر أكثر من ساعة عندما تصل طائرته

2.Negative form:

Subject + will not + have + been + v.ing.+ …….

I **will not have been waiting** for 3 hours when he comes .

3. Question :

Will +subject + have + been + v.ing.+ …….?

Will you have been waiting for 3 hours when he comes .