

REVISION OF THE TENSES

Present simple

FORM: V1: (es / s) يتكون المضارع البسيط من التصريف الأول للفعل وقد يكون مجرداً وقد يضاف اليه

فاعل جمع * Plural subject (I, you, they, we) + base : (I speak, they speak)
فاعل مفرد * Singular Subject (he, she, it) + {base +(s / es)} : (he speaks , she speaks)

NOTE: verbs ending in { z ,ss, sh,ch, x,o } add(es..) ,instead of (..s..) alone, to form the third person singular.

1. A polite child his mother every morning. (kiss)
2. Farah TV every night. (watch)
3. My wife the dishes every day. (wash)
4. George to church on Sundays. (go)
5. Sami is a professional boxer. He his opponents very quickly. (box)

❖ إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف "y" مسبقاً بحرف ساكن فإننا نحول ال "y" إلى "i" ونضيف (es) إلى الفعل عند تكوين المضارع البسيط للفاعل المفرد:

- I carry → he carries.
- I study → she studies.

❖ إما إذا كان حرف "y" مسبقاً بحرف علة، فيبقى كما هو مع إضافة (s) فقط عند تكوين المضارع البسيط للفاعل المفرد:

- I obey → he obeys.
- I play → she plays.

لنفي المضارع البسيط فإننا نستخدم (doesn't + base) للمفرد، و نستخدم (don't + base) للجمع.

- I have a car but I (not use) it very often.
- The moon by itself. (not shine)
- Hens us milk. (not give)
- Farmers (not grow) rice in Jordan.
- Ali (not appreciate) the new manager.
- The employee (not advocate) himself to the welfare of his institution.
- Every weekend, we go to the Jordan Valley but we(not take) Ali with us.
- My friend lives in Irbid. He to move anywhere. (not intend)

Uses: the Present Simple is used to talk about:

1. things that happen as a **routine in the present** (especially with frequency adverbs)

usually, sometimes, often, always, (every + زمن), traditionally, (once + زمن), (twice + زمن), (three times + زمن) , daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, on (Sundays)....., generally, normally, frequently, repeatedly, occasionally, rarely, seldom, scarcely, from time to time

2. Our neighbours have recently.....

- Every year, my father Washington. (visit)
- Our neighbour **sometimes** his house and goes to the country. (leave)
- Sami **always** my opinions about teaching and learning English. (support)
- Our science teacher **often** us to the lab. (take)
- My neighbour **usually** the violin at about this time. (practice)
- Hamdan to the church **on Sundays** to repair the roof. (go)
- My dog **usually** an awful lot. (bark)

2. something that is true in the present

- Sheas a nurse in this hospital. (work)
- Theya large shop in Amman. (own)
- She to eat meat for breakfast. (not like)

3. things that are always true

- Water at 100° C. (boil)
- The Earth round. (be)
- It heavily in winter. (rain)
- Birds their nests in autumn. (build)
- The Eartharound the Sun. (travel)

4. scheduled or fixed events in the future

- The match at 7:45. (finish)
- The plane..... at 6:05. (leave)
- Our plane.....at six in the morning. (take off)
- What time? (the last train / leave)

اسئلة الوزارة

2004:

My research paper of five chapters. (consist)

Our English book of 16 units. (consist)

2003:

..... water evaporate at 150° C? (Do)

2002:

Water Of two elements H₂ and O₂. (consist)

A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival. (lack)

1999:

My research paper of four parts. (consist)

The heart its rate of pumping according to how active a person is. (alter)

1998:

This coat is quite cheap. It a lot of money. (not cost)

2017 شتوية

Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)

Answers

2004:

1. My research paper **consists** of five chapters.
2. Our English book **consists** of 16 units.

2003: **Does** water evaporate at 150 C?

2002:

1. Water **consists** of two elements H₂ and O₂.
2. A desert **lacks** most of the natural resources needed for survival.

1999:

1. My research paper **consists** of four parts.
2. The heart **alters** its rate of pumping according to how active a person is.

1998: This coat is quite cheap. It **doesn't cost** a lot of money.

2017: begins

Present Continuous

FORM: (is / am / are) + (base + ing).

Indicators

now, at this time, at the moment, nowadays, Look!, Look out!, Be careful!, Watch!,
Watch out!, Listen!, Hear!, Hush!, at this (minute), at present, tonight,
at the time being , Don't+ base

- **Look!** The thief form the police. (escape)
- Sami for his exams **at the moment**. (prepare)
- **Look out!** The car you. (approach)
- **Hush!** I an important phone call. (make)
- You may leave the room **now**. The man (sleep)
- I to you **at the moment**. (write)
- The secretary is busy **right now**. Shethe final report. (type)
- **Look!** Everyone in the field desperately to score a goal. (try)

USES: THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS IS USED TO TALK ABOUT:

1. Temporary situations

- They at the Park Hotel **at present**. (stay)
She with her brother **at the moment**. (live)
The workmen the road **right now**. (pave)

2. Actions happening at the moment of speaking

- At present**, she for a better job. (look)
Mother is busy **right now**; she tea. (make)
Listen! The neighbours again. (quarrel)

3. for actions that happen repeatedly with 'always' expressing annoyance or criticism

Jamil alwaysme. (interrupt)

Hassan alwaysmoney from me. (borrow)

My kids always their socks on the floor for me to wash. (leave)

4. to talk about the personal arrangements or plans.

Mr. Brown is visiting us tomorrow.

I am leaving Zarka next month .

I am playing tennis with Kamal tomorrow.

I am going out with my brother next week.

* ملاحظة هامة جداً :

هناك مجموعة من الأفعال لا يمكن استخدامها في حالة المضارع المستمر حتى لو وجد في الجملة أحد دلالات المضارع المستمر. بدلاً من المضارع المستمر فإننا نستخدمها في المضارع البسيط.

NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS

see, feel, hate, hear, love, want, wish, think, realize, recognize, prefer, be, belong to, concern, contain, consist of, cost, have, own, possess, need, lack, include, seem, weigh, miss, understand, enjoy, know, intend, and appear.

- Nowadays, building a new house (cost) a lot of money.
- Ahmad used to enjoy playing tennis, but now heplaying the violin. (enjoy)
- Sami our help now. (need)
- At present, Randa 65 kg. (weigh)
- Look! Basma very happy. (seem)
- Listen! I (think) there is somebody coming.
- Nowadays, she (have) plenty of money.
- This coat is quite cheap. It..... (not cost) a lot of money now.

أسئلة الوزارة

2004:

1. Look! The young boy the lion. (feed)

2. I am with my grandmother at the moment. (stay)

2003:

1. Listen! The secretary your name now. (call)

2. Watch out! The blue car you. (approach)

2001: Don't shout here! Students their English final exam. (take)

2000: I with my brother at the moment. (live)

1998: Don't disturb Shorouq now, she to a radio programme. (listen)

2018: The workersat the moment. They are on a break. (not, work)

2004: 1.is feeding 2.staying 2003: 1.is calling 2. is approaching

2001: are taking 2000: am living 1998: is listening 2018: are not working

Present perfect simple (المضارع التام)

☒ FORM: (مفرد) has + P.P
(I + جمع) have

👉 Indicators:

just, already, never, ever, yet, nearly, up to now, so far, over the last+ زمن,
up to the present, in the whole lifetime, several times, today, How many
since + زمن, for + زمن, all + زمن, this + زمن, recently, lately

- I 10 countries **so far**. (visit)
- Sami to the United States **recently**. (be)
- **Over the last two decades**, health care system dramatically. (improve)
- Salma a nurse **since 1999**. (be)
- They Ahmad **since 2001**. (not see)
- He in that factory **for 10 years**. (be)
-you.....on an airplane? (**ever**, fly)
- I.....that movie. (**already**, watch)
- Zeyad.....here **since the 22nd**. (be)
- **In the whole lifetime**, Farahsnow. (**never**, see)
- **Up to now**, Professor Zeyad..... our class five tests. (give)
- I.....you **for many years** now. (know)
- I.....a lottery **yet**. (**never**, win)
- Samer.....a student **since 2001**. (be)
- I.....a car accident. (**never**, have)
- We four tests **so far** this semester. (have)
- She many people **since she came here** in June. (meet)
- The company excellent profits **this year**. (have)
- they the report **yet**? (finish)

We use the present perfect simple

1. to talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

- They **have moved** into a new apartment.
- *I've broken my leg - which means I can't go skiing this year.*
- *I've passed my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.*

2. to discuss our experience up to the present.

- *I've swum in the Dead Sea three times so far.*
- *They have recently solved their problem.*

3. to talk about actions that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

- He **has lost** his keys. (he is still looking for them)
- She **has tidied** her room. (you can see it is tidy now)
- The room is very cold. The fire **has gone out**.

NOTE:

We do not use adverbial past time markers, such as *yesterday*, with the Present Perfect Simple. We use adverbial time markers that relate to the present, such as *today*, *this week* or *this month*.

Present perfect continuous (المضارع التام المستمر)

☒ **FORM:** (مفرد) **has + been + (base + ing)**
(I + جمع) **have**

Indicators:

How long

for + زمن , since + زمن , all + زمن , this + زمن , recently , lately

- **Recently**, I (think) of changing my major .
- We (look) for a new house **since** January .
- I (work) **all** morning .
- Farah (wait) at the door **for** 15 minutes now .
- You speak French well , you(learn) French **lately** ?
- I (sit) here **since** 9 o'clock.
- They (live) in Amman **for** 20 years.
- The restaurant (be) closed **since** Friday.
- We (relax) **since** 10 o'clock.
- She (wait) **for** three hours.
- Sami (study) physics **for** 2 years now.
- Omar (study) privately **since** 2001.

Negative :(has / have) + not + been + (base + ing)

- I **haven't been using** the car **for** the last two months.

Question: (Has / Have) + subject + been + (base + ing) ?

- **Have you been watching** ART Sports TV **this** week?

We use the present perfect continuous to talk about

1. something which began in the past and continues in the present:

- I've been reading a book about the history of law-making for a long time.

2. an action repeated many times from the past until the present:

- *The police have been interviewing people all week.*
- *We've been playing tennis this week.*

3. a longer action recently finished and the results of which are visible in the present.

- She(cry) because her eyes are red.
- We are so tired because we (cycle) in the forest all morning .
- He's coughing a lot. I'm afraid this is because he(smoke) again .
- I have been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.

4. when an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since/ for

- *She's been training to be a doctor for six years.*
- She(call) on clients since this morning .
- Ahmad..... (study) English for seven months.

Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous

1. We use the present perfect to talk about a finished activity (achievement) and the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about an unfinished activity .

- * I *have read* Hamlet. (I've finished reading it) .
- * I *have been reading* Hamlet. (I haven't finished reading it) .
- * I *have trained* a lot. (I've finished training) .
- * I *have been training*. (I haven't finished training) .

2. We use the present perfect to focus on a result of an activity, especially when we give a number or quantity.

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to focus on the activity itself, especially to explain visible consequences of it.

نستخدم المضارع التام عندما نريد التركيز على نتائج الفعل وخاصة عندما نذكر في الجملة عددا أو كمية .
ونستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما نريد التركيز على الفعل نفسه وخاصة لتفسير نتائجه المرئية والملحوظة

He **has run** three miles. (The focus is on the result: he has covered the distance of three miles).

He **has been running** for an hour. (The focus is on the activity and its consequences: this is what he has been doing for the last hour and why he is exhausted now).

I've **been decorating** the house this summer. (The focus is on the action, and the action is unfinished).

I've **Painted** the living room blue. (The focus is on the finished result. The activity is finished but we can see the result now).

I've **read** that book you lent me. I finished it yesterday.

I've **been reading** that book you lent me. I've got another 50 pages to read.

• She's **been writing** emails for 3 hours.

• She's **written** 10 messages so far.

• I've **worked** here for thirty years.

• I usually work in London but I've **been working** in Birmingham for the last 3 weeks.

Study these pairs of sentences:

a. You *have been designing* solar racing cars for a long time.

b. I *have designed* five or six different cars so far.

a. *I've been taking* part in races for about two years.

b. How many races *have you taken part* in?

a. I've *been building* a new car with a team from Queensland University.

b. We've *built* a prototype of a car called "Rainbow".

a. You *have been writing* a book about solar cars.

b. I've only *written* the first few chapters.

Important note:

In non-continuous verbs, we use the Present Perfect instead of the Present Perfect Continuous.

نستخدم المضارع التام بدلا من المضارع التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستخدم في حالة الاستمرارية.

* I Ahmad *for* ten years now. (know)

* Look at those people over there! They silent *for* two hours now. (be)

Circle the correct answer, a or b.

- 1 - a - I've started driving lessons.
b- I've been starting driving lessons.
- 2- a- I've sold my bike to Zaid.
b- I've been selling my bike to Zaid.
- 3- a- Ahmad has just swum.
b- Ahmad has just been swimming.
- 4- a- The Jordan Football Association hasn't won the championship.
b- The Jordan Football Association hasn't been winning the championship
- 5- a- Have you stopped eating?
b- Have you been stopping eating?

WORKSHEET

Complete the sentences below with either the simple or continuous form of present perfect.

1. Farah is a writer. You ask her:
 - a. How many booksyou.....(write)? *have you written*
 - b. How longyou.....(write)? *have you been writing*
2. Qais is waiting for you. You ask him:
 - a. How longyou.....(wait)? *have you been waiting*
3. You see Nataly playing tennis. You ask her:
 - a. How many gamesyou..... (play)? *have you played*
 - b. How longyou..... (play) tennis? *have you been playing*
4. Zain is learning Spanish. You ask him:
How longyou..... (learn) Spanish? *have you been learning*
5. Ahmad is smoking.
 - a. He (smoke) 10 cigarettes so far today. *has smoked*
 - b. He (smoke) all morning. *has been smoking*
6. Saim is an actor.
 - a. He (be) in eight movies so far. *has been*
7. They..... (not/ buy) a new car yet. *haven't bought*
8.he..... (he/ever/be) in London? *has he ever been*
9. She (write) three letters **this afternoon**. *has written*
10. I..... (not/finish) my work yet. *haven't finished*

12. They just (open) a new store. *has opened*
13. She for the last hour. (talk) *have been talking*
14. What you at the same company for three years. (work) *has been working*
15. He for the last 30 minutes? (do) *have been doing*
16. He at the university since June. (teach) *has been teaching*
17. We here for over two hours! (wait) *have been waiting*
18. Why Farah her medicine for the last three days? (not take) *has not been taking*
19. She too much television lately. (watch) *has been watching*
20. you lately? (exercise) *have been exercising*
21. I at other options recently. (look) *have been looking*
22. She to him regularly for a couple of years. (write) *has been writing*
23. The university students here for over ten years to do work experience. (send) *has been sending*
24. I ... Spanish for 20 years and I still can't speak it very much. (learn) *'ve been learning*
25. I for him for 30 minutes and he still hasn't arrived. (wait) *'ve been waiting*
26. He me about it for days. I wish he would stop. (tell) *has been telling*
27. They all week. They're on strike. (not work) *haven't been working*
28. He to me for weeks. (not talk) *hasn't been talking*

- 1998: Do you see those people on the hill? They handkerchief for an hour. (wave)
- 1999: The committee members out since 7 o'clock. (be)
- 2002: Nuha has English since 1999. (be, study)
- 2002: I have reading an interesting book for three hours. (be)
- 2008: I haven't my friend since the last meeting. (see)
- 2008: You look a bit tired. What have you doing? (be)
- 2009: How long have you been Hotel Management? (learn)
- 2009: How long have you for this company?
(working, been working, work)
- 2010: Bayan looks sleepy now. She has her science project all night. (be, do)

2008: Study the following pair of sentences and answer the question below.

a. Fatima has read a book about the ancient history so far.

b. Fatima has been reading a book about the ancient history for sometime.

Which sentence indicates that Fatima has finished reading a book about the ancient history?

2011: صيفي

1. Nour.....an essay all morning, (be, write)
2. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)

2011: صيفي

1. Hatem looks tired. He.....his science project all night. (be, do)

2012: شتوي

1. The detectives.....people all week. (be, interview)
2. The children.....already.....the sandcastle on the beach. (build)

2012: صيفي

1. The child has.....all night. (be, sleep)
2. Our neighbours.....recently.....to Aqaba. (move)

2013: شتوي

1. Jamal and Fawaz have.....evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
2. Laila.....recently.....learning English. (start)

2013: صيفي

1. Fadi has.....to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train)
2. My friends.....already.....preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (finish)

2014: شتوي

1. Hassan looks very pale. He has.....very well recently. (not, be, sleep)
2. Zaid.....lately.....the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)

2016: شتوي

The government has.....hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)

ANSWERS

1998: Do you see those people on the hill? They **have been waving** handkerchief for an hour.

1999: The committee members **have been** out since 7 o'clock.

2002: Nuha has **been studying** English since 1999.

2002: I have **been** reading an interesting book for three hours.

2008: I haven't **seen** my friend since the last meeting.

2008: You look a bit tired. What have you been doing.

2009: How long have you been **learning** Hotel Management?

2009: How long have you **been working** for this company?

2010: Bayan looks sleepy now. She has **been doing** her science project all night.

2008: Study the following pair of sentences and answer below.

(a). Fatima has read a book about the ancient so far.

2011: شتوي

1. Nour **has been writing** an essay all morning, (be, write)
2. Maher **has passed** his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)

2011: صيفي

1. Hatem looks tired. He **has been doing** his science project all night. (be, do)

2012: شتوي

1. The detectives **have been interviewing** people all week. (be, interview)
2. The children **have already built** the sandcastle on the beach. (build)

2012: صيفي

1. The child has **been sleeping** all night. (be, sleep)
2. Our neighbours **have recently moved** to Aqaba. (move)

شنتوية 2013:

1. Jamal and Fawaz have **been taking** evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
2. Laila **has** recently **started** learning English. (start)

صيفية 2013:

1. Fadi has **been training** to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train)
2. My friends **have** already **finished** preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (finish)

شنتوية 2014:

1. Hassan looks very pale. He has **not been sleeping** very well recently. (not, be, sleep)
2. Zaid **has** lately **won** the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)

شنتوية 2016: **been working**