

## **English Grammar - Simple Tenses**

**GRAMMAR** is the way words shall be put in order or together when forming sentences in the course of ( while ) speaking or writing.

### **1. ( SIMPLE ) PRESENT TENSE:**

It is used when something ***happens*** NOW or USUALLY. The SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE says that something was true in the PAST, is true in the PRESENT, and will be true in the FUTURE like general statements of fact(s), everyday or habitual activities, also for existing emotional and mental states, possession of things, sensual perceptions, other existing states meaning non-progressive verbs that do not describe activities that are in progress. Examples:

I WATCH the news every night.

Bernie GOES to school from Monday to Friday every week except during school and public holidays.

I GO with Amanda on holidays to Bali every three years.

### **2. ( SIMPLE ) PAST TENSE:**

It is used when something ***happened*** before NOW or THE PRESENT. Three examples are shown below:

I WATCHED the news LAST NIGHT.

Bernie WENT to school the day before yesterday which WAS a Tuesday.

I WENT with Amanda on holidays to Bali LAST YEAR.

### **3. ( SIMPLE ) FUTURE TENSE:**

It is used when something ***will happen*** after NOW or THE PRESENT. Three examples are shown below:

I WILL WATCH the news TOMORROW NIGHT.

Bernie WILL GO to school TOMORROW, too.

In TWO YEARS TIME I WILL GO with Amanda on holidays to Bali again.

## **English Grammar - Progressive Tenses**

The CONTINUOUS or PROGRESSIVE TENSES convey or give the idea or notion that AN ACTION IS IN PROGRESS DURING A PARTICULAR TIME which can be in the PAST, PRESENT, or FUTURE.

In other words, the progressive tenses say or state that an action BEGINS BEFORE, is in PROGRESS DURING, and CONTINUES AFTER another action or time.

**FORM:** To BE + -ING ( PRESENT PARTICIPLE )  
( PARTICIPLE = a form of a VERB that can be used in compound tenses of the verb; there are TWO PARTICIPLES in the English language; )

### **1. PRESENT PROGRESSIVE ( or CONTINUOUS ) TENSE:**

Three examples are shown below:

I am watching the news ( right now ).

Bernie is going to school with his schoolmate Anna.

I am going with Amanda on holidays to Bali in a Singapore Airliner.

( An AIRLINER is a large aeroplane that is used for carrying passengers to a destination on Earth. A DESTINATION is a place to which someone is going to by using transport infrastructure. )

### **2. PAST PROGRESSIVE ( or CONTINUOUS ) TENSE:**

Three examples are shown below:

I was watching the news 2 hours ago.

Bernie was going to school with his schoolmate Anna in the morning when it started to rain.

I was going with Amanda on holidays to Bali in a Singapore Airliner when a stewardess ( air hostess ) fell ill suddenly.  
( STEWARDESS = a woman who works on a plane - or ship, train, etc. - who looks after passengers and serves meals to them. )

**3. FUTURE PROGRESSIVE ( or CONTINUOUS ) TENSE:**

Three examples are shown below:

I WILL BE WATCHING the news at 19:00 O'CLOCK.

Bernie WILL BE GOING to school with his schoolmate Anna  
NEXT MORNING when the sun will rise in the East.

I WILL BE GOING with Amanda on holidays to Bali in a Singapore  
Airliner when the next news on ABC radio are broadcasted.  
( BROADCAST = a programme, performance, or speech on the  
radio or on television ( TV ) which is sent out by electromagnetic  
waves or cable to the audience. The AUDIENCE is the set of  
people who listen to or watch the broadcast. )

**SUMMARY:**

Two VERBS, namely **TO BE** and **TO HAVE**, play an important role  
in the English language when forming sentences. Why is this so?  
They both play an important role because both are being used for  
expressing **TENSE**, or **TIME** of **ACTION(S)** or **EVENT(S)**.  
The **TENSE** of a **VERB ( GROUP )** is its form which usually shows  
whether you are talking or writing about the **FUTURE**, **PAST**, or  
**PRESENT TIME**, or **SEENergy**, relating to a **MOMENT** or to some  
**DURATION** of **TIME**. The simple and progressive tenses use the  
**verb TO BE** for forming sentences which have been explained on  
the previous pages. The perfect and perfect progressive tenses  
use the **verb TO HAVE** for forming sentences which will be written  
about by **Earthonaut Franz** in another H.E.L.P. document.

- TIME =**
- 1) What we measure in **SECONDS**, **MINUTES**, **HOURS**,  
**DAYS** and **YEARS**.
  - 2) The **MOMENT** in the **DAY** when something happens.
  - 3) **TIME PERIOD** = Duration of Time, e.g., 4 hours.
  - 4) **TIME** = the **EFFECT** of **TIME-SPACE** caused by **SPACE**.

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<b>I</b> s	<b>P</b> articles
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\*\*\*\*\* End of written SEENergy \*\*\*\*\*