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TENSES

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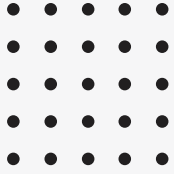


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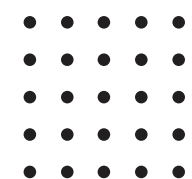
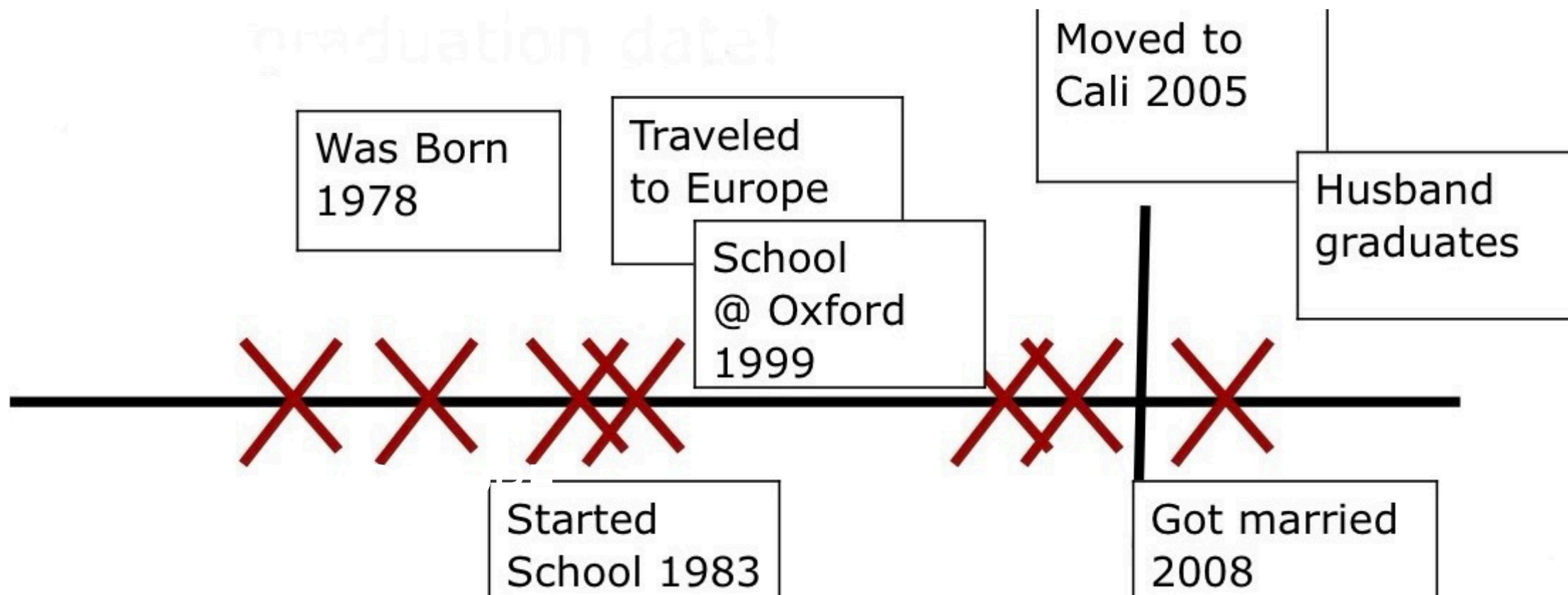
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TIME LINE



- Draw a timeline of your life. List 8-10 events on the time line.
- Make sure you list your future graduation date!



THE SIX ENGLISH VERB TENSES

The six English

Verb forms



Three Simple Tenses

Present – You walk.
I run.

Past – You Walked
I ran.

Future – You will walk.
I will run.

Simple continuous

You are walking
I am running.

You were walking.
I was running.

You will be walking.
I will be running.

Three Perfect Tenses

Present perfect – you have
walked.
I have run.

Past Perfect – You had walked.
I had run.

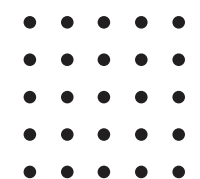
Future Perfect– You will have
walked
I will have run.

Perfect continuous

You have been walking.
I have been running.

You had been walking.
I had been running.

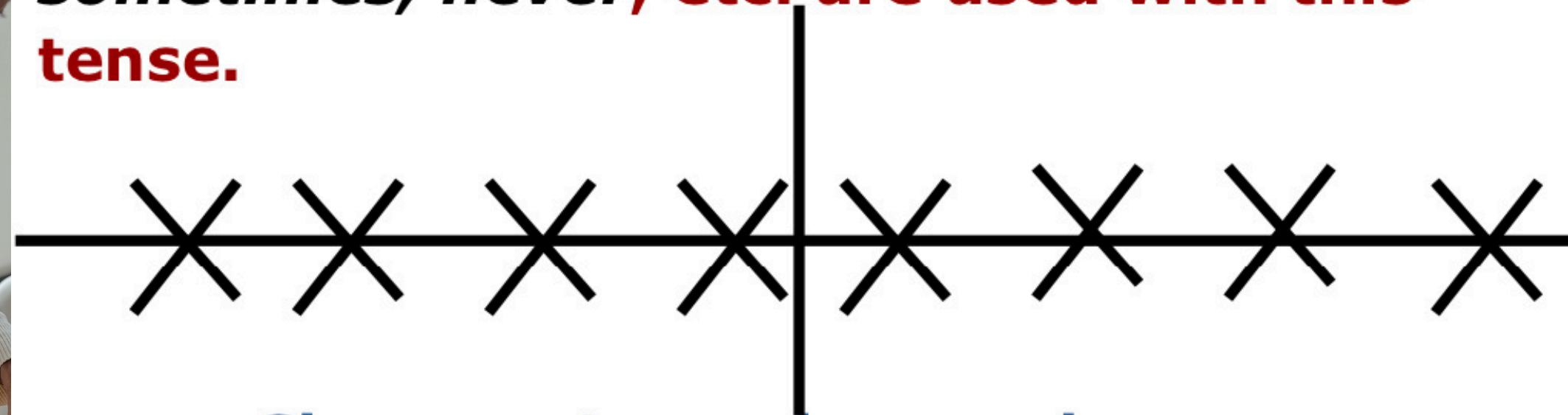
You will have been walking.
I will have been running.





PRESENT SIMPLE

**Expresses a habit or often repeated action.
Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never, etc.* are used with this tense.**



She goes to work everyday.

They *always* eat lunch together.

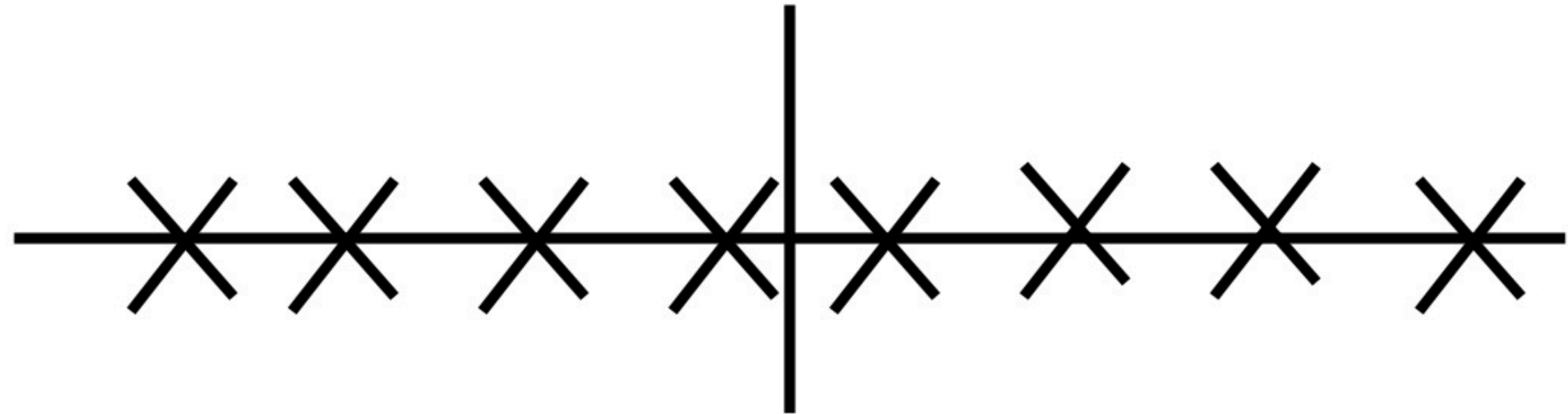
On your handout, write one sentence that reflects
SIMPLE PRESENT: something you do often,
sometimes, never, seldom





PRESENT SIMPLE

This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.

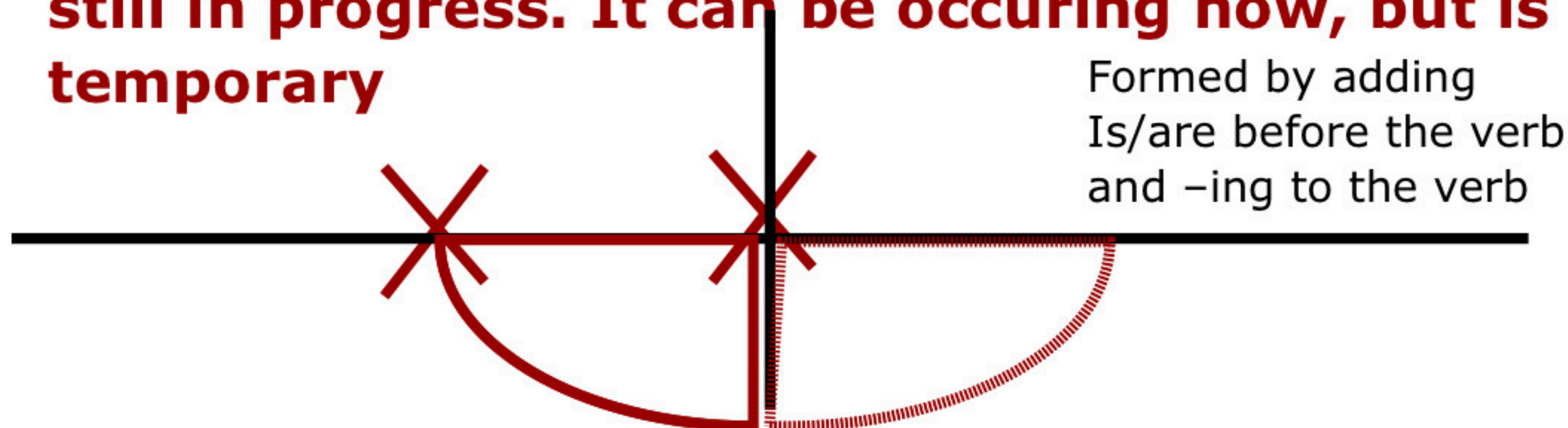


Snow falls in the December in Minnesota.

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.



This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress. It can be occurring now, but is temporary



She is typing a paper for her class.

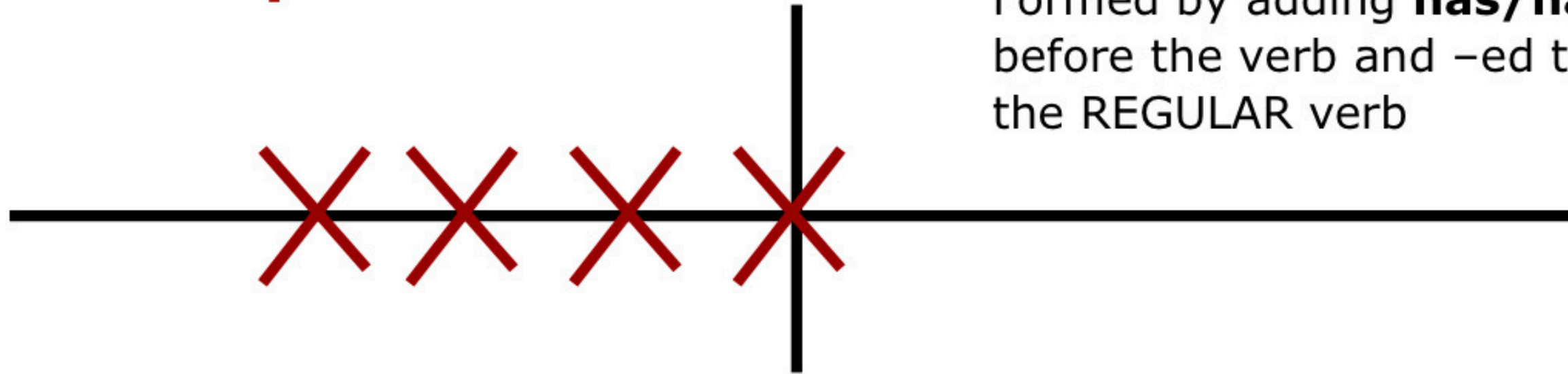
He can't talk. He is fixing the sink right now.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects PRESENT CONTINUOUS: something that is occurring right now.

PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is used to talk about an event that began in the past and continues up to the present.

Formed by adding **has/have** before the verb and -ed to the REGULAR verb

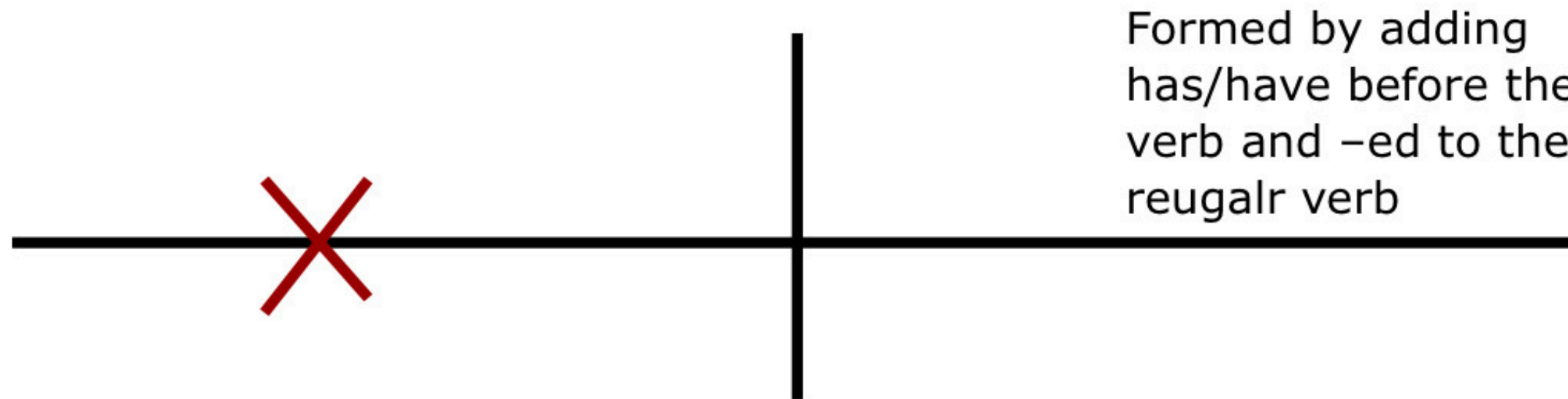


He has lived in Modesto for two years.

(He began living in Modesto two years ago and he still lives there.)

PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect is also used to talk about an event that was completed in the past, but the specific time of the event is not important.



I have seen that movie before.

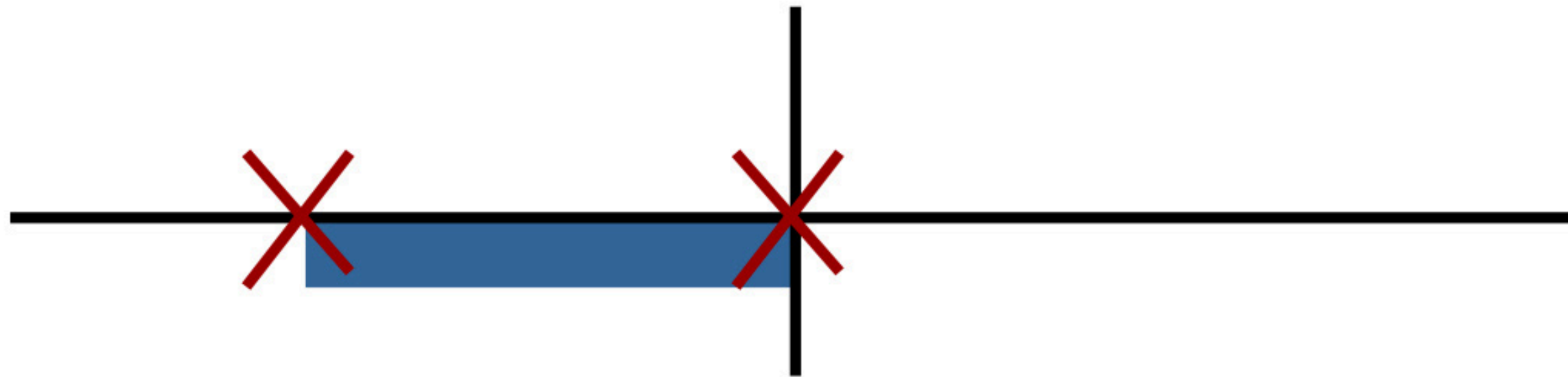
He has already visited Vietnam.

(Specific dates and times are not mentioned.)

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

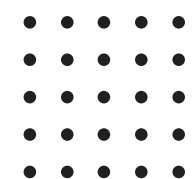
This tense is used to describe the duration of an action that began in the past and continues into the present.



He has been studying grammar for an hour.

She has been cooking all day.

(He is still studying and she is still cooking.)

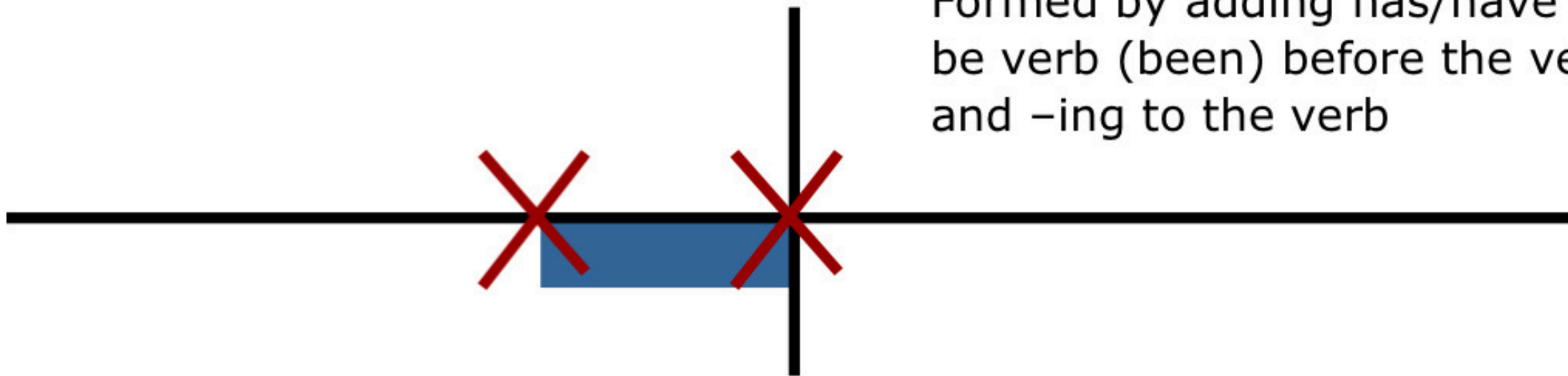


PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

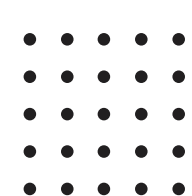
This tense is also used to describe events that have been in progress recently and are rather temporary.

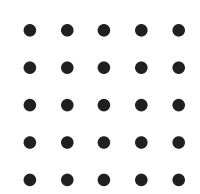


Formed by adding has/have +
be verb (been) before the verb
and -ing to the verb



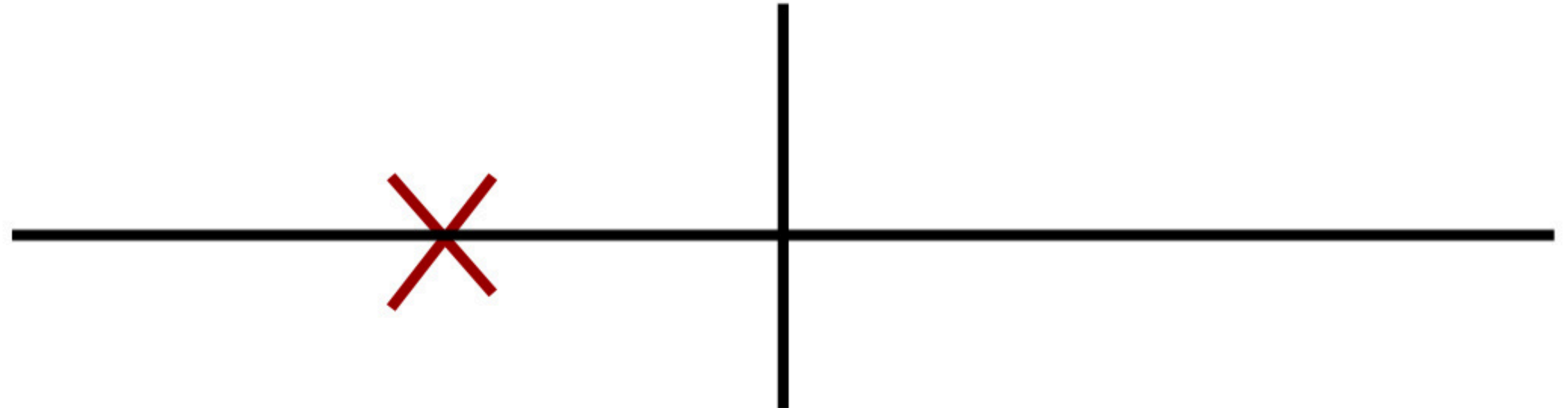
She has been living in Taiwan for the last two months, but she plans to move soon.





PAST SIMPLE

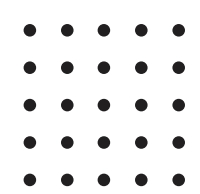
We use the simple past to indicate exactly when an action or event took place in the past.



I visited my sister yesterday.

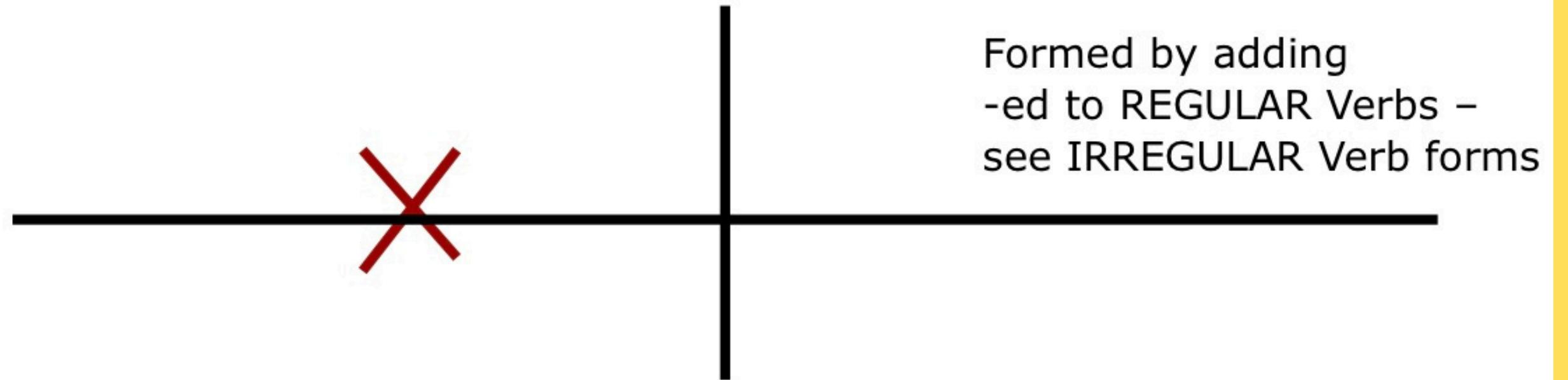
We went out to dinner last night.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects SIMPLE PAST: something you did in the past that is now completed (over, done).



PAST SIMPLE

The simple past is used to describe actions and/or events that are now completed and no longer true in the present.

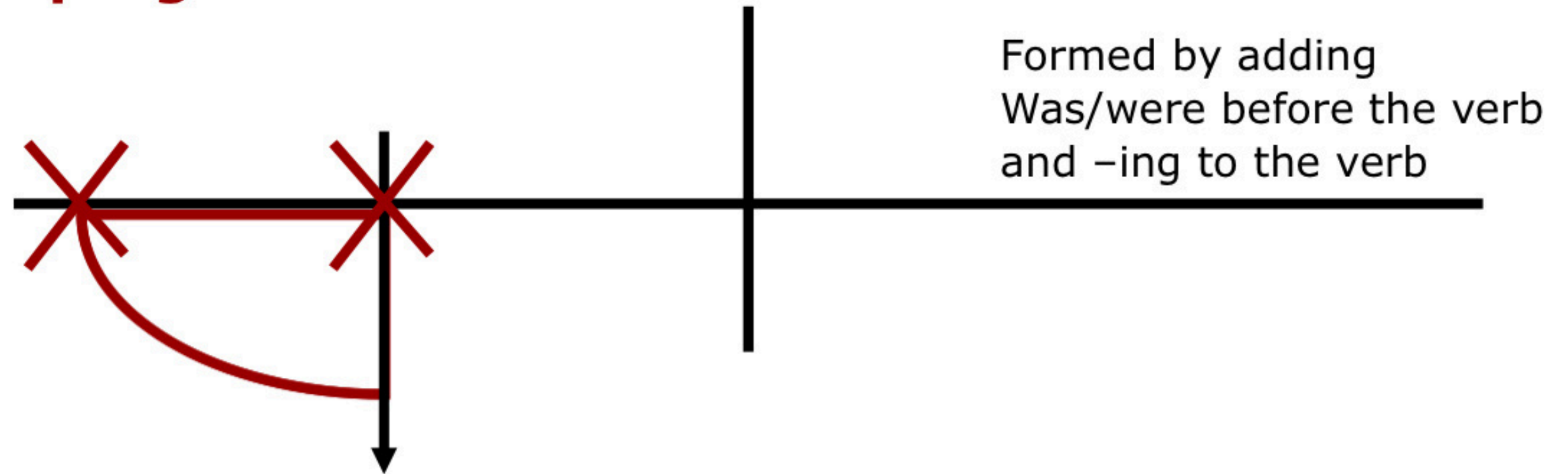


I attended MJC in 1998. (I no longer attend MJC.)

I saw a movie every weekend when I was a teenager. (I don't see movies very much anymore.)

PAST PROGRESSIVE

The past continuous is often used with the simple past to show that one action was in progress when another action occurred.

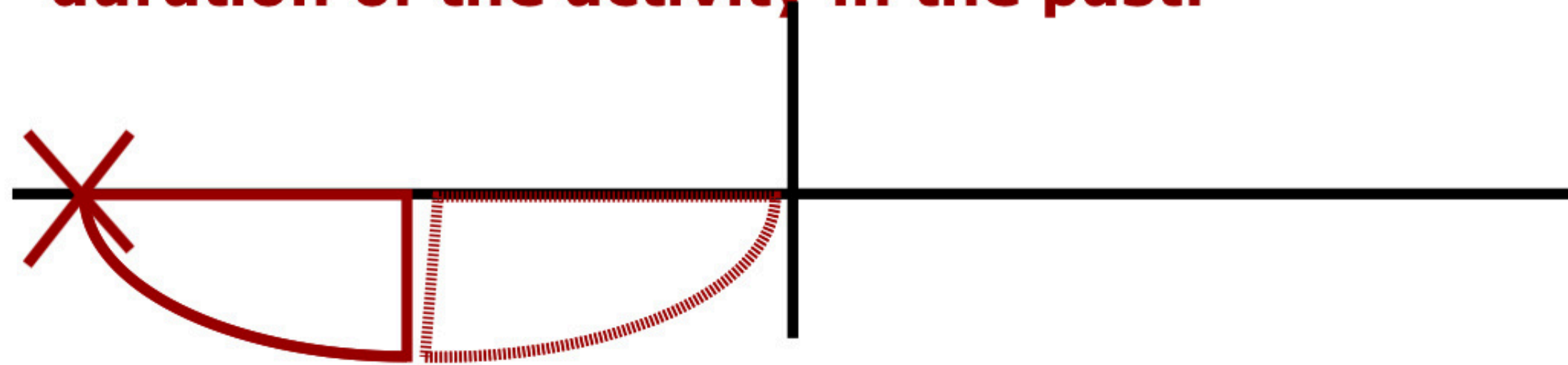


I was taking a bath when the doorbell rang.

They were eating dinner when the neighbors stopped by for a visit.

PAST PROGRESSIVE

The past continuous is used to talk about an activity that was in progress at a specific point of time in the past. The emphasis is on the duration of the activity in the past.



I was studying for an exam while my mother was cooking dinner.

We were walking in the park around 7 p.m. last night.

On your handout, write one sentence that reflects PAST CONTINUOUS tense.

PAST PERFECT



This tense describes completed events that took place in the past before another past event.

had received	it hit	Formed by adding has/have before the verb and -ed to the REGULAR verb
had eaten	my friend stopped by	
X	X	

The Titanic had received many warnings before it hit the iceberg.

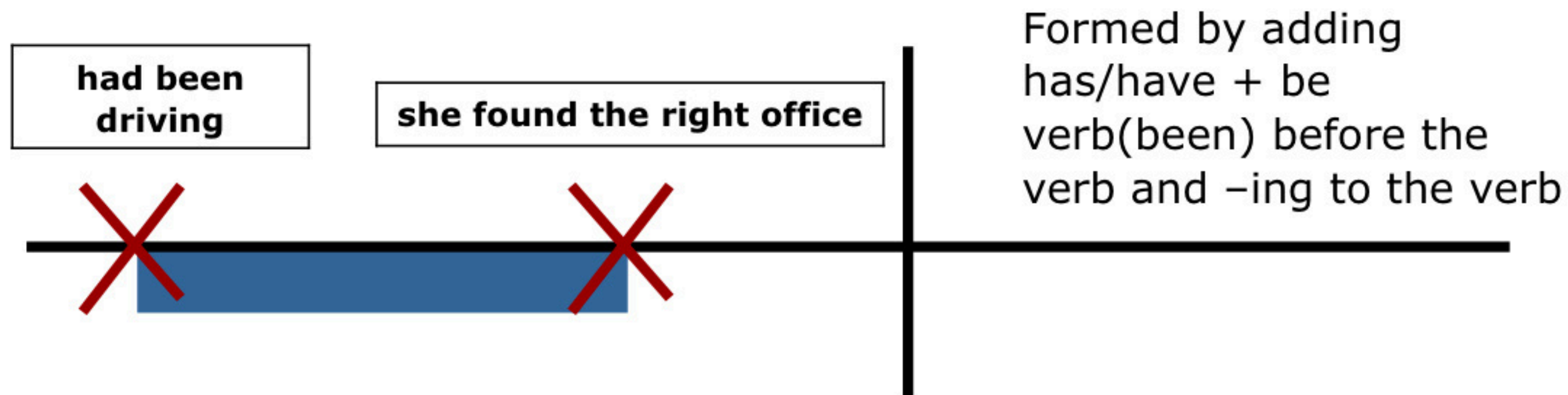
I had already eaten when my friend stopped by to visit.



PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE



This tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action that was completed before another action or event in the past.



She had been driving around the city for three hours before she finally found the right office.

PAST OR PRESENT

SIMPLE PERFECT

I ~~went~~_____ to Mexico in 2002. (go)

I _____ deep sea diving a few times (go).

~~have gone~~

The drummer in the band _____percussions since he was five. (study)

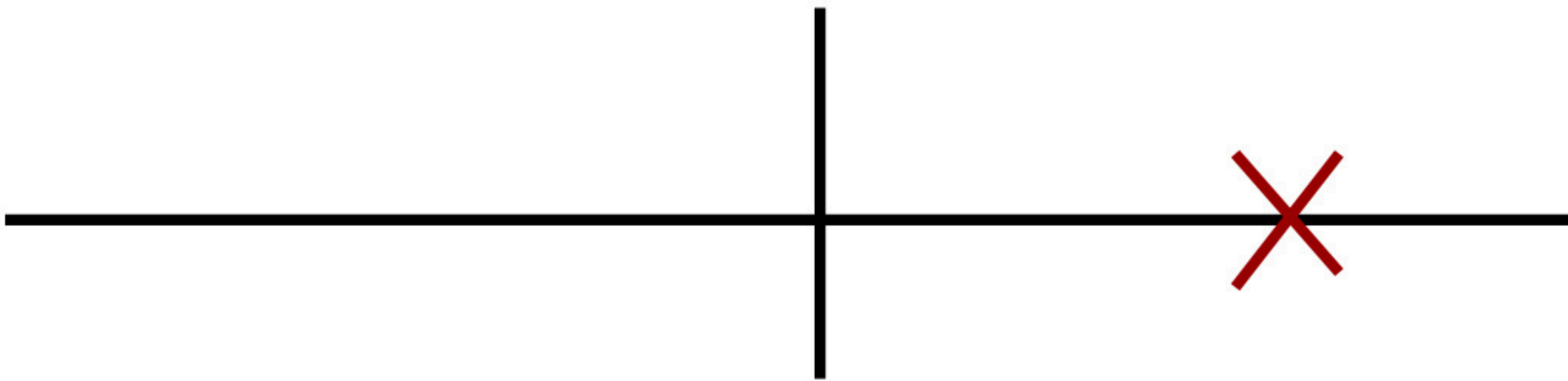
It _____the jury two hours ~~to reach the~~ **has studied** verdict yesterday.

Washington, D.C., _____ the capital of our **took** country for many years. (be)

has been

FUTURE SIMPLE

Will and *be + going + to* are often used to describe future actions.

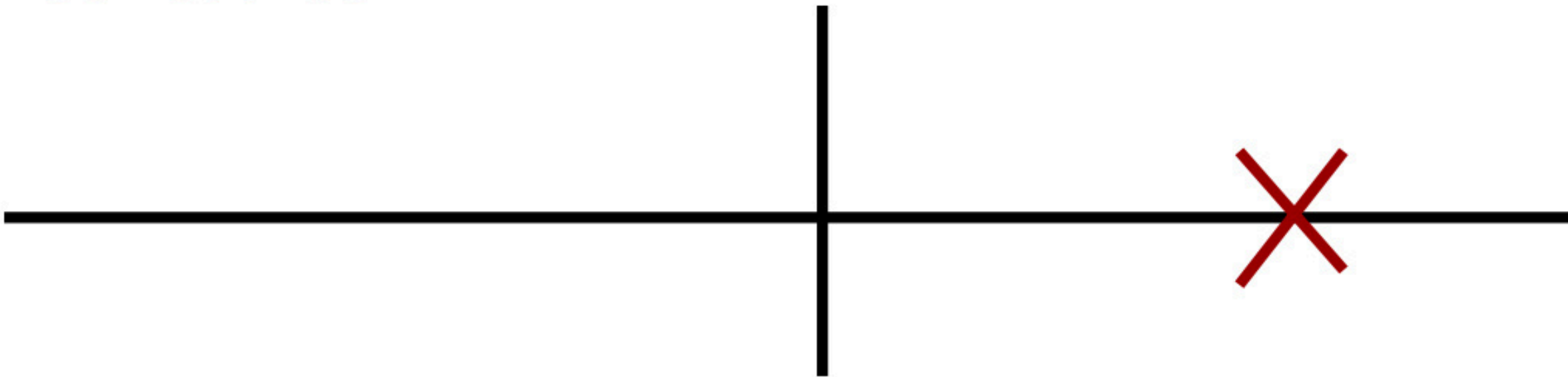


Thomas will graduate in June.

Maria is going to go to Mexico next week.

FUTURE SIMPLE

The simple present and present continuous are also used to express future time. These are often used in connection with schedules.



She is meeting a new client at eleven o'clock.

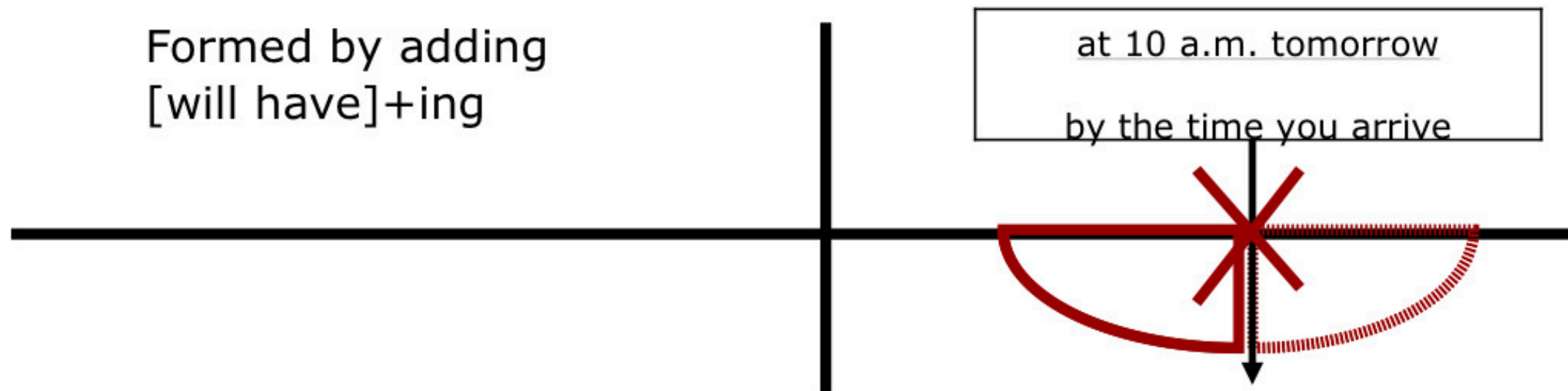
The train leaves at 6:00 a.m. tomorrow.



FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will occur over a period of time at a specific point in the future.

Formed by adding
[will have]+ing



I will be teaching ESL 40 at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
**They will be moving their furniture out of the house
by the time you arrive tomorrow.**



FUTURE PERFECT

This tense is used to describe an event or action that will be completed before another event or time in the future.

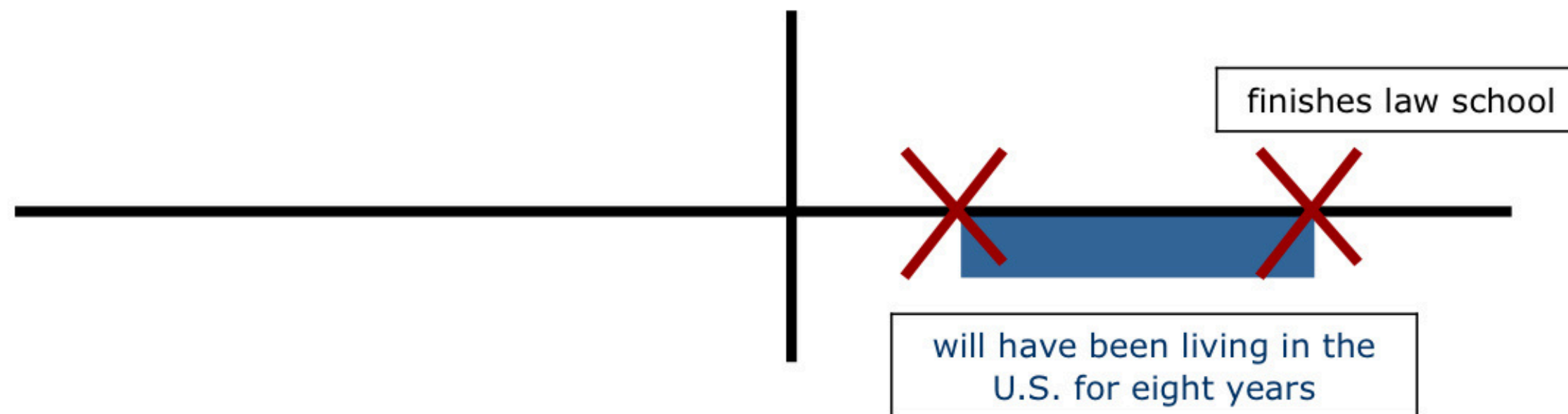


We will have finished the exam by the time class ends tomorrow.



FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

This tense describes an action that has been in progress for a duration of time before another event or time in the future.



By the time he finishes law school, we will have been living in the U.S. for eight years.



PASSIVE VS. **ACTIVE VOICES**



In the **active voice**, the subject is doing something.

The committee made the decision.

Subject

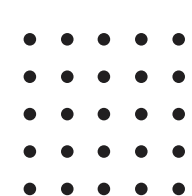
Verb

In the ~~passive voice~~, something is being done to the subject.

The decision was made by the committee.

Subject

Verb

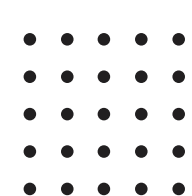


WHY CHOOSE ONE OVER THE OTHER?



In general, choose the active voice to achieve direct, economical, and forceful writing. **Most writing should be in the active voice.**

Choose the passive voice to de-emphasize the actor or to avoid naming the actor altogether.





MEET THE COUNSELOR



He is a professional teacher at heart, language-linguistics head, a cultural exchange head, currently teaching at The Latin American Association in Atlanta, Second Language Instructor, Applied Linguistics and ESL Department, Georgia State U. Language Coach and Teacher . Experience: Applied Linguistics and ESL Department, Georgia State U. He graduated from Georgia State University. Therefore, more than 30 year experiences in all levels especially international exams will meet all your needs.

Paul Spitzer

Academic Director & Consultant



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Content Creator



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& Consultant





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OUR SERVICES



SERVICES 01

1. IELTS Writing & Speaking Masterclasses – Intensive training based on assessor logic to help students achieve Band 7+.



SERVICES 02

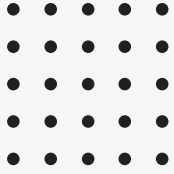
2. Mock Tests with Band-Based Feedback – Real test simulation with detailed scoring and improvement strategies.



SERVICES 03

3. Teacher Training & Assessor-Based Method Coaching – Professional development for IELTS instructors using examiner-driven techniques.





LATEST PROJECT



Assessor-Based Method™ | IELTSBrains

The Assessor-Based Method™ is a signature teaching framework developed by IELTSBrains to bridge the gap between candidates and IELTS examiners. Unlike conventional methods that rely on memorization, templates, or surface-level strategies, this approach trains learners to think, speak, and write using the same logic and criteria applied by certified IELTS assessors.

Whether you are preparing for the IELTS exam or looking to teach it, the Assessor Based Method™ ensures your approach is accurate, insightful, and result-oriented.

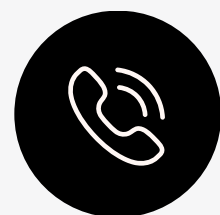
Created by Yaser Noorbakhsh, CEO of IELTSBrains



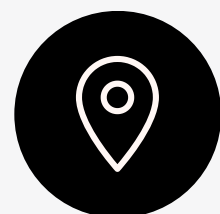
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