

KONU REVISION

THE FUTURE TENSES

We use *be going to*:

- for our plans.

I booked a table for two for this evening. I am going to take my wife to one of the best restaurants in the city.

- for intentions.

I'm going to study hard and pass the exam.

- for predictions based on what we see.

Look at these black clouds. It's going to rain.

We use *will* future:

- for the decisions made at the time of speaking.

A: What would you like to have, coffee or tea?

B: I'll have tea, please. (The speaker decides at the moment of speaking.)

- for predictions with no evidence.

I don't know what I'll do tomorrow. I think I'll stay at home.

- for promises or threats.

Take your umbrella with you; otherwise, you will get soaked.

Don't worry mum, I will let you know when I arrive.

- for requests and offers.

Will you please help me to tidy my room?

- with *be sure, think, hope, be afraid, expect, believe, promise, guess maybe and perhaps.*

I hope I'll win the game.

I'm afraid she won't come to your party.

Time expressions often used with the future tenses *Will* and *Be going to*:
tomorrow, tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening, next Monday / April / week / weekend / month / year, soon, in 2025.

We use the future continuous tense:

- to describe an unfinished action which will be in progress at a time in the future.

We will be travelling across Europe by train in June.

I can't come with you at 9 p.m. I will

be watching the match at that time.

I'll be writing the articles for a tabloid newspaper next month.

- to indicate that the longer action (the future continuous tense) will be interrupted by a shorter action in the future.

When the guests arrive, we will be having dinner.

The Past Continuous Tense:

We use the past continuous tense

- to state an action happening at a particular time in the past.

We were watching an important match on TV at this time yesterday.

- to talk about two events in progress at the same time in the past.

While my mother was watching a soap opera on TV, I was trying to finish my school project.

- to express a past action in progress interrupted by another past action.

When the electricity went off, I was vacuuming the living room.

- to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

As I was passing through the park, the children were playing and their mothers were chatting.

The Simple Past Tense and the Past Continuous Tense:

- We often use the simple past tense and the past continuous tense together in a sentence.

- We use the past continuous tense for the longer, unfinished action and the simple past tense for the shorter, interrupting action.

- We use *when, while, as, just as* to join the sentences.

when = at that time

while / as = during that time

- when / while / as + past continuous, past simple**

When I was trying to put my baby to sleep, the doorbell rang.

Someone knocked the door while the teacher was checking our exam papers.

As I was walking along the street, it

suddenly started to rain.

- when + past simple, past continuous**

When I saw Sue, I was waiting for the bus.

- We also use the past continuous with **while** to talk about two actions in progress at the same time in the past.

My mother was chopping the meat while I was peeling the potatoes.

- We use the simple past tense with **when** to say that one thing happened after another.

When my father arrived, we had our dinner. (First my father arrived and then we started to have our dinner).

Attention: We don't use the past continuous tense with stative verbs (know, want, love etc...)

They were good friends. They knew each other well.

Attention: Just as has similar meaning with while and as, but if the interrupting, shorter event happens right after the longer one, we prefer just as instead of as or while.

Just as I was leaving home, I realised that I had forgotten my car key.

The Past Perfect Tense:

We use the past perfect tense

- to describe a past action which happened before another past action. We use the past perfect tense for the first action and the simple past tense for the second action.

By the time I went out of the museum, I had felt like a time traveller in the large archives of life.

I had never seen so many animal fossils and plants from all around the world.

NOTE: We usually use the past perfect tense with the simple past together with these common conjunctions:

- **WHEN + simple past, past perfect**

When our guests came, my mother had already laid the table.

- Simple past, BECAUSE + past perfect**

I went straight to bed, because I had been really tired.

SORULAR:

1.ve 2. soruyu parçaya uygun şekilde cevaplayınız.

While Chuck Noland was flying to Australia, his plane crashed. He found himself on a very small and deserted island as the only survivor. He struggled hard to survive but he also faced the emotional challenge of being alone. His only friend on the island was a volleyball on which he made a face with his bleeding hand. As days turned into months and then years, the hard-nosed businessman managed to survive on his own on the island. He learned to be patient.

1. When the plane crashed, he.....

- A) learned patience
- B) was flying to Australia
- C) worked for a delivery company
- D) worked too much and had to travel overseas
- E) was eventually rescued by a ship

Cevap: B

2. On the island, he.....

- A) has two friends
- B) complained about everything
- C) worked too much
- D) had to travel overseas a lot
- E) was completely on his own

Cevap: E

• **AFTER + past perfect, simple past**
After Karen had had her breakfast, she left home for school.

• **BEFORE + simple past, past perfect**
Before the police arrived the crime scene, the thief had run away.

• **AS SOON AS + past perfect, simple past**

As soon as she had opened the door, she went straight to the kitchen and prepared something to eat.

• **BY THE TIME + simple past, past perfect**

By the time the fire brigade arrived, a large part of the building had burnt.