

Tikrit University College of Education for Women English Department Subject : Headway for first stage Lecturer :Basma Faisal Ali basma.faisal.@tu.edu.iq

> The Present Perfect Tense The Past Perfect Tense The Future Prefect Tense

زمن المضارع التام The Present Perfect Tense

• This tense is used to describe an action that started in the past and is still relevant to the present .

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S + has / have + (P.P) past participle of the verb + Com....
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- e.g I have just visited Paris several time .
 - She has already finished her homework .
 - They have lived in the city for five years .
 - -We have written a story for seven days
- It is used the following adverbs : (just , already , yet , never .)
 - I (find) my lost bag already .
 - I have found my lost already.
 - The rain just (stop).
 - The rain has just stopped .

(already) has / have يذكر في نهاية الجملة او بعد has / have ي

(yet) يستعمل في النفي والاستفهام

- The police have not caught the thief yet .
- Has the police catch the thief yet?

(Never) تستخدم مع النفي

e.g. -

- Ali has never read the story .
- They have never enter the cinema .

السؤال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد (has , have) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل

e.g –Have they translated the text already ? e.g –Has She bought a new dress ?

Negative النفي

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفي نستخدم للفاعل المفرد He , She, It } + has not { للفاعل الجمع I , We , You , They } + have not {

e.g –He just (phone) to his friend . (negative) -He just has not phone to his friend .

زمن الماضي التامThe Past Perfect Tense

• This tense is used to describe an action or event that happened before another action or event in the past .

 $\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{had} + (\mathbf{P.P})$

e.g -I had cleaned the home .

- She had helped her sister .
- They had listened to the music .

عادة ما تستخدم في زمن الماضي التام past simple + after + past Perfect e.g.- John studied French after He had finished the dinner .I put out the light , after I had gone to bed .We received the meal , after We had nothing to eat

past Perfect + before + past simple

-Sonia had come to the cinema ,before the movies began .
-They had opened their book , before they started reading .
-We had arranged the room , before we left it .

السؤال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد (had) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل e.g –Had she done her homework before her mum come ? e.g –Had they went to the club after it had stopped raining ?

Negative النفي

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفي نستخدم

{ He, She, It, I, We, They, You } + Had not للفاعل المفرد والجمع

e.g –She (had work) much after she had tired . (negative)

- She had not worked much after she had tired .

- We (had paint) the wall before my granny phoned me . (negative)

-We had not painted the wall before my granny phoned me .

زمن المستقبل التام The Future Perfect Tense

• - This tense is used to describe an action that will be completed before a specific point or action in the future :

{ **S** + **will** /**shall** + **have** + (**p. p**) + **Com**... }

e.g. - She will have reached her home at one o'clock .

- I will have completed mu project by next week .

-Ali will have left the country in the end of October .

-We shall have finished the syllabus by the end of May .

- By the time you arrive, I will have finished cooking dinner.

السوال Interrogative

في حالة السؤال نقدم الفعل المساعد (will , shall) في بداية الجملة فيكون موقعها قبل الفاعل e.g –Shall we have read three books by the end of the week ? e.g –Will he have graduated from university by the next year ?

Negative النفي

في حالة تحويل الجملة الى صيغة النفي نستخدم

{ He, She, It } + will not have للفاعل المفرد { He, She, It } + shall not have للفاعل الجمع

- e.g –By the next week , she (will study) French . (negative)
 - By the next week , she will not study French