



Master 1, Architecture
Semester 2

Course 01

Verbs and Tenses

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Introduction

This course help you to express actions, states, and events in English. And understand how verbs function correctly with different tenses is crucial for effective communication and precision in expressing information related to time.





Objectives

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- ✓ Identify and Understand Verbs.
 - ✓ Use Different Verb Tenses.
 - ✓ Apply Verbs and Tenses in examples.



1. Basic structure of a sentence in English



Subject (S)

The subject is the main noun or pronoun that the sentence is about. It typically indicates who or what is performing the action.

Example: **John** went to the store.



Verb (V)

The verb is the action or state of being that the subject is involved in. It conveys what the subject is doing or the condition it is in.

Example: John **went** to the store.



Object (O)

The object is the noun or pronoun affected by the action of the verb. It tells us who or what receives the action.

Example: John went to the **store**.



While SVO is a common structure, sentences can be more complex. For example, sentences may include adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, and other elements that modify or provide additional information. Here are a few examples of more complex sentence structures:

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- The cat (S) sat (V) on the windowsill (PP).
 - She (S) is reading (V) an interesting book (O).
 - In the morning (PP), the students (S) excitedly listened (V) to the teacher (O).



2. Verbs Classifications



A. Based on Function

1. **Action Verbs:** Express physical or mental actions.



Examples:

She **runs** every morning.

They **eat** dinner together.

He **writes** a letter to his friend.

The children **dance** at the party.



A. Based on Function

2. Linking Verbs:

Connect the subject to a
subject complement.



Examples:

The sky **is** clear today.

I **am** a teacher.

You **are** my best friend.

The situation **seems** complicated.



A. Based on Function

3. Helping Verbs (Auxiliary Verbs):

Assist the main verb in expressing aspects like tense, mood, or voice..



Examples:

- She **has** completed her assignment.
- We **will** go to the beach tomorrow.
- They **are** solving the puzzle.
- The birds **were** singing in the morning.



A. Based on Function

4. Modal Verbs:

Express possibility,
necessity, ability, or
permission.



Examples:

- You **can** join us for dinner.
- Students **must** submit their projects by Friday.
- He **should** call his parents.
- It **might** rain later.



B. Based on Object Requirement

1. Transitive Verbs:

Require a direct object to complete their meaning.



Examples:

- She **ate** an apple for breakfast.
- He **wrote** a letter to his grandmother.
- They **watched** a movie last night.
- The architect **built** a new house.



B. Based on Object Requirement

2. Intransitive Verbs:
Do not require a direct
object.



Examples:

- He **runs** every morning.
- The baby **sleeps** peacefully.
- The train **arrived** on time.
- Dreams **exist** in the mind.



C. Based on Form

1. Regular Verbs:

Follow a regular pattern
in their conjugation.



Examples:

- They **walked** to the park.
- We **played** tennis yesterday.
- He **talked** with his friends.
- She **studied** for the exam.



C. Based on Form

1. Irregular Verbs:

Do not follow the regular pattern in their conjugation.



Examples:

- She **went** to the store.
- I **saw** an exiting movie.
- They **had** a great time.
- He **did** his homework.



3. Main English Tenses



Form: Subject + base form of the verb.

Use: Describes general truths, habits, and regular actions.

Examples:

- I **eat** breakfast every day.
- Architects **design** modern structures.



1. Simple Present



Form: Subject + present participle of the verb
(am/are/is + verb + -ing).

Use: Indicates actions happening at the moment of speaking or temporary actions.

Examples:

- I **am reading** a book right now.
- The architect **is designing** a new skyscraper.



2. Present Continuous (Progressive)



Form: Subject + past simple of the verb.

Use: Expresses completed actions in the past.

Examples:

- She **visited** London last summer.
- Last year, the architect **designed** a futuristic building.



3. Simple Past



Form: Subject + past simple of "to be" (was/were) + present participle of the verb in the -ing form.

Use: Describes actions in progress in the past at a specific point or over a duration in the past.

Examples:

- They **were playing** football when it started raining.
- At 3 PM yesterday, the architects **were designing** the floor plans.



4. Past Continuous (Progressive)



Form: Subject + have/has + past participle of the verb

Use: Used for actions that started in the past and continue into the present or have a relevance to the present.

Examples:

- I **have lived** here for five years.
- The architect **has designed** innovative structures.



**S. Present
Perfect**



Form: Subject + had + past participle of the verb.

Use: Used to show that one action in the past occurred before another action in the past.

Examples:

- She **had left** when I arrived.
- By the time the construction began, the architect **had finalized** the plans."



6. Past Perfect



Form: Subject + will + base form of the verb

Use: Used to express future actions

Examples:

- I **will call** you tomorrow.
- Next month, the architect **will present** their vision for the sustainable building project.



7. Future Simple



Form: Subject + will be + present participle of the verb in the -ing form.

Use: Describes ongoing actions at a specific future time.

Examples:

- At 8 PM tomorrow, I **will be watching** a movie.
- At the conference next year, the architect **will be showcasing** innovative design concepts.



8. Future Continuous (Progressive)



Form: Subject + will have + past participle of the verb.

Use: Used to express completion of an action before a specific future time.

Examples:

- By the time you arrive, I **will have finished** my work.
- By the time the new campus opens, the architect **will have supervised** the entire construction process.



9. Future Perfect



Form: Subject + have/has been + present participle of the verb in the -ing form.

Use: Expresses actions that started in the past, continue into the present, and may continue into the future.

Examples:

- I **have been studying** for two hours.
- For the past few months, the architect **has been collaborating** with engineers on the structural design



10. Present Perfect Continuous (Progressive)



Form: Subject + had been + present participle of the verb in the -ing form.

Use: Used to express a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past.

Examples:

- He **had been working** for the company for five years before he retired.
- Before the project deadline, the architects **had been working** tirelessly to meet all specifications.



11. Past Perfect
Continuous
(Progressive)



2. EXercice

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- The architect _____ (to design) a new office building for the company.
 - Right now, the construction workers _____ (to work) on the foundation of the skyscraper.
 - Last month, the team _____ (to complete) the renovation of the historic cathedral.
 - At 2 PM yesterday, the architects _____ (to present) their design to the client.
 - Over the years, the architect _____ (to receive) several prestigious awards for innovative designs.

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- By the time the client arrived, the architect _____ (to already/finish) the initial sketches.
 - Next week, the architect _____ (to unveil) a groundbreaking concept for sustainable urban living.
 - At 6 PM tomorrow, the team _____ (to be/work) on the project presentation.
 - By the time construction begins, the architect _____ (to already/design) the entire structure.
 - For the past few months, the architects _____ (to collaborate) with engineers on the futuristic building design.



3. Answers

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- The architect **designs** a new office building for the company.
 - Right now, the construction workers **are working** on the foundation of the skyscraper.
 - Last month, the team **completed** the renovation of the historic cathedral.
 - At 2 PM yesterday, the architects **were presenting** their design to the client.
 - Over the years, the architect **has received** several prestigious awards for innovative designs.

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- By the time the client arrived, the architect **had already finished** the initial sketches.
 - Next week, the architect **will unveil** a groundbreaking concept for sustainable urban living.
 - At 6 PM tomorrow, the team **will be working** on the project presentation.
 - By the time construction begins, the architect **will have already designed** the entire structure.
 - For the past few months, the architects **have been collaborating** with engineers on the futuristic building design.



Thank you!