

FUTURE & PERFECT TENSES

Future Simple • Future Progressive • Past Perfect

Past Perfect Progressive • Future Perfect • Future Perfect Continuous

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■ Simple Future Tense

Shows future actions

Predictions

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- **Affirmative: Sub + will + V1+com**

I will call you tomorrow.

I will help you with the task.

I think it will rain.

Afghanistan will win the soccer match.

Negative: Sub + will not + V1

I will not call you tomorrow.

I will not help you with the task.

I think you will not pass the test.

I think Afghanistan will not win the soccer match.

Question: Will + Sub + V1?

- Will I call tomorrow?
- Will you pass the test?
- Will Afghanistan win the match?

(Future Progressive / Continuous)
shows an Action in progress at a future time

- Affirmative: Sub + will be + V-ing
- I will be teaching at 1 o'clock.
- She will be studying tonight.
- They will be using the computer tomorrow?

Negative: Sub + will+not+be + V-ing

- I will not be teaching at 1 o'clock.
- She will not be studying tonight.
- They will not be using the computer tomorrow?

Question: Will + S + be + V-ing?

- Will I be teaching at 1 o'clock?
- Will She be studying tonight?
- Will they be using the computer tomorrow?

(Past Perfect Tense)

shows an Action completed before another past action

- Affirmative: Sub + had + V3
- When I arrived, she had left.
- They had finished before the teacher came.
- He was tired because he had worked late.

Negative: Sub + had not + V3

- When I arrived, She had not left.
- They had not finished before the teacher came.
- He was tired because he had not worked late.

Question: Had + Sub + V3?

- Had she left?
- Had they finished their homework?
- Had he gone home?

Past Perfect Progressive

:An ongoing activity before another past action

- Affirmative: Sub + had been + V-ing
- She had been studying before I turned off my Laptop.
It had been raining before I finished the lecture.
- He was tired because he had been working

Negative: Sub + had not been + V-ing

- She had not been studying before I turned off my Laptop.
It had not been raining before I finished the lecture.
- He was tired because he had not been working

Question: Had + Sub + been + V-ing?

- Had she been studying before I turned off my Laptop.
Had it been raining before I finished the lecture.
- had he been working

Future Perfect Tense

:shows an action which will completed before a future time

-
- Affirmative: Sub + will have + V3
 - By Friday, I will have finished the course.
 - She will have arrived by 6 p.m.
 - By 2030, they will have built the new campus.

Negative: Sub + will not have + V3

- By Friday, I will not have finished the course.
 - She will have not arrived by 6 p.m.
 - By 2030, they will not have built the new campus.

Question: Will + Sub + have + V3?

- By Friday, will I have finished the course.
 - Will she have arrived by 6 p.m.
 - By 2030, Will they have built the new campus.

Future Perfect Continuous

shows the Duration up to a future action

Affirmative: Sub + will have been + V-ing

By June, I will have been teaching for ten years.

At 5 p.m., she will have been studying for three hours.

Next month, they will have been working here for a year.

Negative: Sub + will not have been + V-ing

By June, I will not have been teaching for ten years.

At 5 p.m., she will not have been studying for three hours.

Next month, they will not have been working here for a year

Question: Will + S + have been + V-ing?

- Will I have been teaching English for ten years?
- Will he have been going home everyday?
- Will they have been playing cricket everynight?

Practice 2 — Correct the Mistakes

- 1. I will be study at 8 tomorrow.
- 2. She will have finish the report by Friday.
- 3. When I arrived, he had went home.
- 4. They had been work for three hours.
- 5. By next year, I will have been teach here for five years.
- 6. Will you be use the computer tonight?

Communicative Practice

PAIR WORK

Ask your partner:

- What will you do tomorrow?
- What will you be doing at 8 p.m.?
- What had you done before coming to class?
- How long had you been studying before the exam?
- What will you have completed by Friday?
- How long will you have been studying English by next year?

Exit Ticket

- Write five sentences in each of the six tenses.

SENTENCES, CLAUSES, PUNCTUATION & CAPITALIZATION

A practical grammar lecture

Learning Objectives

Define a sentence and identify its essential parts.

Distinguish between a main clause and a subordinate clause.

Identify and construct simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Use common punctuation marks correctly.

Apply important capitalization rules in academic and everyday writing.

1. What Is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that has a complete concept.

A complete sentence normally contains a subject and a predicate.

It begins with a capital letter and ends with appropriate punctuation.

Examples: The students study English. / Did you finish the assignment?

Remember: A sentence must communicate a complete idea.

Essential Parts of a Sentence

Subject

Predicate

Examples

- I watch T.V every night.
- They wash their clothes.
- He will come next week.
- We should write an article.
- The students completed the assignment.
- Muhammad is drinking tea.
- Marvi is cooking rice.

2. What Is a Clause?

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. **Subject+verb**

We have two kinds of clauses: **Independent and dependent.**

Independent(main) clause: has sub and verb and gives complete meaning.

Example: He goes home. She is eating lunch. We will call you. They should buy a new house.

Dependent(subordinate) clause: has subject and verb, but doesn't give complete meaning.

Example: because she works

Example: If he studies hard

Example: After I finished my work

Example: Before he called me

Example: As we woke up

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

Time: when, while, before, after, until, as soon as

Reason: because, since, as

Condition: if, unless, provided that

Contrast: although, though, even though, whereas

Purpose: so that, in order that

Example: Although it was raining, we went to class.

3. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence: has ONE independent (main) clause.

It may have a simple or compound subject or one/compound verb, but it still has only one main clause.

Examples:

The teacher explained the lesson.

Ali studied chemistry.

We practiced simple present tense.

They play football.

Jawed watched a movie.

Sohrab went to school.

4. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence: has TWO or more independent clauses.

The clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon.

FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Example: She failed the test, for She didn't study.

They watched a movie, and we slept.

She is not a teacher, nor is she a student.

I helped him, but he betrayed me.

You can live here, or you can go.

She studied hard, yet she failed the test.

He started driving course, so he can have a license.

Compound Sentence: More Examples

The lecture ended, and the students left the room.

She studied hard, so she passed the examination.

You can call me, or you can send me an email.

The weather was cold; we stayed indoors.

5. Complex Sentence

A complex sentence: contains ONE independent clause + at least ONE subordinate clause.

Examples:

I went home because I was tired.

If I become the supreme leader, I will open girls' schools.

She walks, as if she is the queen.

He went to India, so that he can study computer science professionally.

They

6. Common Punctuation Marks: used to make clear meaning

Period (.) — ends a statement.

The teacher explained the lesson.

The lecture ended, and the students left the room.

I went home because I was tired.

Question mark (?) — ends a direct question.

What is your name? Where do you live?

Can you speak English? Is he a boy? Are they your friends?

Exclamation mark (!) — shows strong feeling or emphasis.

My uncle passed away! What a nice weather! Get out!

Continued...

- Comma (,) — separates items, introductory Dependent clause and phrase, and before FANBOYS.
- He bought: a pen, a book, a bag, a chair, and a desk.
- Unfortunately, I failed the test.
- After the meeting, we swam in the pool.
- If not, you will fail the test.
- Before the class, he called me.
- Because he didn't study, he failed the test.
- If they come here late, the teacher will mark them absent.
- He went to school, but I played soccer.

Continued.....

- Semicolon (;) — joins two independent clauses which are closely related in meaning.
- We went home; they stayed at the university.
- She studied hard; she passed the interview.
- Ahmad opened the door; I entered the room.
- Colon (:) — introduces a list.
- He bought: a pen, a book, a bag, a chair, and a desk.

Avoiding Comma Splices & Run-ons

Comma splice: Two independent clauses joined only by a comma. ~~X~~ I was tired, I went home.

Correct with a period: I was tired. I went home.

Correct with a semicolon: I was tired; I went home.

Correct with FANBOYS: I was tired, so I went home.

7. Capitalization Rules

Capitalize the first word of every sentence. He is professor.

Capitalize the pronoun I. I am an engineer. Who am I?

Capitalize proper nouns: Afghanistan, Kabul, Kardan University.

Capitalize days, months, and holidays: Monday, August, Eid, 24th Asad.

Capitalize titles: Titanic, English Course, Blind Spot.

Capitalize names: Professor Ahmad, Jawed, Fatime, Putin, Zabihullah

Capitalize important words in TITLES:

World War Two

Titanic

Presidential Election

World Cup

but do not capitalize articles(A, AN, THE) short prepositions(IN, ON, OFF, FROM, OUT etc.) and FANBOYS(FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO)

- Life in a Jungle.
- Life and Death
- A King with no Power
- The Revenge
- On Mars
- Now and Then

Capitalization: Common Mistakes

Incorrect

i live in kabul.

we have class on monday.

professor ahmad teaches english.

Correct

I live in Kabul.

We have class on Monday.

Professor Ahmad teaches English.

Practice: Correct the Errors

1. i study english at kardan university
2. I was tired, I went home.
3. Because I was late.
4. We studied hard and we passed the test.
5. although it was raining we went outside.

Task: Correct capitalization, punctuation, and sentence structure.

Practice: Identify the Sentence Type

- A. The students are preparing for the test.
- B. The students are preparing, and the teacher is helping them.
- C. Because the test is tomorrow, the students are preparing.
- D. I finished my assignment, but I forgot to submit it.
- E. Although she was tired, she continued studying.

Task: Label each sentence: Simple, Compound, or Complex.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Sentence = complete concept/thought. Subject+predicate

Clause = subject + verb.

Main clause = gives complete meaning.

Subordinate clause = doesn't give complete.

Simple = 1 main clause.

Compound = 2 or more main clauses.

Complex = 1 main clause and one more subordinate clauses.

Use punctuation and capitalization to make meaning clear.