



English language semester



Passive Voice

Ghazwan H. T. Mahmood

2022-2023

Morning & Afternoon study

University of Anbar

College of Agriculture

Department of Soil Sciences and Water
Resources

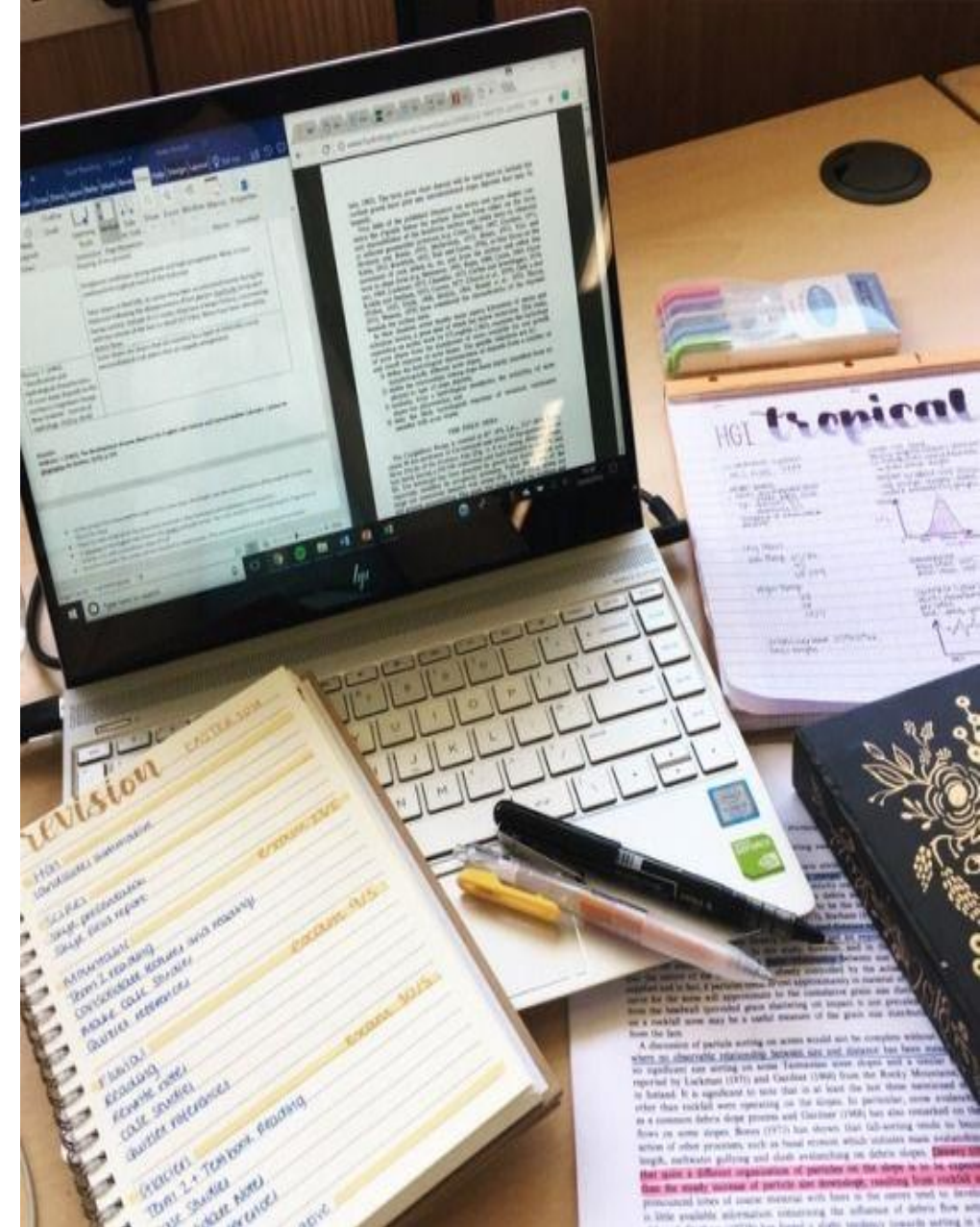
Passives



Do you know how to use the passive voice to change the focus of a sentence?

We use the passive voice to change the focus of the sentence:

- ☐ when we prefer not to mention who or what does the action.
- ☐ so that we can start a sentence with the most important or most logical information
- ☐ in more formal or scientific writing.



Active voice

Tells us what a **person or thing does**.
The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Subject + **verb** + **object**

Example:

- Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is **done to someone or something**.
The subject is being acted upon.

Object + **verb** + **subject**

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- The video was posted online by Ali.



Passive Voice in English



TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

Present Simple

I **do** my homework.

My homework **is done**.

Present Continuous

I **'m doing** my homework.

My homework **is being done**.

Past Simple

I **did** my homework.

My homework **was done**.

Past Continuous

I **was doing** my homework.

My homework **was being done**.

Present Perfect

I **have done** my homework.

My homework **has been done**.

Past Perfect

I **had done** my homework.

My homework **had been done**.

Future Simple

I **will do** my homework.

My homework **will be done**.

Future Be going to

I **'m going to do** my homework.

My homework **is going to be done**.

Modal

I **must do** my homework.

My homework **must be done**.

Modal Perfect

I **should have done** my homework. My homework **should have been done**.

Passives



How we make the passive?

We make the passive using the **verb be + past participle**. We start the sentence with the **object**.



Here are some more examples:

Active: The ball hit Janet.

Passive: Janet was hit / Janet was hit by the ball.



Active: He wrote a letter.

Passive: The letter was written /
The letter was written by him.



Here are some more examples:

Active: The mailman carried the mail.

Passive: The mail was carried /
The mail was carried by the mailman.



Active: Kevin took a picture.

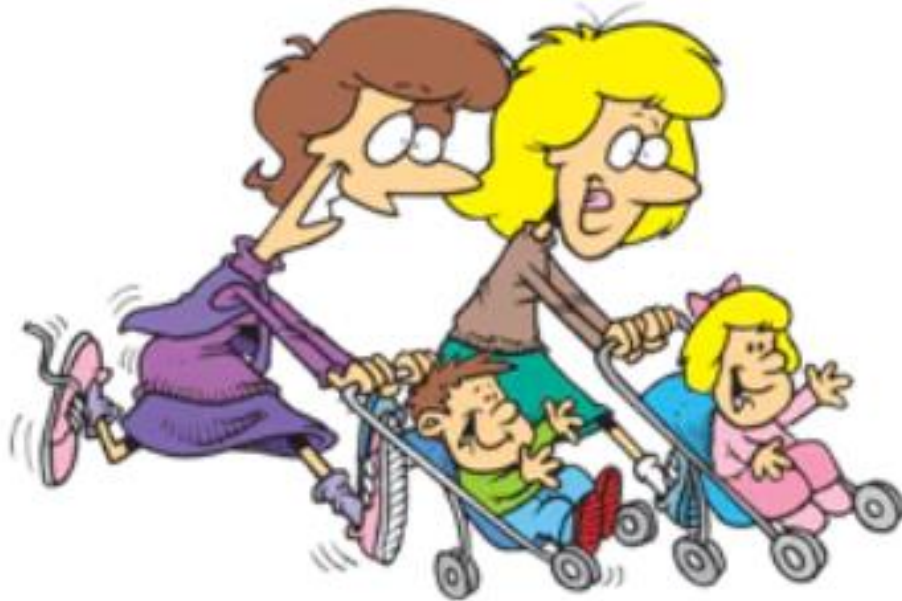
Passive: A picture was taken / A picture was taken by Kevin.



Active: They took the kids for a walk.

Passive: They kids were taken for a walk /

The kids were taken for a walk by their moms.





Tense	Structure
Present simple	is/are + past participle
Present continuous	is/are being + past participle
Past simple	was/were + past participle
Past continuous	was/were being + past participle
Present perfect	has/have been + past participle
Past perfect	had been + past participle
Future simple	will be + past participle

Homework!



Last summer our house was painted by me. First, the exterior was washed using warm water and a mild detergent. Then all of the chinks in the walls were sealed with putty. After the putty had had a chance to dry, the exterior could be painted. A latex paint was used because it is easy to apply and cleans up with water. A whole week was needed to finish this part of the job. A color was used that was very close to the original color. When the job was finished, a great deal of satisfaction was felt by me. Even my dad said that a good job was done.



From slide 11:

- Find the meanings of words above the red lines.
- Find the sentences with the passive voice.



meanings of words	the passive sentences

Rewrite the paragraph in the active voice.

THANK YOU

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Ghazwan Husam



ag.ghazwan.hussam@uoanbar.edu.iq



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English language semester

Future tense

Ghazwan H. T. Mahmood

●●●●
2022-2023

University of Anbar

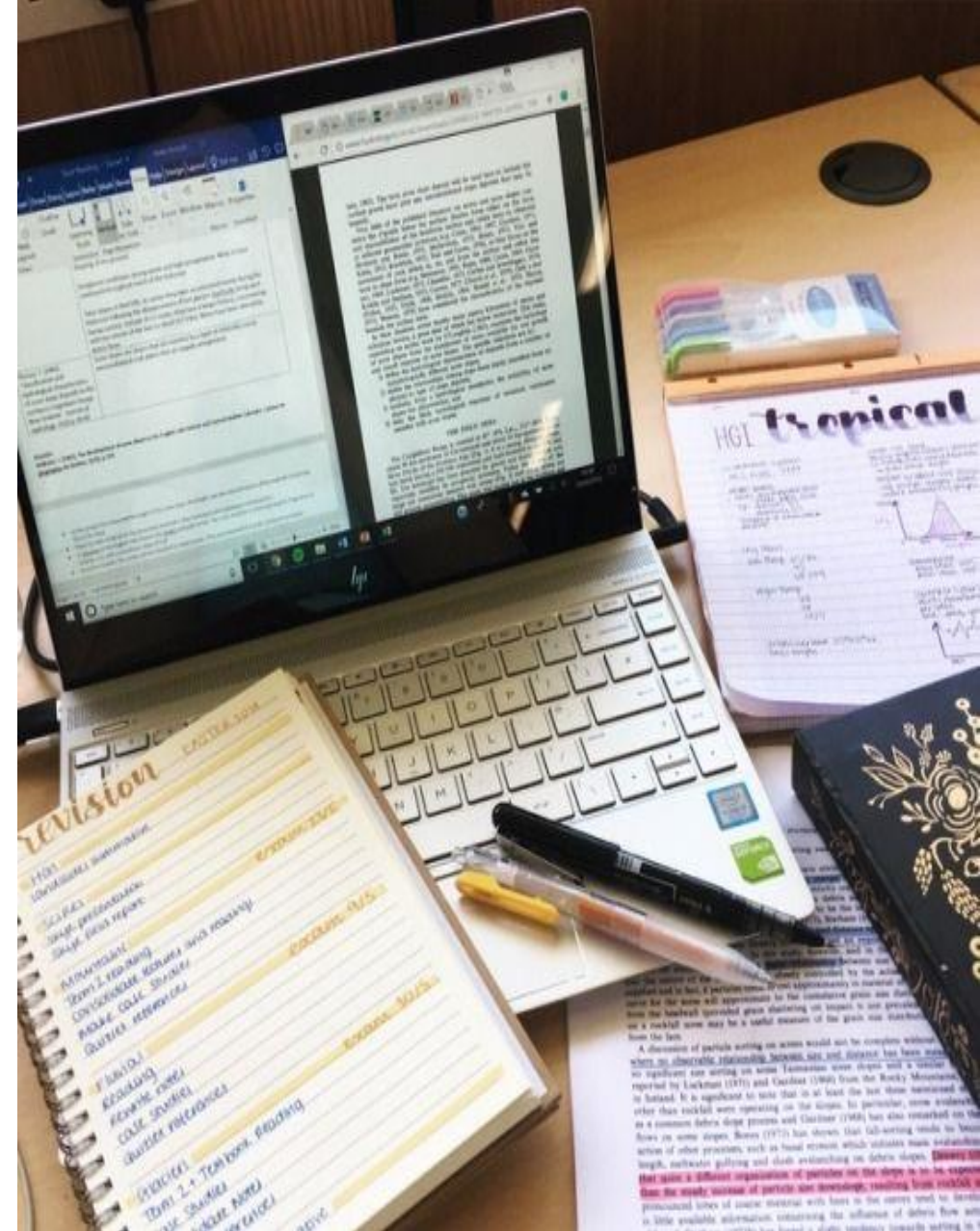
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Future tense



Simple Future Tense
Future Continuous Tense
Future Perfect Tense
Future Perfect Continuous



SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



+

S+will/shall + V(bare form)

I will go to Thailand.

-

S + will not/won't + V(Base form)

I will not go to Thailand.

?

Will + S + V(Base form) +...?

Will you go to Thailand?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.



S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.



Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)

Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?



FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



S + will + have + past participle + ...

He will have done it by this evening.



S + will + not + have + past participle + ...

He will not have done it by this evening.



Will + S + have + past participle + ...

Will he have done it by this evening?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS



S + will + have + been + V-ing...

I will have been eating vegetables for three months.



S + will + not + have + been + V-ing...

I won't have been eating vegetables for three months.



Will + S + have + been + V-ing...?

Will you have been eating vegetables for three months?



Usage	Example
For actions decided at the moment of speech.	I have a toothache. I will take medicine.
For unplanned future actions.	Winter will come soon.
With conditional, time and purpose clauses.	When I arrive at home, I will call you.
For unpreventable actions in future.	Summer will come soon.
For offering, ordering, threatening.	I am afraid we will get wet.

WILL vs. GOING TO



WILL



GOING TO

- Express future actions decided at the moment of speaking (immediate decision)
E.g: I'll have salad now.
 - Express a prediction based on personal opinions or experiences
E.g: I think United will win the game.
 - Express a future fact
E.g: The sun will rise tomorrow.
- Express future plans decided before the moment of speaking (prior plans)
E.g: I'm going to visit my aunt next Friday.
 - Express a prediction based on present evidence
E.g: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.
 - Express that something is about to happen
E.g: Get back! The bomb is going to explode.



Both **Will** and **Going to** can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

E.g: I think it **will** be foggy tomorrow. = I think it **is going to** be foggy tomorrow.

Homework!



From slide 3 to 8:

- Find the sentences with the future tense.
- clear up the form and construction of each.



the future tense sentences	Construction	Form

THANK YOU

....



Ghazwan Husam



ag.ghazwan.hussam@uoanbar.edu.iq



[University of Anbar - Ghazwan Husam Tawfeeq Mahmood \(uoanbar.edu.iq\)](http://uoanbar.edu.iq)

English language semester



Present Tense! Are Birds Good for Your Garden?

Ghazwan H. T. Mahmood

2022-2023

●●●●
University of Anbar

College of Agriculture

Department of Soil Sciences and Water
Resources

Third year - Morning study



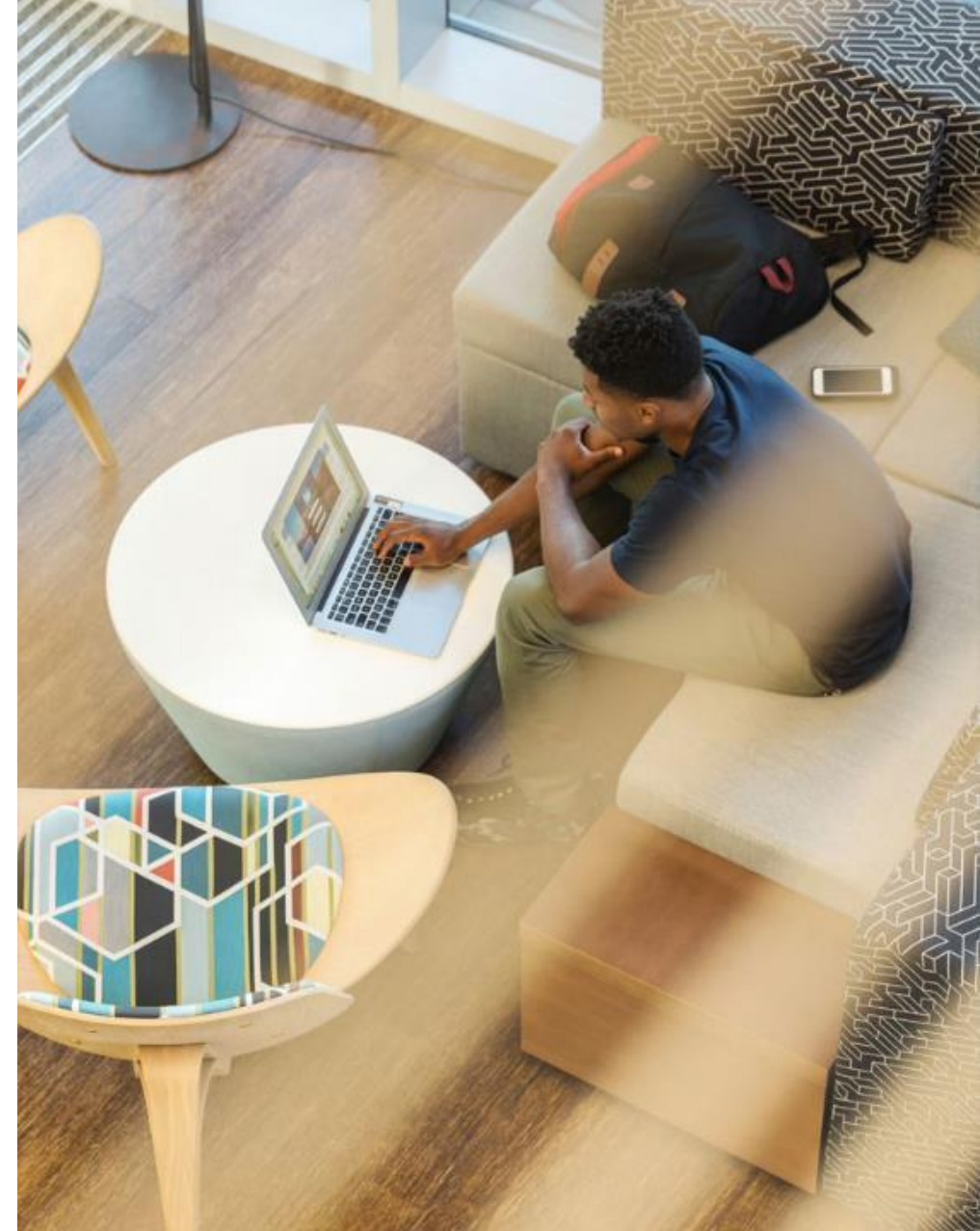
Present tense



Types of Present Tense

The present tense can be used in four different forms, namely,

- [Simple Present Tense](#) – used to indicate the current action or an action that takes place regularly.
- [Present Continuous Tense](#) – used to denote an action that is continuing at the present moment.
- [Present Perfect Tense](#) – used to indicate an action that is indefinite and still has its effect on the subject or object in the sentence.
- [Present Perfect Continuous Tense](#) – used to represent an action that began in the recent past and is still continuing.



PRESENT SIMPLE

TO BE



S + am/is/are + predicate...



S + am/is/are + not + predicate...



Am/Is/ Are + S + predicate?

VERBS

S + verb + object...

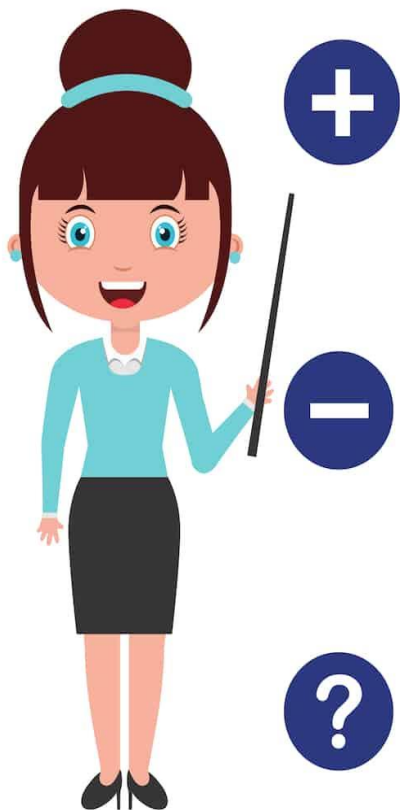
S + don't/doesn't + verb + object...

Do/ Does + S + verb + object?

Present simple

Usage	Example
Express general truth	The sun rises in the east.
Habits	I play badminton every Tuesday.
Future timetables	Our train leaves at 9 am.
Future after "when", "until"...	I won't go out until it stops raining.
Permanent situations	He works in a bank.
For newspaper headlines	Man enters space.
With non-progressive	I believe that you are innocent.
When telling stories	Suddenly, the window opens and a masked man enters.
For giving directions and instructions	First of all, you break the eggs and whisk with sugar.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + am/is/are + V-ing +....

He is playing.

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +....

He isn't playing.

Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...?

Is he playing?

PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**Present
Simple**



**Present
Continuous**



S + verb

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing

Express general truths

E.g. It rarely rains in the desert.

Describe actions happening now

E.g. She is reading a newspaper upstairs.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



S + have/has + past participle

I have tried sushi.



S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle

I have not tried sushi.



Have/Has + subject + past participle?

Have you tried sushi?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense



S + have/has + been + V-ing

They have been learning English for 2 years.



S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

They have not been learning English for 2 years.



Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Have they been learning English for 2 years?

Also, take a look at the following table to understand how the general format in which the present tense behaves in the positive, negative and imperative format.



Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
Subject + Verb	Subject + Do not/Does not (Don't/Doesn't) + Verb	Do/Does + Subject + Verb	Don't/Doesn't + Subject + Verb
Example: She likes pizzas.	Example: She does not like pizzas.	Example: Does she like pizzas?	Example: Doesn't she like pizzas?

Are Birds Good for Your Garden?

Seeing birds in your garden is a sign that you're doing things right! Birds are important creatures that contribute to a healthy garden & they're attracted to diverse and healthy gardens. The key to a flourishing garden is to make sure that every plant and organism in it is fully supported within the eco-system.



Insect Control

One of the biggest problems that we treat in gardens is infestations of bugs like grubs and leatherjackets. Birds that visit gardens are great at finding these critters in the soil and plucking them out as a tasty snack. This dramatically reduces the chance of your lawn being destroyed by an infestation of insects. Birds also eat aphids, mosquitos and caterpillars, all of which are known for damaging the plants in your garden!



Does the Bird Also Help the Tree?

When we think of the relationship birds and trees share, the first thing that comes to our mind is the way trees benefit birds.

Birds depend on trees for various reasons—they provide areas for shelter, mating, and feeding; their branches and limbs are used for forming nests; they offer food in the form of seeds, nectar, berries, and buds. Basically, birds benefit in every possible way from trees.

However, there are some birds that serve as pollinators, which means they move pollen from one flower to another.

In the absence of birds, many trees would be unable to reproduce and produce fruits, as they solely depend on bird pollinators.



From slide 5 to slide 9



Find the sentences with the present tense.



What structure is the present tense?

Simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, or present perfect continuous tense.



What is the format of the present tense?

Positive, negative, interrogative, or negative interrogative

THANK YOU

....



Ghazwan Husam



ag.ghazwan.hussam@uoanbar.edu.iq



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*The subject of
a look at the past of the soil
was chosen as a content for the study
of the past tense in the English
language.*



English language semester

Morning study
Year 3

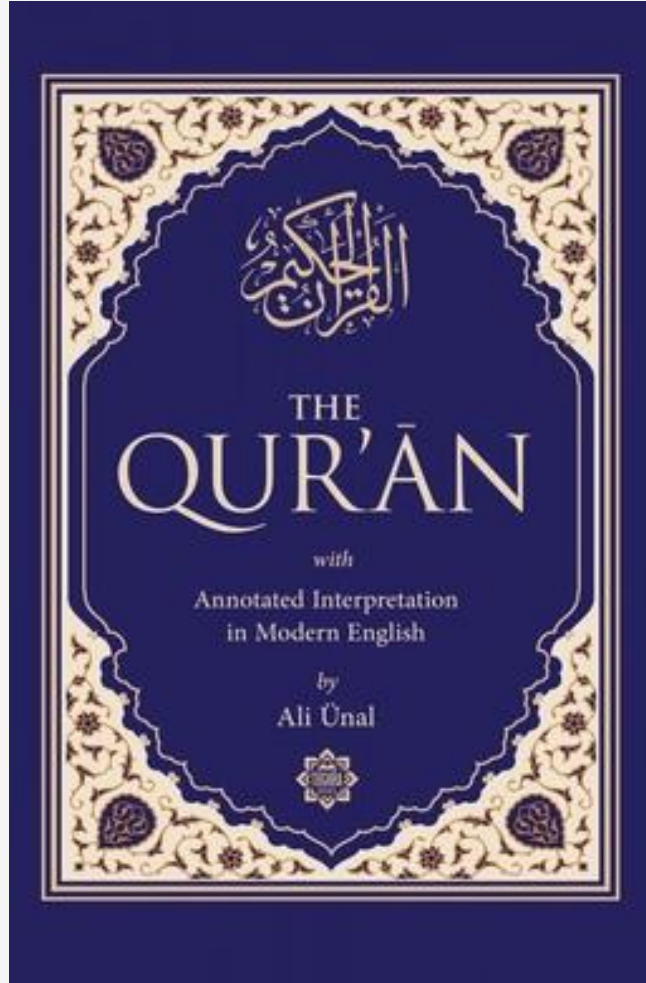
University of Anbar
College of Agriculture
Department of Soil Sciences and
Water Resources
2022-2023

By: Ghazwan H. T. Mahmood

Soils and Human Creation in The Holy Quran from The Point of View of Soil Science

Hassan El-Ramady¹, Tarek Alshaal¹, Alaa El-Dein Omara², Tamer Elsakhawy² and Zakaria F. Fawzy³

THERE is no doubt that the universe is totally controlled by the Great Creator (God or Allah). Allah created everything in this universe, from humans (Man) to animals, plants, soils, air, water, etc., where everything was made or created from water. Concerning the creation of humans, Allah created or made all things in an excellent phase and the first step of human creation was fashioned from clay. These steps include the creation of Man from spurting water,



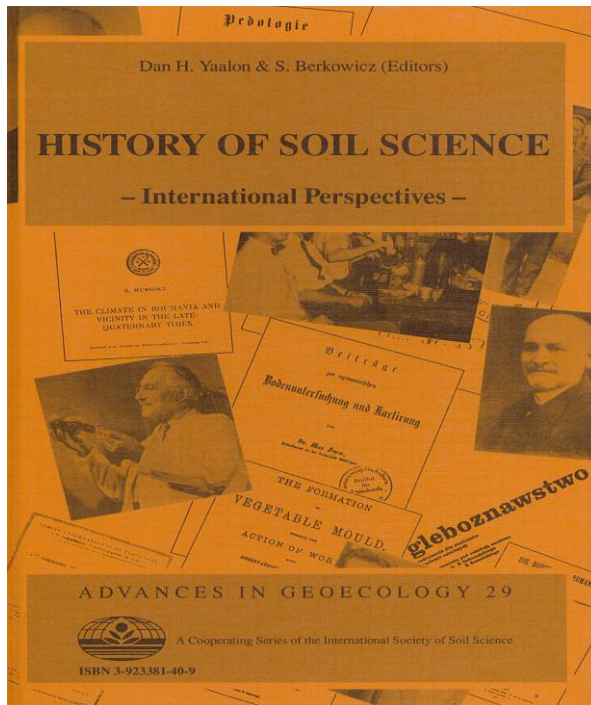
وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مِّنْ طِينٍ ﴿١٢﴾

And indeed, We created humankind¹ from an extract of clay,

قَالَ أَنَا خَيْرٌ مِّنْهُ خَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ نَّارٍ وَخَلَقْتَهُ مِنْ طِينٍ ﴿٧٦﴾

He replied, "I am better than he is: You created me from fire and him from clay."

History of Soil Science



1

Soil science developed first in the temperate region as an outgrowth of geology, beginning in Russia during the 1800s.

2

Who was the first scientist to begin field operations for soil surveys?

Detailed soil surveys organized at the national level began in the United States in 1899 under the direction of Milton Whitney.

3

Who was the first to plan the classification of soil?

The initial proposal had been based mainly on the field classification for use in the soil survey as proposed by Ellis (1932).

How old is Earth's soil?

Earth is 4.54 billion years old, and yet the rich reddy-brown sediments that we think of as soil didn't appear until 450 million years ago.



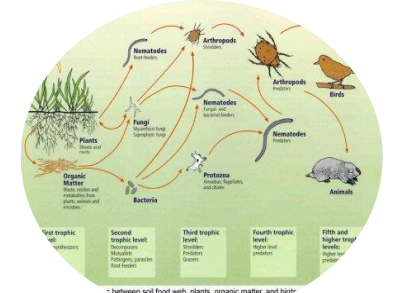
Who discovered soil?

The father of soil science, Vasily Dokuchaev (1846-1903), was a Russian geologist. He conceived of soil as a living system and saw soil as a biological science. Up until then scientists had seen soil as merely a medium for holding plants upright so that nutrients could be furnished by water and manures.



Which soil is the oldest soil?

Researchers from the University of Copenhagen and University of British Columbia examined the chemical composition of three-billion-year-old soils from South Africa -- the oldest soils on Earth -- and found evidence for low concentrations of atmospheric oxygen.



The birth story of soil

It all started about 10,000 years ago when humans started ploughing the fields in the experiment called agriculture. The settlers noticed that when they ploughed the field their crops would grow faster. Based on this positive feedback it was concluded that ploughing must be constructive and more fields were turned.

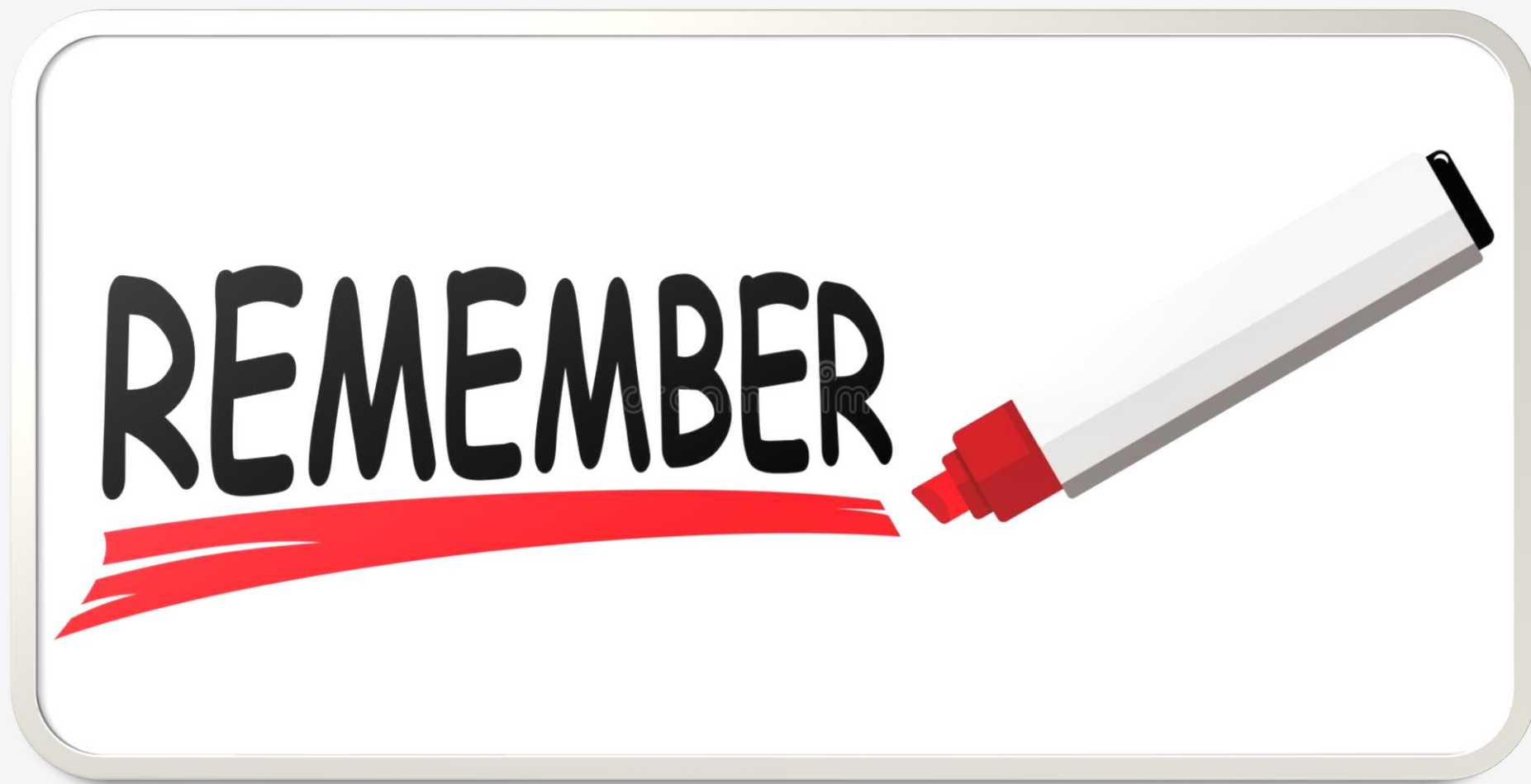
Awards and recognition

- Dokuchaev award
- This award was established in 2006. It is made for major research accomplishments, resulting from basic researches in any field of soil science. At each World Congress of Soil Science (WCSS) IUSS grants the Dokuchaev Award to recognize outstanding contributions for basic research in soil sciences.



How to use this template

- Follow each slide to find the sentences with the past tense.
- Select the verbs from any tense: past simple, past perfect, past continuous...etc.
- What is the root of the verb?



There are four past tense forms in English:

Past simple:	<i>I worked</i>
Past continuous:	<i>I was working</i>
Past perfect:	<i>I had worked</i>
Past perfect continuous:	<i>I had been working</i>

We use these forms:

- to talk about the **past**:

*He **worked** at McDonald's. He **had worked** there since July.*

*He **was working** at McDonald's. He **had been working** there since July.*

Past simple tense

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were

They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...

They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?

They weren't friends.

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

Past continuous tense

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.

-

S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

Past perfect tense

PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

S + had + past participle + ...

She had finished the test.

-

S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...

She hadn't finished the test.

?

Had + S + past participle + ...?

Had she finished the test?

Usage

Example

Past perfect continuous tense

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

S + had + been + V-ing

They had been playing tennis.

-

S + had not / hadn't + been + V-ing

They hadn't been playing tennis.

?

Had + S + been + V-ing ?

Had they been playing tennis?

Usage

Example

Simple Past Tense Regular Verbs

Spelling Rules	Examples
Ending in e add d	live – lived stare – stared
Ending in vowel + y add ed	stay – stayed play – played
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add ed	try – tried carry – carried
One syllable, single vowel and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	nod – nodded rip – ripped
Two-syllable, stress on second syllable and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	commit – committed prefer – preferred



Auxiliary 'do-verb'

DO

- It is used to refer to an action in the present.
- It is used with plural nouns and pronouns like we, you, they, and I.

Examples:

1. They do not like coffee.
2. Do you like my dress?

DID

- It is used to refer to an action or incident that already took place in the past.
- It is used with both singular and plural nouns and pronouns.

Examples:

1. Rishav did not meet me yesterday.
2. Did we call our parents last night?

Coordinating conjunctions & Conjunctive adverbs

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

join words, phrases, and clauses of equal value in a sentence; represented by the mnemonic **FANBOYS**.

For

They said their final goodbyes, **for** they knew it was time.

Use a **comma** before the coordinating conjunction if it connects two independent clauses.

And

She watched a movie **and** lost track of time.

Nor

He didn't take a bath, **nor** did he change his clothes.

But

Social media expands our world, **but** we should use it wisely.

Or

We could attend the mass, **or** we could go to the park.

Yet

The president isn't doing his job, **yet** he still reigns.

So

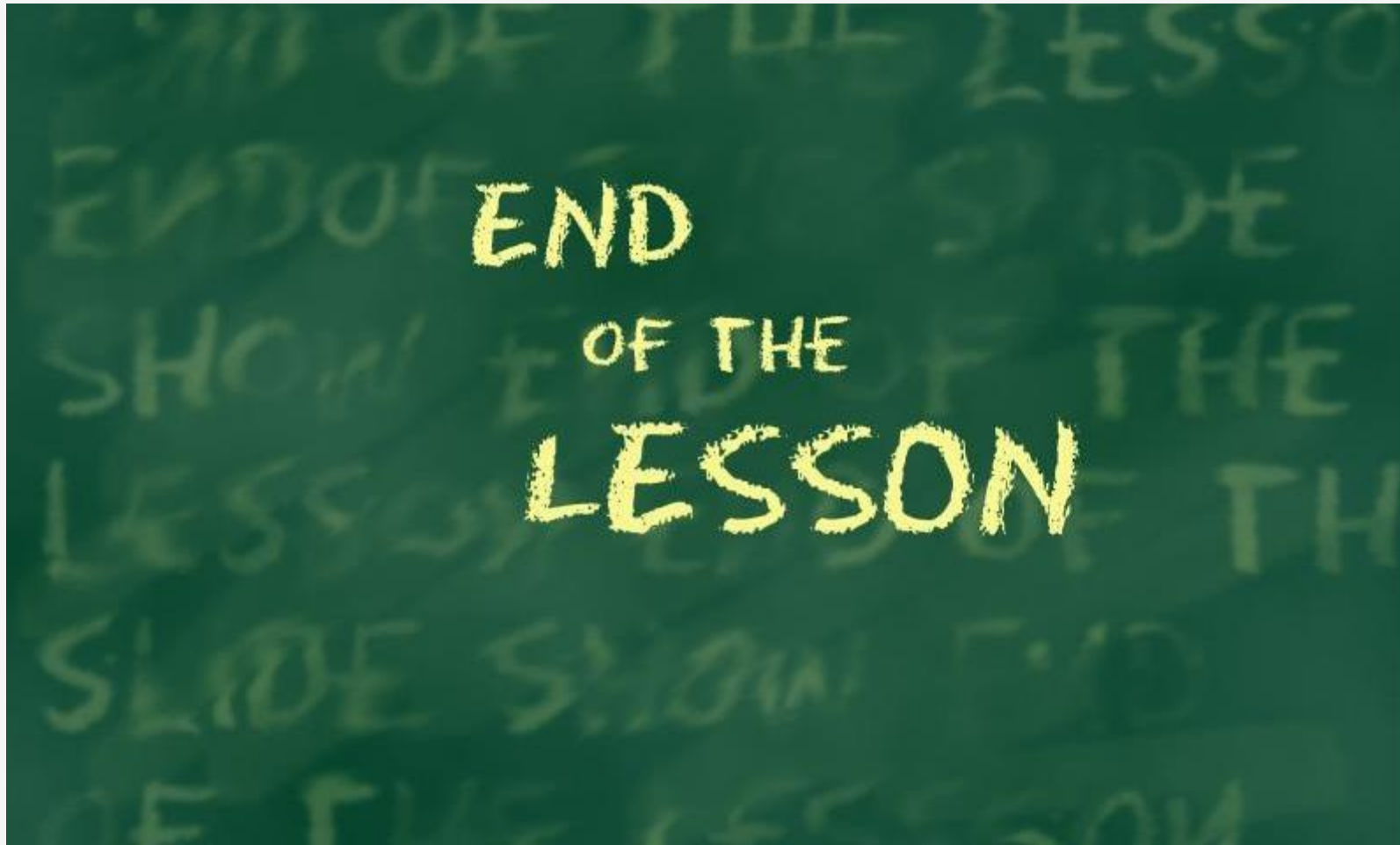
She gave us an easy test, **so** all of us passed.

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs are words that join independent clauses into one sentence. A conjunctive adverb helps you create a shorter sentence.

When you use a conjunctive adverb, put a semicolon (;) before it and a comma (,) after it.

- We have many different sizes of this shirt; however, it comes in only one color.



Verb Tenses

Present Perfect

(have or has + **past participle**)

The present perfect tense expresses an action that began in the past and has recently been completed or is continuing in the present.

The city has just agreed on a contract with the sanitation workers.
Tony's parents have lived in that house for twenty years.
Lola has watched *Star Trek* reruns since she was a little girl.

Past Perfect

(had + **past participle**)

The past perfect tense expresses a past action that was completed before another past action.

Lola had learned to dance by the time she was five.
The class had just started when the fire bell rang.
Bad weather had never been a problem on our vacations until last year.

Present Progressive

(am, is, or are + **the –ing form**)

The present progressive tense expresses an action still in progress.

I am taking an early train into the city every day this week.
Karl is playing softball over at the field.
The vegetables are growing rapidly.

Past Progressive

(was or were + **the –ing form**)

The past progressive expresses an action that was in progress in the past.

I was spending twenty dollars a week on cigarettes before I quit.
Last week, the store was selling many items at half price.
My friends were driving over to pick me up when the accident occurred.

Perfect tenses = have, has, or had + the past participle (verb form ending usually in –ed)

Progressive = am, is, are, was or were + present participle (verb form ending in –ing)

Perfect Progressive = have been or had been + present participle

TENSES

EXAMPLES

Present

Jill works.
I work.

Past

Howard worked on the lawn.

Future

You will work overtime this week.

Present perfect

Gail has worked hard on the puzzle.
They have worked well together.

Past perfect

They had worked eight hours before their shift ended.

Future perfect

The volunteers will have worked many unpaid hours.

Present progressive

I am not working today.
You are working the second shift.
The clothes dryer is not working properly.

Past progressive

She was working outside.
The plumbers were working here this morning.

Future progressive

The sound system will be working by tonight.

Present perfect
progressive

Married life has not been working out for that couple.

Past perfect progressive

I had been working overtime until recently.

Future perfect
progressive

My sister will have been working at that store for
eleven straight months by the time she takes a
vacation next week.

Verb Tenses - Past

TENSE	TIMELINE	TIMEFRAME	EXPLANATION	FORM VERB
Past Tense I <u>talked</u> to him yesterday.		Past - action is finished	action is over and has no connection to present	Use "ed" for regular verbs Ex: you talked he, she talked we talked they talked
Past Continuous I <u>was talking</u> to him yesterday.		Past	action is over, but there was movement or progress at that time	past tense of verb "to be" plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you were talking he, she was talking we were talking they were talking
Past Perfect I <u>had talked</u> to him before I went to work.		Past	two actions that happened in the past, one before the other	Use "had" plus the past participle of verb Ex: you had talked he, she had talked we had talked they had talked
Past Perfect Continuous I <u>had been talking</u> to him when the doorbell rang.		Past	two actions happening in the past, one before the other, but there was movement or progress	Use "had been" plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you had been talking he, she had been talking we had been talking they had been talking

X = One Action

Y = Another Action

Past Tense: Examples

When you write a **narrative** about **an event that occurred in the past**, you will use the different forms of the **past tense**. The different forms will allow you to show the difference between actions which may be completely finished, continue into the present, or actions which may have taken place over a period, or duration, of time in the past. Additionally, you may want to show that events or conditions occurred in a sequence (first, next, and last) in the past.

For example:

I graduated from college in 2005.

Your graduation was a single event. It is completely over; although you continue to be *a* graduate, the day you wore your cap and gown and received your degree is over. Use the **simple past** tense.

I was preparing dinner when the phone rang.

Each of the events is over. You prepared the dinner yesterday, and the phone rang yesterday. Show that a continuing action was interrupted by using the **past continuous** tense.

I was living in India at the time. I shopped at the outdoor markets every day.

Again, each of these events is over. You no longer live in India, and you no longer shop in the markets. Use the **past continuous** tense to show that your life in India was a duration, or *period*, of time. *During* that time you shopped at the markets.

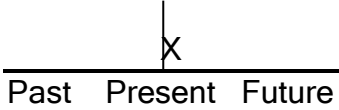
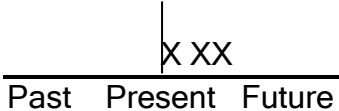
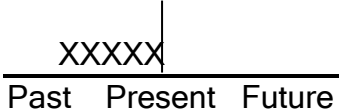
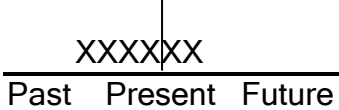
I had viewed the film before I read the book.

Both of these actions happened in the past. Use the **past perfect** tense to indicate that one event occurred before the other.

I had been looking for my shoes when I found his lost wallet.

Again, both of these actions are past. Use the **past continuous** tense to show that one action was in progress when another event occurred.

Verb Tenses - Present

TENSE	TIMELINE	TIMEFRAME	EXPLANATION	FORM VERB
Present tense I <u>talk</u> every day.		Now - present time	happening at the present time	you talk he, she talks we talk they talk third-person singular, + "s"
Present Continuous I <u>am talking</u> to you now.		Now - present time	happening at the present time, but there is movement or progress (continuing action)	use verb to be-plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you are talking he is talking we are talking they are talking
Present Perfect I <u>have talked</u> to her for several years.		Past, but continues to have importance to the present	action happened in the past, but there is some connection to the present - action may still be happening in the present	use "have or has" and past participle of verb Ex: you have talked he, she has talked we have talked they have talked
Present Perfect Continuous I <u>have been talking</u> to her for over an hour.		Past, but has connection to present, and there is movement or progress	action happened in past, but continues up to the present, and there is movement or progress (continuing action)	Use "have been or has been" plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you have been talking he, she has been talking we have been talking they have been talking

X = One Action

Y = Another Action

Present Tense: Examples

You may use the different forms of the **present tense** to show the progression and sequence of events that are occurring **right now**. The present tense may help you give directions (for instance, for a process analysis essay) or to organize an argumentative essay. Always use present tense when writing a literary analysis or when describing a work of art.

For example:

I exercise in the morning.

I exercise every morning.

In the above examples, the action occurs in the present.

In addition, use **present** tense for “general truths” (something that is usually true). Example: Students study before a test.

I am looking for a job.

The action occurs in the present and continues to occur, so use the **present continuous**.

I have lived in the United States for a few years.

Use the **present perfect** tense to show that an event or action continues from the past into the present.

My mother has been a big help.

Use the **present perfect continuous** tense to show that an event or action occurred over a period of time, or progressed, in the past and continues into the present.

In *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Huck travels along the river.

Use **present** tense to write about the action, plot development, or literary elements in a novel.

Verb Tenses - Future

TENSE	TIMELINE	TIMEFRAME	EXPLANATION	FORM VERB
Future Tense I <u>will talk</u> to you tomorrow.		Future	action will happen at some future time	Use "will" plus base form of verb Ex: you will talk he, she will talk we will talk they will talk
Future Continuous I <u>will be talking</u> to her next week.		Future	action will happen at some future time, but there will be movement or progress (The action will continue.)	Use "will be" plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you will be talking he, she will be talking we will be talking they will be talking
Future Perfect I <u>will have talked</u> to her before the party next week.		Future	two actions happening in the future, but one will happen before the other	Use "will have" plus past participle form of verb Ex: you will have talked he, she will have talked we will have talked they will have talked
Future Perfect Continuous I <u>will have been talking</u> with her for an hour before the party next week.		Future	two actions happening in the future, but one will happen before the other AND there is movement or progress (The action is continuing.)	Use "will have been" plus "ing" form of verb Ex: you will have been talking he, she will have been talking we will have been talking

X = One Action
Y = Another Action

Future Tense: Examples

Use the **future tense** to indicate events that will happen in the future. Even in the future, though, we can *imagine* that events have already happened or foresee their duration.

For example:

I will look for a job very soon.

Use the **simple future tense** to show that an action will occur in the future.

I will be looking for work after the holidays.

Use the **future continuous** to show that an action will occur in the future, over a period or duration of time.

Hopefully, I will have found a job before the spring.

Use the **future perfect** tense to show that something will happen in the future, and after it has happened, something else will happen. In other words, two things are going to happen: You will find a job. It will be spring. One of these events will happen before the other.

I will have been looking for four months by May.

Use the **future perfect continuous** to show that two things will be happening in the future. One will happen before the other, and it will have covered a duration of time.