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English Tense Overview

The English language has three main tenses: present, past, and future. Each of these tenses has four forms: simple, progressive, perfect, and perfect progressive.

Present Tense:

Simple Present: used to describe routine actions, facts, and general truths.

Examples: "I play soccer every Saturday."

"Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius."

Present Progressive: used to describe actions happening now or in the near future.

Examples: "I am playing soccer right now."

"She is studying for her exam."

Present Perfect: used to describe past actions that have a connection to the present.

Examples: "I have played soccer for 10 years."

"They have seen that movie three times."

Present Perfect Progressive: used to describe a past action that started in the past and continues until now.

Examples: "I have been playing soccer for 10 years."

"She has been studying for 3 hours."

Past Tense:

Simple Past: used to describe a completed action in the past.

Examples: "I played soccer yesterday."

"She <u>visited</u> her grandparents last week."

Past Progressive: used to describe an ongoing action in the past.

Examples: "I was playing soccer when my friend called."

"She was studying when the power went out."

Past Perfect: used to describe an action completed before a specific time in the past.

Examples: "I had played soccer before I got injured."

"She had finished her homework before the class started."

Past Perfect Progressive: used to describe a past action that started in the past and continued until a specific time in the past.

Examples: "I had been playing soccer for two hours before I got tired."

"She had been studying for three days before she took a break."

Future Tense:

Simple Future: used to describe a future action.

Examples: "I will play soccer tomorrow."

"She will visit her grandparents next week."

Future Progressive: used to describe a continuous action in the future.

Examples: "I will be playing soccer at 5 PM."

"She will be studying for her exam tomorrow."

Future Perfect: used to describe a future action that will be completed at a specific time.

Examples: "I will have played soccer for 10 years next month."

"She will have finished her degree in two years."

Future Perfect Progressive: used to describe a future action that will have continued up until a specific time.

Examples: "I will have been playing soccer for 10 years by the end of this year."

"She will have been studying for 3 years by the time she graduates."

In conclusion, the use of different tenses in English allows us to express actions and events in a precise manner, and it is important to choose the right tense to convey the intended meaning correctly.

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
	every day					
	sometimes	 something happens repeatedly how often something happens one action follows another things in general with verbs like (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) future meaning: timetables, programmes 				
	always		infinitive	I work.	l don't work.	Do I work?
Simple	often			He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
Present	usually		he/she/it: infinitive + s	I go.	l don't go.	Do I go?
	seldom			He goes.	He doesn't go.	Does he go?
	never					
	first then					
	now	 something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date) 		I'm working.	I'm not working.	Am I working?
Present	at the moment		be (am/are/is) + infinitive + ing	He's working.	He isn't working.	Is he working?
Progressive	Look!			I'm going.	I'm not going.	Am I going?
	Listen!			He's going.	He isn't going.	Is he going?
	last	action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)	regular: infinitive + ed	I worked.	I didn't work.	Did I work?
Simple Past	ago			He worked.	He didn't work.	Did he work?
	in 1990		irregular: (2nd column of table of irregular verbs)	I went.	l did <mark>n't</mark> go.	Did I go?
	yesterday			He went.	He didn't go.	Did he go?

Past Progressive	while	 an action happened in the middle of another action someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you don't know whether it was finished or not 	was/were + infinitive + ing	I was working. He was working. I was going. He was going.	I wasn't working. He wasn't working. I wasn't going. He wasn't going.	Was I working? Was he working? Was I going? Was he going?
Simple Present Perfect	just yet never ever already so far, up to now, since for recently	 you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present action started in the past and continues up to the present 	have/has + past participle* *(infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I have worked. He has worked. I have gone. He has gone.	I haven't worked. He hasn't worked. I haven't gone. He hasn't gone.	Have I worked? Has he worked? Have I gone? Has he gone?
Present Perfect Progressive	all day the whole day how long since for	 action began in the past and has just stopped how long the action has been happening emphasis: length of time of an action 	have/has + been + infinitive + ing	I have been working. He has been working. I have been going. He has been going.	I haven't been working. He hasn't been working. I haven't been going. He hasn't been going.	Have I been working? Has he been working? Have I been going? Has he been going?

Simple Past Perfect	already just never	 mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past the past of the Present Perfect 	had + past participle* *(infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I had worked. He had worked. I had gone. He had gone.	I hadn't worked. He hadn't worked. I hadn't gone. He hadn't gone.	Had I worked? Had he worked? Had I gone? Had he gone?
Past Perfect Progressive	how long since for	how long something had been happening before something else happened	had + been + infinitive + ing	I had been working. He had been working. I had been going. He had been going.	I hadn't been working. He hadn't been working. I hadn't been going. He hadn't been going.	Had I been working? Had he been working? Had I been going? Had he been going?
will - future		 predictions about the future (you think that sth will happen) you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking main clause in type I of the Conditional sentences 	will + infinitive	I'll work. He'll work. I'll go. He'll go.	I won't work. He won't work. I won't go. He won't go.	Will I work? Will he work? Will I go? Will he go?
going to - future		 when you have already decided to do sth. in the future what you think what will happen 	be (am/are/is) + going to + infinitive	I'm going to work. He's going to work. I'm going to go. He's going to go.	I'm not going to work. He's not going to work. I'm not going to go. He's not going to go.	Am I going to work? Is he going to work? Am I going to go? Is he going to go?

Future Progressive	 An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. Something happens because it normally happens. 	will + be + infinitive + ing	I'll be working He'll be working I'll be going He'll be going	I won't be working. He won't be working. I won't be going. He won't be going.	Will I be working? Will he be working? Will I be going? Will he be going?
Future Perfect Simple	sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future	will + have + past participle* *(infinitive + ed) or (3rd column of table of irregular verbs)	I'll have worked. He'll have worked. I'll have gone. He'll have gone.	I won't have worked. He won't have worked. I won't have gone. He won't have gone.	Will I have worked? Will he have worked? Will I have gone? Will he have gone?
Future Perfect Progressive	sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future emphasis: length of time of an action	will + have + been + infinitive + ing	I'll have been working. He'll have been working. I'll have been going. He'll have been going.	I won't have been working. He won't have been working. I won't have been going. He won't have been going.	Will I have been working? Will he have been working? Will I have been going? Will he have been going?

We sometimes use **Continuous** instead of **Progressive**. Some signal words can be found in more tenses. We did not list signal words in the future. Always remember what action is described.

Used colours:

blue → infinitive dark green → auxiliary orange → ending grey → irregular verbs in the Simple Past purple → past participle light green → signal word

 $red \rightarrow negation$

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.
 Yesterday, I (go) to the store and (buy) some groceries. By this time next week, I (finish) all of my assignments. I (watch) a movie when you called me last night. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if the weather is good. She (study) for her exam all week.
Exercise 2: Choose the correct tense for the following sentences.
 I my homework right now. (am doing / do / did) He for his friends at the coffee shop. (waits / is waiting / waited) They to New York next week. (are flying / fly / will fly) She the guitar when she was a child. (played / plays / has played) I my keys this morning. (lost / lose / have lost)
Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences in the past tense.
 I drink coffee every morning. The train arrives at 7:30 pm. She teaches math at the local high school. They eat dinner together every night. He writes poetry in his free time.
Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form in the present simple tense:
a. She (read) a book every night.
b. They (not, like) spicy food.
c. He (play) basketball twice a week.
d. The sun (rise) in the east.
e. I (study) English at school.
Exercise 5: Rewrite the sentences in the present continuous tense:
a. They eat breakfast at 7 am> They breakfast at 7 am.
b. She listens to music on her way to work> She to music on her way to work.
c. He reads a book every night> He a book every night.
d. The children play in the park after school> The children in the park after school.
e. I watch TV in the evening> I TV in the evening.
Exercise 6: Use the correct form of the past simple tense of the verbs in brackets:
a. I (be) very tired yesterday.
b. She (go) to the gym this morning.
c. They (watch) a movie last night.
d. He (cook) dinner for his family yesterday.
e. We (not, have) any classes yesterday.

	a. I finished my homework 10 minutes ago> I my homework 10 minutes ago.
	b. They saw that movie last week> They that movie last week.
	c. He has been to Paris twice> He to Paris twice.
	d. She has already eaten breakfast> She breakfast already.
	e. We have never tried sushi before> We sushi before.
Exerci	se 8: Use the correct form of the future simple tense:
	a. She (call) you later.
	b. They (not, arrive) until next week.
	c. I (meet) my friends tomorrow.
	d. He (buy) a new car next year.
	e. We (visit) our grandparents next month
Exerci parent	se 9: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past continuous tense of the verb in heses.
1.	While I (watch) TV, my sister was studying for her exams.
2.	The kids (play) in the park when it started to rain.
3.	I (drive) to work when I saw the accident.
4.	Sarah (dance) at the club last night when she twisted her ankle.
5.	They (camp) in the mountains when a bear appeared.
6.	She (cook) dinner for her family when the power went out.
7.	He (read) a book in the library when he realized it was already dark outside.
8.	I (listen) to music when my best friend called me.
Exerci	se 10: Complete the following sentences using the past perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.
1.	By the time I arrived at the party, everyone (eat) all the pizza.
2.	After I had taken a shower, I (realize) that I forgot to bring my towel.
3.	We couldn't go inside because someone (lock) the door from the inside.
4.	She was so tired because she (work) all day long.
5.	By the time the movie started, he (already/see) it three times.
6.	They were exhausted because they (hike) for hours.
7.	By the time the ambulance arrived, the injured man (lose) a lot of blood.
8.	When she arrived home, she discovered that someone (break) into her apartment.

Exercise 7: Rewrite the sentences in the present perfect tense:

Exercise 11: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the past perfect continuous tense of the verb in parentheses.

1.	By the time I got to the office, my colleagues (work) for three hours.
2.	She was out of breath because she (run) for an hour before she finally caught the bus.
3.	The team was exhausted because they (practice) for five hours straight.
4.	By the time I woke up, my parents (talk) on the phone for two hours.
5.	The garden was beautiful because the flowers (bloom) for weeks.
6.	The streets were wet because it (rain) all night.
7.	The fire had spread to the whole building because it (burn) for hours before anyone noticed.
8.	They were both sweaty because they (dance) for hours before they took a break.