# **12 Tenses in English**



Tense and aspect, although they are two different categories, always appear together. There are six tenses and two aspects in English.

With reference to tense and aspect, we can speak about the following structures in practical usage. All English Tenses with Examples!

(Note: progressive aspect is often called continuous.)

### Present Simple



Affirmative: Subject + Base Form of the Verb \*note: for 3rd Person Singular (he/ she/ it) add 's' to the base form

I/ You/ We/ They work in a bank. He/ She works in a bank.

Negative: Subject + don't/ doesn't + Base Form of the

Verb

I/ You/ We/ They don't (do not) work.
He/ She/ It doesn't (does not) work.

Interrogative: Question Word + do/does + Subject + Base Form of the Verb

Where do I/ you/we/they work? Where does he/ she work?

#### 1. Usual, regular action:

- I usually **go** fishing at weekends. I **don't go** fishing at weekends. **Do** I **go** fishing at weekends?
- You always know the answer. You don't always know the answer. Do you always know the answer?
- She never puts milk in her tea. She doesn't put milk in her tea. Does she ever putmilk in her tea?
- My father plays the violin. My father doesn't play the violin. Does your father playthe violin?
- We sometimes **go** to the cinema on Friday. We **don't go** to the cinema on Friday. **Do**we **go** to the cinema on Fridays?
- They never walk in the wood. They don't walk in the wood. Do they walk in the wood?

#### 2. General existence; stating a fact:

- An ostrich has two legs. A rabbit doesn't have two legs. How many legs does a spider have?
- The earth **goes** round the sun. The sun **doesn't go** round the earth. **Does** the moon**go** round the earth?
- Water **is** liquid at room temperature. Gold **isn't** liquid at room temperature?

#### 3. Dramatic narrative (theatre, sports, etc. events):

• Johnson takes the ball, he bounces it to the floor, then he throws and scores two points.

#### 4. Timetables

- The train **leaves** at half past four. The train **doesn't leave** at five. What time **does**the train **leave**?
- The course starts on 1 July. The course doesn't start in June. When does the course start?

#### Recommended for you:

How To Use Simple Present
Difference Between Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect
Continuous?

# Present Progressive





Affirmative: Subject + BE + Verb-ING

You are cooking.

Negative: Subject + BE not + Verb-ING

You aren't (are not) cooking.

Interrogative: Question Word + BE + Subject + Verb-ING

What are you cooking?

#### 1. Action happening now:

- I'm watching a film on TV now. I'm not watching a film. Am I watching a film?
- Watch out, a car's coming. It isn't not coming. Is it coming?
- The boys are sleeping upstairs. They boys aren't sleeping upstairs. Are the boys sleeping upstairs?
- 2. Action happening about this time, but not necessarily now:
  - He's studying Spanish and German. He's not studying French. What languages ishe studying?
  - They're going to a business course. They aren't going to a cooking course. What course are they going to?
  - You're visiting museums while you're here. You're not visiting factories. Are you visiting museums in our city?
- 3. Definite arrangement in the near future:
  - I'm travelling to Paris tomorrow. I'm not travelling to Paris tomorrow. Am I travelling to Paris tomorrow?
  - My son is taking his girlfriend to dinner tonight. My son isn't taking his girlfriend to dinner tonight. Is he taking his girlfriend to dinner tonight?
  - You're going to Italy on holiday this year, aren't you? You aren't going to Greece. Where are you going on holiday this year?

#### Recommended for you:

9 Brilliant Websites to Learn and Practice Present Perfect How to make Past Participle, Present Perfect Sentences etc.?

# Past Simple



Past Simple (past tense + common aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + Verb in Past Simple (2nd form)

I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They lived in London ten years ago.

Negative: Subject + didn't (did not) + Base Form of the

I/ You/ He/ She/ It/ We/ They didn't like the film.

Verb

Interrogative: Question Word + did + subject + Base Form of the Verb

Where did I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they meet Richard?

#### **Actions, events in the past:**

- I had lunch with Mrs Robinson yesterday. I didn't have lunch with Mrs Robinson yesterday. Did I have lunch with Mrs Robinson yesterday?
- Mother went to work on Tuesday. Mother didn't go to work on Tuesday. DidMother go to work on Tuesday?
- You **did** the shopping this morning. You **didn't do** the shopping this morning. Where **did** you **do** the shopping this morning?
- She travelled to Spain last year. She didn't travel anywhere last year. Where didshe travel last year?

#### Recommended for you:

ALWAYS used in Present Continuous 'Neither do I' vs 'So do I'

### Past Progressive



Past Progressive (past tense + progressive aspect)



Affirmative: Subject + was/ were + Verb-ING

I/He/She was having a shower when you called.
We/ You/ They were watching TV when Bob arrived.



Negative: Subject + wasn't (was not)/ weren't (were not) + Verb-ING

I/ He/ She wasn't having a shower when you called.
We/ You/ They weren' watching TV when Bob arrived.



Interrogative: Question word + was/ were + Verb-ING

What were you doing when Bob arrived? What was she doing when you called?

#### **Action in progress in the past:**

- I was working in the garden when my sister arrived. I wasn't working in the garden when my sister arrived. Was I working in the garden when my sister arrived?
- We were watching a film at ten last night. We weren't watching a film at ten last night. Were we watching film at ten last night?
- She was playing with the kids from eight to nine. She wasn't playing with the kids from eight to nine.
  Who was she playing with?

#### Recommended for you:

What tenses can we use to talk about the future? "She is gone". The verb "gone" is on the participle form, isn't ...

# Present Perfect Simple



Present Perfect Simple (present perfect tense + common aspect)



Affirmative: Subject + have/ has + Past Participle (3rd Form of the Verb)

I/ You/ We/ They have finished the letter. He/ She has finished the letter.

Negative: Subject + haven't (have not)/ hasn't (has not) + Past



Participle

I/ You/ We/ They haven't finished the letter. He/ She hasn't finished the letter.

Interrogative: Question Word + have/ has + Past Participle

Have I/ you/we/ they finished the letter?
Has he/she finished the letter?

#### 1. Action with a result:

- Sorry, I've parked at the wrong place. I haven't parked at the wrong place. Have I parked at the wrong place?
- You've (already) printed the letters. You haven't printed the letters (yet). Have you printed the letters (yet)?
- We've (already) done the rooms. We haven't done the rooms yet. Have we donethe rooms (yet)?
- He has already repaired the lawn-mower. He hasn't repaired the lawn-mower yet. Has he repaired the lawn-mower vet?

#### 2. Action in incomplete time:

- Our friends have visited us four times this summer. Our friends haven't visited us this summer. How many times have our friends visited us this summer?
- I've been to the cinema a lot lately. I haven't been to the cinema lately. Have I been to the cinema lately?
- You've been on holiday this year. You haven't been on holiday this year. Have you been on holiday this year?

#### 3. Action in the past without saying when:

- Jane has already been to Italy. Jane has never been to Italy. Has Jane ever been to Italy?
- You have already swum in this lake. You haven't swum in this lake yet. Have you ever swum in this lake?
- You've been to the hairdresser's. You haven't been to the hairdresser's. Where have you been?

#### 4. Action beginning in the past and still continuing:

- The Simpsons have lived here for eight years. The Simpsons haven't lived here for long. How long have the Simpsons lived here?
- He has driven a car since 2002. He hasn't driven a car since 2002. Has he driven a car since 2002?

• You've worked here for two years. You haven't worked here for two years. How long have you worked here?

#### Recommended for you:

When do we use ALREADY, STILL, YET, JUST? In which sentence can we use has had ... twice?

# Present Perfect Progressive



Present Perfect Progressive (present perfect tense + progressive aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + have/ has been + Verb-ING

I/ you/ We/ They have been learning English for a year. He/ She has been learning English for a year.

Negative: Subject + haven't/hasn't been + Verb-ING

I/ You/ We/ They haven't been playing tennis for a long time. He/ She hasn't been playing tennis for a long time.

Interrogative: Question Word + have/ has + Subject + been Verb-ING

How long have I/ you/ we/ they been learning English? How long has he/ she been learning English?

# Action beginning in the past and still continuing (with the progress emphasized):

- They've been staying in this hotel for ten days. They haven't been staying in this hotel for ten days. Have they been staying in this hotel for ten days?
- He has been mowing the lawn all this morning. He hasn't been mowing the lawn all this morning. How long has he been mowing the lawn?
- You've been missing classes lately. You haven't been coming to class lately. What have you been doing lately?

#### Recommended for you:

WAS WERE Usage With Examples
How To Use The Passive Voice With Helpful Examples

# Past Perfect Simple



Past Perfect Simple (past tense + common aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + had + Past Participle

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They had already met Sarah before the party.

Negative: Subject + hadn't (had not) + Past Participle

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They hadn't met Sarah before the party.

Interrogative: Question Word + had + Subject + Past Participle

Had I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they met Sarah before the party?

Action in the past before another:

- She said she **had written** three letters the day before. She said she **hadn't written**any letters the day before. How many letters **had** she **written** the day before?
- They had lived in York before they moved to Liverpool. They hadn't lived in York before they moved to Liverpool. Where had they lived before they moved to Liverpool?
- You'd locked the door before you left. You hadn't locked the door before you left. Had you locked the door before you left?

#### Recommended for you:

Use Past Tenses Correctly and Make No More Mistakes MODAL VERB + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE!

# Past Perfect Progressive



Past Perfect Progressive (past perfect tense + progressive aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + had been + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They had been living in German for years before moving here.

Negative: Subject + hadn't been + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They hadn't been living in Germany for a long time before moving here.

Interrogative: Question Word + had + Subject + been Verb-ING

How long had I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they been living in Germany before moving here?

# Action in the past before another (with the progress emphasized):

- He said he **had been mowing** the lawn all that morning. He said he hadn't been mowing the lawn all that morning. How long had he been moving the lawn when you met him?
- They had been working for the same company for a long time before they changed jobs. They hadn't been working for the same company for a long time before they changed jobs. Had they been working for the same company for a long time before they changed jobs?
- They had been **living** in York before they moved to Liverpool. They hadn't been **living** in York before they moved to Liverpool. How long **had** they **been living** in York before they moved to Liverpool?

#### Recommended for you:

Past perfect and simple past tense How to use HAVE/GET + object + PAST PARTICIPLE

### Future Simple

Verb



Future Simple (future tense + common aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + Will + Base Form of the Verb

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They will see Jane when she comes back from India.

Negative: Subject + Won't (will not) + Base Form of the

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They won't see Jane when she comes back from India.

Interrogative: Question Word + Will + Subject + Base Form of the Verb

Will I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they see Jane when she comes back from India?

#### Fact, action or event in the future:

- I will be thirty years old next year. I won't be thirty years old again. Will I be thirty years old again?
- We'll meet them at the station at six. We won't meet them at the station. Where will we meet them?
- You'll cross the channel by ferry. You won't cross the channel. How will you crossthe channel?

#### Recommended for you:

How to Use Past Perfect Continuous [Infographic] BE, BEEN and BEING Usage in English

# Future Progressive



Future Progressive (future tense + progressive aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + Will Be + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They will be having fun at the party.

Negative: Subject + Won't Be + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They won't be having fun at the party.

Interrogative: Question Word + Will + Subject + Be Verb-

Will I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they be having fun at the party?

ING

Action in progress at a given time of the future:

- This time tomorrow we will be flying to Los Angeles. We won't be flying to New York. Where will we be flying?
- You'll be doing housework with me at six tomorrow. You won't be playing football. What will you be doing at six tomorrow?
- I'll be playing tennis from seven to nine. I won't be playing tennis at six. When will be playing tennis?

#### Recommended for you:

FOR and OF Difference and Usage in a Sentence! What's the difference between Present Participle and Gerund?

# Future Perfect Simple



Future Perfect Simple (future perfect tense + common aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + Will Have + Past Participle

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They will have met Dora's husband by this time tomorrow.

Negative: Subject + Won't Have + Past Participle

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They won't have met Dora's husband by this time tomorrow.

Interrogative: Question Word + Will + Subject + Have + Past Participle

Will you have met Dora's husband by this time tomorrow?

#### Action completed by a given time of the future:

- I will have done this work by the end of next week. I won't have done this work by the end of next week. Will I have done this work by the end of next week?
- They'll have arrived by the time we return. They won't have arrived by the time we return. Will they have arrived by the time we return?
- She will have taken three exams by next Tuesday. She won't have taken any exams by next Tuesday. How many exams will she have taken by next Tuesday?

Recommended for you:

English Grammar in Pop Songs When to use BEEN and BEING in a sentence

# **Future Perfect Progressive**



Future Perfect Progressive (future perfect tense + progressive aspect)

Affirmative: Subject + Will Have Been + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They will have been working with John for ten years next week.

Negative: Subject + Won't Have Been + Verb-ING

I/ You/ He/ She/ We/ They won't have been working with John for ten years next week.

Interrogative: Question Word + Will + Subject + Have Been + Verb-ING

How long will I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they have been working with John next week?

Action completed by or still in progress at a given time of the future (with the progress emphasized):

- We will have been staying here for a week tomorrow. We won't have been staying here for a week tomorrow. How long will we have been staying here?
- You will have been living here for thirty years by this time next year. You won't have been living here for thirty years by this time next year How long will you have been living here by this time next year?
- I'll have been playing the guitar for ten years by next year. I won't have been playing the guitar for ten years by next year. How long will I have been playing the guitar?