Table of English Tenses

Tuble of Englis			
tense	Affirmative, Negative, Question FORMS	Use	Frequent Words
Simple Present	A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?	 Habits facts Actions taking place one after another Action set by a timetable or schedule 	always, every, never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually. Condit.type I (If I talk)
Present Progressive	A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking. Q: Is he speaking?	 Action taking place in the moment of speaking Aaction taking place only for a limited period of time Action arranged for the future 	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Simple Past	A: He spoke. N: He did not speak. Q: Did he speak?	 Action in the past taking place once, never or several times Actions taking place one after another Action taking place in the middle of another action 	yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if sentence type II (<i>If I</i> talked)
Past Progressive	A: He was speaking. N: He was not speaking. Q: Was he speaking?	 Action going on at a certain time in the past Aactions taking place at the same time Action in the past that is interrupted by another action 	when, while, as long as
Present Perfect Simple	A: He has spoken. N: He has not spoken. Q: Has he spoken?	 Putting emphasis on the result Action that is still going on Action that stopped recently Finished action that 	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

	has an influence on the present • Action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking	
A: He has been speaking. N: He has not been speaking. Q: Has he been speaking?	Putting emphasis on	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	Action taking place before a certain time in	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day if sentence type III (<i>If I had talked</i>)
A: He had been speaking. N: He had not been speaking. Q: Had he been speaking?		for, since, the whole day, all day
A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	 Action in the future that cannot be influenced Spontaneous decision 	in a year, next, tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (<i>If you ask</i> her, she will help you.) assumption: I think, probably, we might, perhaps
A: He is going to speak. N: He is not going to speak. Q: Is he going to speak?	• Decision made for the	in one year, next week, tomorrow

		Conclusion with regard to the future
Future I Progressive	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	 Action that is going on at a certain time in the future Action that is sure to happen in the near future
Future II Simple	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	Action that will be finished at a certain time in the future by Monday, in a week
Future II Progressive	A: He will have been speaking. N: He will not have been speaking. Q: Will he have been speaking?	 Action taking place before a certain time in the future Putting emphasis on the course of an action
Conditional I Simple	A: He would speak. N: He would not speak. Q: Would he speak?	• Action that might take Condit. type II (If I were you, I would go home.)
Conditional I Progressive	A: He would be speaking. N: He would not be speaking. Q: Would he be speaking?	 Action that might take place Putting emphasis on the course / duration of the action
Conditional II Simple	A: He would have spoken. N: He would not have spoken. Q: Would he have spoken?	• Action that might have taken place in the past if sentences type III (If I had seen that, I would have helped.)
Conditional II Progressive	A: He would have been speaking. N: He would not have been speaking. Q: Would he have been speaking?	 Action that might have taken place in the past Puts emphasis on the course / duration of the action