

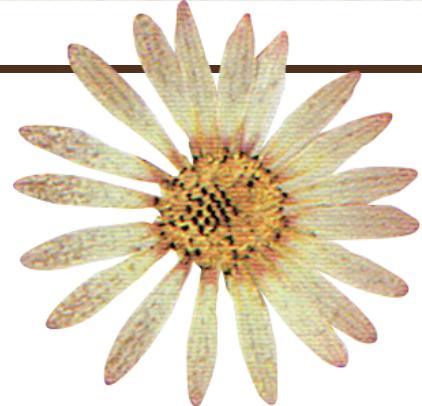
# Grammatical TENSES

BY EVOLUTION ENG

*Present*

# PRESENT

In English, there are four verb forms of the present: the present simple, the present continuous, and two other particular forms of the verb in the present, which are the present perfect and the present perfect continuous



# PRESENT SIMPLE

This tense is formed with the verb in the infinitive without the “to”. In the third person singular it is necessary to add the suffix -s. It is used to indicate:

- Actions that are usually carried out.
- Facts and conditions that do not change.

Examples:

- I study English every Friday.**
- The sun rises at 6 a.m**

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

It is formed with the auxiliary verb in the present + the main verb with the suffix -ing. It is used to indicate:

Actions that take place at the moment when speaking.

Future action or event that has already been scheduled.

Actions that are repeated continuously, are generally accompanied by adverbs such as always, often, all the time, constantly.

Examples:

**It is raining.**

**Are they coming next summer?**



## • PRESENT PERFECT

It is formed using the auxiliary haber in the present (have/has) + the past participle of the main verb. It is used to indicate:

An action that began in the past and is still ongoing or that took place in a period that has not yet ended.

An action or event that occurred in the past but whose effects are still evident.

An action that has just ended, expressed with the adverb just.

Examples:

**I have read over 25 books this year.**

**I have lived in London since 1991**

# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

It is formed with the verb in the present perfect + the participle of the main verb. It is used in a very similar way to the present perfect, with the difference that in this case the attention is focused not only on the result of the action but also on its development. Indicates:

Actions started in the past that continue in the present.

Actions that have just ended, but whose results are still present.

Examples:

**She has been working all day.**

**It has been raining all day**

Past



# PAST

There are 4 past tenses in English: past simple, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous

# PAST SIMPLE

It is formed with the base verb + suffix –ed, or with the appropriate form in the case of an irregular verb. Indicates:

Action that occurred in the past and ended definitively and permanently.

Example:

**Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492**



# PAST CONTINUOUS

It is formed with the auxiliary of the verb to be (was/were) + the present participle of the main verb. It is used to indicate an action perceived as unfinished or in progress in the past. Indicates:

Description of a context in which an event from the past occurs.

Action interrupted by an event or other action.

Examples:

**The sea was shining and the seagulls were flying when Julio decided to take the boat out.**

**I was taking a shower when the phone rang**

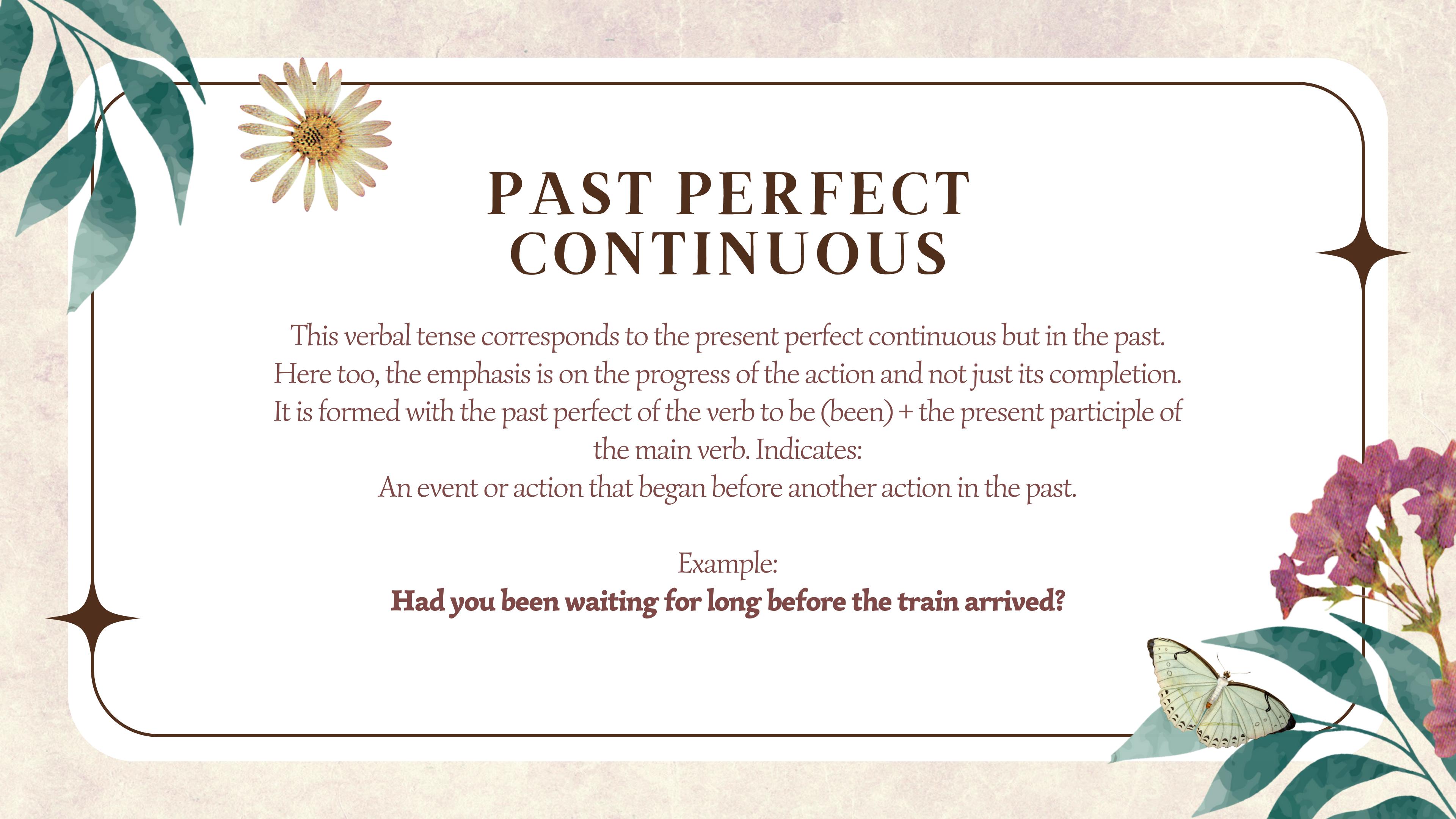
# PAST PERFECT

It is formed with the past tense of the verb haber (had) + the past participle of the main verb. Indicates:

An event that occurred before another event in the past.

Example:

**The movie had already started when we arrived**



# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

This verbal tense corresponds to the present perfect continuous but in the past. Here too, the emphasis is on the progress of the action and not just its completion. It is formed with the past perfect of the verb to be (been) + the present participle of the main verb. Indicates:

An event or action that began before another action in the past.

Example:

**Had you been waiting for long before the train arrived?**

*Future*

# FUTURE

Also, the future tense consists of 4 verb forms: future simple (with will and going to), future continuous, future perfect, and future perfect continuous



# FUTURE SIMPLE WITH WILL

The simple future is formed with the auxiliary verb will or with shall + the base form of the verb. Expresses:

- Spontaneous decision.
- Forecast of a future event.

Examples:

- I will call you back later.**
- It will snow tomorrow**

# FUTURE SIMPLE WITH GOING TO

It is formed with the auxiliary ser + going + infinitive of the main verb.

Indicates:

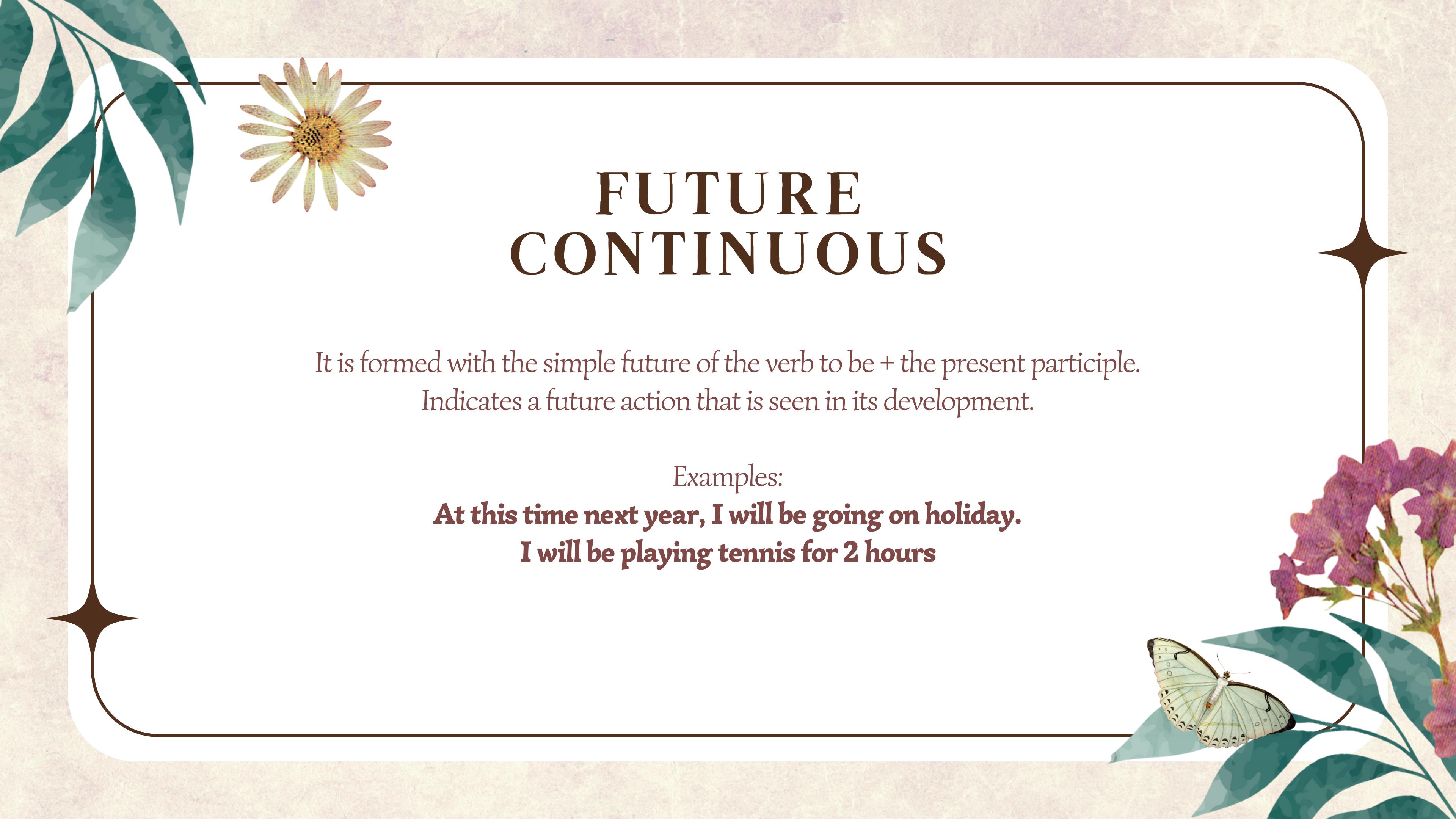
Plans.

Decisions.

Future events are strongly associated with the present.

Example:

**I am going to have dinner with my cousin tonight**



# FUTURE CONTINUOUS

It is formed with the simple future of the verb to be + the present participle.

Indicates a future action that is seen in its development.

Examples:

**At this time next year, I will be going on holiday.**

**I will be playing tennis for 2 hours**

# FUTURE PERFECT

The future perfect is made up of two elements: the simple future of the verb haber (will have) + the past participle of the main verb. Indicates:  
An action that will be completed in the future time spoken of.

Examples:

**By December, I will have written my thesis.**

**By next Tuesday, I will have worked for 6 months at my current  
company**



# FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The future perfect continuous is made up of two elements: the future perfect of the verb ser + the present participle. Indicates an action that continues and will be completed in the future or interrupted by another event.

Examples:

**I'll have been studying English for three months this summer.**  
**In 10 minutes I will have been swimming for a whole hour**



A decorative border featuring a variety of flowers, including yellow daisies, purple bellflowers, and white daisies, arranged in a circular wreath. The border is set against a light beige background with a subtle, aged texture.

THANK YOU