

## TENSES IN ENGLISH

### Present Simple Tense

#### A. FORM

<b>Positive Sentence</b>			
<b>Subject(plural) + Verb + .....</b>			
<b>Subject(singular) + Verb(s) + .....</b>			
I/ We/ You/ They	<b>live</b> near here. <b>play</b> basketball every Sunday.		
He/ She/ It	<b>lives</b> near here. <b>plays</b> basketball every Sunday.		
<b>Negative Sentence</b>			
<b>Subject(plural) + don't + Verb inf. + .....</b>			
<b>Subject(singular) + doesn't + Verb inf. + .....</b>			
I/ We/ You/ They	<b>do not (don't)</b>	<b>live</b> near here. <b>play</b> basketball every Sunday.	
He/ She/ It	<b>does not (doesn't)</b>	<b>live</b> near here. <b>play</b> basketball every Sunday.	
<b>Questions</b>			
<b>Do + Subject + Verb inf. + .....</b>			
<b>Does + Subject + Verb inf. + .....</b>			
Where	<b>do</b>	I/ we/ you/ they	<b>live?</b>
	<b>does</b>	he/ she/ it	
<b>Yes/No Questions and Short Answers</b>			
<b>Yes/No Question</b>		<b>Short Answer</b>	
<b>Do</b> you <b>like</b> Peter?		Yes, <b>I do.</b> / No, <b>I don't.</b>	
<b>Does</b> she <b>speak</b> English?		Yes, <b>she does.</b> / No, <b>she doesn't.</b>	

#### B. USE

The Present Simple is used to express:

1. A habit and daily routine.
  - I **get up** at 7.30.
  - Tom **smokes** too much.
2. A fact which is always true.
  - Vegetarians **don't eat** meat.
  - We **come** from Spain.

3. A fact which is true for a long time.

- I **live** in Oxford.
- She **works** in a bank.

### **C. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

1- We often use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never.

2- They go before the main verb, but after the verb Be:

- I **usually** start school at 9.00.
- They are **usually** in a hurry in the morning.
- I don't **often** go to bed late.
- I am not **often** late for school.
- She **never** eats meat.
- He is **never** late.
- I **rarely** see Peter these days.
- We are **rarely** at home at the weekends.

3- **sometimes** and **usually** can also go at the beginning or at the end:

- **Sometimes** we play football.
- We play football **sometimes**.
- **Usually** I go shopping with friends.
- I go shopping with friends **usually**.

**Never, always, rarely, seldom** cannot move in this way.

4- **every day, every week, every year**, etc. goes at the end:

- He phones me **every night**.

### **D. SPELLING OF (VERB + -S)**

1. Most verbs add (-s) to the base form of the verb:

want → wants / eat → eats / help → helps / drive → drives

2. Add (-es) to verbs that end in (-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, and -o):

miss → misses / wash → washes / watch → watches / fix → fixes / go → goes

3. Verbs that end in (a consonant + -y) change the (-y) to (-ies):

carry → carries / fly → flies / worry → worries / try → tries

4. Verbs that end in (a vowel + -y) only add (-s):

buy → buys / say → says / play → plays / enjoy → enjoys

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## Present Continuous Tense

### A. FORM

<p><b><u>Positive Sentence</u></b> Subject + is/am/are + Verb-ing + .....</p>
<p><b><u>Negative Sentence</u></b> Subject + is/am/are + not + Verb-ing + ..... is not / isn't am not are not / aren't</p>
<p><b><u>Questions</u></b> Is/Am/Are + Subject + Verb-ing + .....?</p>

### EXAMPLES:

<b>Positive and Negative Sentences</b>			
I	<i>'m / am</i> <i>am not</i>	<i>working</i> <i>driving</i> <i>doing, etc.</i>	
We/ You/ They	<i>'re / are</i> <i>are not / aren't</i>		
He/ She/ It	<i>'s / is</i> <i>is not / isn't</i>		
<b>Questions</b>			
What	<i>am</i>	I	<i>wearing?</i> <i>doing?</i>
	<i>are</i>	we/ you/ they	
	<i>is</i>	he/ she/ it	
<b>Yes/No Questions and Short Answers</b>			
<b><u>Yes/No Question</u></b>	<b><u>Short Answer</u></b>		
<i>Are you going?</i> <i>Is Anna working?</i>	Yes, <i>I am.</i> / No, <i>I am not.</i> Yes, <i>she is.</i> / No, <i>she isn't.</i>		

### B. SPELLING OF (VERB + -ING)

1. Most verbs add (-ing) to the base form of the verb:

*go* → *going* / *wear* → *wearing* / *visit* → *visiting* / *eat* → *eating*

2. Verbs that end in one (-e), lose the (-e):

*smoke* → *smoking* / *come* → *coming* / *hope* → *hoping* / *write* → *writing*

3. Verbs that end in (-ee), do not drop an (-e):

*agree → agreeing / see → seeing*

4. Verbs of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant:

*stop → stopping / get → getting / run → running / plan → planning /*

*swim → swimming / put → putting*

If the final consonant is (-y) or (-w), it is not doubled:

*play → playing / buy → buying / say → saying / enjoy → enjoying / study → studying*

*show → showing / draw → drawing / snow → snowing*

5. Verbs that end in (-ie), change (-ie) to (-y), then add (-ing):

*lie → lying / tie → tying / die → dying*

### **C. USE**

The Present Continuous is used to express:

1. An activity happening now.

- *They **are playing** football in the garden.*

- *She **is washing** her hair now.*

2. An activity happening around now, but perhaps not at the moment of speaking.

- *She **is studying** biology at university.*

- *I **am reading** a good book.*

3. A temporary activity.

- *I **am living** with my parent until I find a place of my own.*

- *Peter is a student, but he's **working** as a waiter during the holidays.*

4. A planned future arrangement.

- *I **am meeting** Mr. John at 10 o'clock tomorrow.*

- *What **are you doing** this evening?*

### **D. ADVERBS USED WITH PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

at the moment, at present, currently, nowadays, now, ...

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## Past Simple Tense

### A. FORM

<b>Positive:</b>	
<b>Subject + regular verb + d/ed + ...</b>	
<p>Examples: - We <b>watched</b> a football match yesterday.          - I <b>arrived</b> yesterday.          - She <b>finished</b> her homework yesterday.</p>	
<b>Subject + irregular verb (past simple) + ...</b>	
<p>Examples: - You <b>won</b> the match last summer.          - He <b>went</b> to school yesterday.          - The cat <b>ate</b> fish.</p>	
<b>Negative:</b>	
<b>Subject + did + not + verb(base form) + ...</b>	
<p>Examples: - We <b>did not watch</b> a football match yesterday.          - I <b>didn't arrive</b> yesterday.          - She <b>didn't finish</b> her homework yesterday.          - You <b>didn't win</b> the match last summer.          - He <b>didn't go</b> to school yesterday.          - The cat <b>didn't eat</b> fish.</p>	
<b>Interrogative (Question):</b>	
<b>Did + Subject + verb (base form) + ... ?</b>	
<p>Examples: - <b>Did</b> she <b>finish</b> her homework yesterday?          - <b>Did</b> you <b>win</b> the match last summer?          - <b>When did</b> he <b>go</b> to school?          - <b>Where did</b> you <b>meet</b> Ahmed yesterday?</p>	
<b>Yes/No Questions</b>	<b>Short Answers</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Did it rain last night?</li> <li>- Did you go to work last night?</li> <li>- Did he go to school yesterday?</li> <li>- Did they swim badly?</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, <b>it did.</b> / No, <b>it did not.</b>          Yes, <b>I did.</b> / No, <b>I didn't.</b>          Yes, <b>he did.</b> / No, <b>he did not.</b>          Yes, <b>they did.</b> / No, <b>they didn't.</b></p>

### B. USE

1. The **Past Simple** expresses a past action that is now finished. It is used for actions happened at a specific time in the past:

- We **played** tennis last Sunday.
- I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.
- John **left** two minutes ago.

2. The time expressions that are used with the **Past Simple**:

**yesterday, ... ago, last month, last week, last day, last summer, in 1999, ...**

- Examples:
- They played football **yesterday**.
  - He moved to London **last month**.
  - She went to school **last week**.
  - I left the conference **two hours ago**.
  - He visited China **in 1985**.

### **3. PAST FORM**

There are two types of verbs (Regular & Irregular):

#### **a. Regular Verbs:**

1- Most verbs add -ed to the base form of the verb:

*work → worked / start → started / walk → walked*

2- When the verb ends in e, add -d:

*live → lived / like → liked / arrive → arrived*

3- Verbs that end in a Vowel + -y, add only -ed:

*play → played / enjoy → enjoyed*

4- Verbs that end in a Consonant + -y, change the -y to -ied:

*study → studied / cry → cried / carry → carried / try → tried*

5- If the verb has only one syllable, with one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before adding -ed:

*stop → stopped / plan → planned / rob → robbed / travel → travelled*

#### **b. Irregular Verbs:**

Many verbs are irregular. The past simple does not end in -ed. For example:

*go → went / do → did / give → gave / make → made / write → wrote .....*

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## Past Continuous Tense

### A. FORM:

<b>Positive and Negative</b>		
<b>S + was/were + V-ing ...</b> (positive)		
<b>S + was/were + not + V-ing...</b> (negative)		
I He She It	<b>was</b> <b>wasn't</b>	<b>working.</b>
We You They	<b>were</b> <b>weren't</b>	

<b>Interrogative / Question</b>			
<b>Was/ Were + S + V-ing ... ?</b>			
What	<b>was</b>	I she he it	<b>doing?</b>
	<b>were</b>	we you they	

<b>Yes/No Questions &amp; Short Answers</b>	
Were you looking for me?	Yes, <b>I was.</b> / No, <b>I wasn't.</b>
Were they waiting outside?	Yes, <b>they were.</b> / No, <b>they weren't.</b>
Was he studying?	Yes, <b>he was.</b> / No, <b>he wasn't.</b>

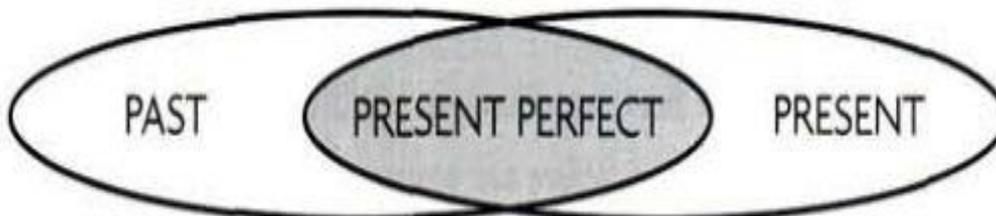
### B. USE:

The Past Continuous is used:

1. To express a past activity that has duration.
  - *I met her while I **was living** in Paris.*
  - *You **were making** a lot of noise last night.*
  - *What **were you doing**?*
  
2. To express the activity began before the action expressed by the Past Simple:
  - *She **was making** coffee when we arrived.*
  - *When I phoned John, he **was having** dinner.*
  
3. To express an activity in progress before and after a particular time in the past.
  - *When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.*
  - *Where **were you going** at 8.00 last night?*
  
4. For descriptions:
  - *Jan looked beautiful. She **was wearing** a green dress. Her eyes **were shining** in the light of the candles that **were burning** nearby.*

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSES

In English, the Present Perfect is essentially a present tense, but it also expresses the effect of past actions and activities on the present.



Present Perfect means 'before now'. The Present Perfect does not express when an action happened. If we say the exact time, we have to use the Past Simple:

- In my life, I **have travelled** to all seven continents.
- I **travelled** around Africa **in 1998**.

### Present Perfect Simple Tense

#### A. FORM

<b>POSITIVE</b>			
<i>S + have / has + past participle + ....</i>			
I/ We/ You/ They	<b>have</b>	<i>worked in a factory.</i>	
He/ She/ It	<b>has</b>		
<b>NEGATIVE</b>			
<i>S + have / has + not + past participle + ....</i>			
I/ We/ You/ They	<b>have not (haven't)</b>		<i>worked in a factory.</i>
He/ She/ It	<b>has not (hasn't)</b>		
<b>QUESTION</b>			
<i>Have / Has + S + past participle + .... ?</i>			
<i>How long</i>	<b>have</b>	<i>I/ we/ you/ they</i>	<i>worked in a factory?</i>
	<b>has</b>	<i>he/ she/ it</i>	
<b>YES/NO QUESTIONS &amp; SHORT ANSWERS</b>			
<i>Have you ever lived in Rome?</i>		<i>Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.</i>	
<i>Has she worked hard?</i>		<i>Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.</i>	
<i>Have they been to the UAE?</i>		<i>Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.</i>	

## **B. USE**

We often use present perfect when we want to show the effect of a past action on the present, or to express a past event with results in the present:

- He ***has left*** the school. (= He is no longer at school)
- They ***haven't studied*** for the exam. (= They won't get a good mark)
- My Chinese teacher ***has given*** me some homework. (= I have the homework to do now.)
- I ***have lost*** my keys. (= I haven't got them now)
- The taxi ***has arrived***. (= It is outside the door now)
- She ***has broken*** her leg. (= Her leg is still broken now.)
- I ***have forgotten***. (= I can't remember now.)

## **C. ADVERBS WITH PRESENT PERFECT**

<b><u>Adverbs</u></b>	<b><u>Examples</u></b>
<b>For:</b> a period of time	- We have lived here <b><i>for two years</i></b> .
<b>Since:</b> a point in time	- We have lived here <b><i>since 2017</i></b> . - He has had a beard <b><i>since he left the army</i></b> .
<b>Just / Already</b>	- She has <b><i>just</i></b> arrived. - I have <b><i>already</i></b> had my breakfast.
<b>Yet</b>	- She hasn't got up <b><i>yet</i></b> . - Has he arrived <b><i>yet</i></b> ?
<b>Ever</b>	- Have you <b><i>ever</i></b> been in a car accident?
<b>Never</b>	- My mother has <b><i>never</i></b> gone on a journey. - They have <b><i>never</i></b> played football.

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

### A. FORM

<b>Affirmative:</b>			
<b>Subject + have/ has + been + V-ing + ...</b>			
I / We / You / They	<b>have</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>playing</b> tennis.
He / She / It	<b>has</b>		<b>painting</b> the kitchen. <b>watching</b> TV.
<b>Negative:</b>			
<b>Subject + have/ has + not + been + V-ing + ...</b>			
I / We / You / They	<b>have not (haven't)</b>	<b>been</b>	<b>playing</b> tennis.
He / She / It	<b>has not (hasn't)</b>		<b>painting</b> the kitchen. <b>watching</b> TV.
<b>Interrogative (Question):</b>			
<b>Have/ Has + subject + been + V-ing + ... ?</b>			
<b>Have</b>	I / we / you / they	<b>been</b>	<b>playing</b> tennis?
<b>Has</b>	he / she / it		<b>painting</b> the kitchen? <b>watching</b> TV?
<b>Short Answers</b>			
- Have you been smoking?		Yes, <b>I have.</b> / No, <b>I haven't.</b>	
- Have they been eating dinner?		Yes, <b>they have.</b> / No, <b>they haven't.</b>	
- Has she been working hard?		Yes, <b>she has.</b> / No, <b>she hasn't.</b>	

### B. USE

#### **1. Present Perfect Continuous for past action just stopped**

We use the Present Perfect Continuous tense to talk about **action** that started in the past and stopped recently. There is usually a result **now**.

#### **Examples:**

- *I'm tired <sup>[now]</sup> because I've been running.*
- *Why is the grass wet <sup>[now]</sup>? Has it been raining?*
- *You don't understand <sup>[now]</sup> because you haven't been listening.*

#### **2. Present Perfect Continuous for past action continuing now**

We use the Present Perfect Continuous tense to talk about **action** that started in the past and is continuing **now**. This is often used with **for** or **since**.

#### **Examples:**

- *I have been reading for 2 hours.* (I am still reading now.)
- *We've been studying since 9 o'clock.* (We're still studying now.)
- *How long have you been learning English?* (You are still learning now.)
- *We have not been smoking.* (And we are not smoking now.)

### 3. For and Since with Present Perfect Continuous tense

We often use **for** and **since** with perfect tenses:

#### Examples:

- I have been studying **for** three hours.
- I have been watching TV **since** 7pm.
- Tara hasn't been feeling well **for** two weeks.
- Tara hasn't been visiting us **since** March.

## Past Perfect Tense

### A. FORM:

<u>Positive and Negative</u>			
<i>S + had + past participle ...</i>		<b>(positive)</b>	
<i>S + had + not (n't) + past participle ...</i>		<b>(negative)</b>	
He / She / It	<b>had</b>	seen him before.	
I / You / We / They	<b>hadn't</b>	<b>finished</b> work at 6 o'clock.	
<u>Interrogative / Question</u>			
<i>Had + S + past participle ... ?</i>			
Where	<b>had</b>	he / she / it I / you / we / they	<b>been</b> before?
<u>Short Answers</u>			
Had he already left?		Yes, <b>he had.</b> / No, <b>he hadn't.</b>	
Had you seen him before?		Yes, <b>I had.</b> / No, <b>I hadn't.</b>	

### B. USE:

1. The past perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past happened before another action in the past:

- ▶ *When I got home, I found that someone **had broken** into my apartment and **had stolen** my DVD player, so I called the police.*

(Action 1: Someone broke into my apartment and stole my DVD player.

Action 2: I got home and called the police)

- ▶ *I didn't want to go to the cinema with my friends because I **didn't see** the film before.*

(Action 1: I saw the film. / Action 2: My friends went to the cinema to see the film.)

2. Notice the difference between the following sentences:

- ▶ *When I got to the office, Peter **went** home. (=First I arrived, then Peter left.)*
- ▶ *When I got to the office, Peter **had gone** home. (=First Peter left, then I arrived.)*

## Future Simple Tense

There are different ways of talking about the **FUTURE**:

**1. Will:** to talk about what we've just decided to do. It can also be used when we decide, agree, promise or refuse, predict and in requests.

<b>Positive: Subject + will + Base Verb + ....</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I will help you.</li> <li>- I think they will watch the match on TV.</li> <li>- She'll leave next week.</li> <li>- We'll play soccer tomorrow.</li> <li>- It'll rain tonight.</li> </ul>	
<b>Negative: Subject + will + not + Base Verb + ....</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He will not get the job.</li> <li>- She will not pass the exam.</li> <li>- They will not leave tomorrow.</li> <li>- I will not visit him next week.</li> <li>- It won't rain tomorrow.</li> <li>- She won't come tonight.</li> <li>- They won't win the match.</li> </ul>	
<b>Yes/No Questions: Will + subject + Base Verb + .... ?</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
- Will you arrive soon?	Yes, I will. / No, I will not.
- Will they leave tomorrow?	Yes, they will. / No, they will not.
- Will it snow next week?	Yes, it will. / No, it will not.
<b>WH-Questions: WH + will + Subject + Base verb + .... ?</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why will he come early?</li> <li>- When will they leave?</li> <li>- Where will he go?</li> <li>- What will we eat?</li> </ul>	

## 2. Going to:

to talk about future plans, intentions, and predictions.

<b>Positive</b>
<b>Subject + is / am / are + going to + Base verb + ....</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm going to leave tomorrow.</li> <li>- She's going to visit her friend.</li> <li>- Ahmed's going to learn a new language.</li> <li>- They're going to meet at the airport.</li> </ul>

<b>Negative</b>	
<b>Subject + is / am / are + not + going to + Base verb + ...</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'm not going to leave tomorrow.</li> <li>- They aren't going to buy the house.</li> <li>- She isn't going to meet Sara tomorrow.</li> <li>- I'm not going to make dinner tonight.</li> </ul>	
<b>Yes / No Questions</b>	
<b>Is / Am / Are + Subject + going to + Base verb + ... ?</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Are you going to watch the match tonight?</li> <li>- Is Ahmed going to come tomorrow?</li> <li>- Are they going to travel this summer?</li> </ul>	<p>Yes, I am. / No, I am not. Yes, he is. / No, he is not. Yes, they are. / No, they are not.</p>
<b>WH-Questions</b>	
<b>WH + is / am / are + subject + going to + Base verb + ... ?</b>	
<b>Examples:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where are you going to spend the holiday?</li> <li>- What are we going to have for dinner?</li> <li>- When are you going to leave?</li> </ul>	

### **3. Present Continuous:** to talk about arrangements

#### **Examples:**

- I'm meeting my friends tomorrow.
- He's leaving at 4 p.m.
- We're going to the beach next Sunday.

### **4. Present Simple:** to talk about timetables and programmes

- I have to go. My train leaves at 11.30.
- What time does the film start tonight?
- The meeting is at nine o'clock tomorrow.

## Future Continuous Tense

### A. FORM

<b>Affirmative:</b>
<b>S + will + be + V-ing + ...</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tom <b>will be going</b> to university in September.</li> <li>- She <b>will be staying</b> at a hotel.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative:</b>
<b>S + will not (won't) + be + V-ing + ...</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tom <b>will not be going</b> to university in September.</li> <li>- I <b>won't be staying</b> at a hotel because I can stay with friends.</li> </ul>
<b>Questions:</b>
<b>Will + S + be + V-ing + ...?</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Will Tom be going</b> to university in September?</li> <li>- <b>Will your friends be arriving</b> tonight or tomorrow?</li> <li>- <b>When will your friends be arriving?</b></li> </ul>

### B. USE

The future continuous tense is used to emphasize the ongoing nature of the action over a period of time. The period of time can be anything from an hour to a year or more:

- *Between 10 and 11 tomorrow I'll **be writing** a report.*
- *Next year I **will be studying** English and Japanese.*
- *Tomorrow morning, I **will be sitting** on a plane on my way to London.*
- *What **will you be doing** at 11:11 on November 11th?*

## Future Perfect Tense

### A. FORM

<b>Affirmative:</b>
<b>S + will + have + past participle + ...</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The film <b>will have finished</b>.</li> <li>- Everyone <b>will have gone home</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative:</b>
<b>S + will not (won't) + have + past participle + ...</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I <b>will not have done</b> this work before she comes.</li> <li>- She <b>will not have slept</b> before completing the task.</li> <li>- He <b>will not have dressed</b> by the time you reach home.</li> </ul>
<b>Questions:</b>
<b>Will + S + have + past participle + ...?</b>
<b>Examples:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Won't they have arrived</b> by 5:00?</li> <li>- <b>Will you have eaten</b> when I pick you up?</li> </ul>

### USE:

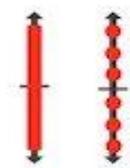
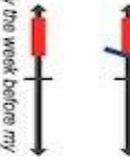
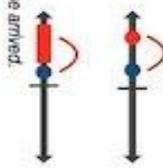
We use the future perfect to say that something will already be complete before a time in the future. For example:

- Sally always leaves for work at 8.30 in the morning. She won't be at home at 9 o'clock – **she'll have gone** to work.
- We're late. **The film will already have started** by the time we get to the cinema.

## REFERENCES

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- Swan, M., & Walter, C. (2011). *Oxford English grammar course- Intermediate*. USA: Oxford University Press.

## VERB TENSES OVERVIEW

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
<p><b>Simple</b> a point in time</p>	<p><b>I ate.</b></p> <p>past action (at a point in time) I ate at lunchtime. past habit I played the violin when I was young.</p> 	<p><b>I eat</b></p> <p>habit/repeated action I eat a salad every day. facts The sun rises. a scheduled future event My plane lands at 11:30.</p> 	<p><b>I will eat.</b></p> <p>a scheduled future event The train will depart at noon. a future action (expresses intention) I will call you back as soon as possible.</p> 
<p><b>Continuous</b> a length of time</p>	<p><b>I was eating.</b></p> <p>ongoing past action (often interrupted) I was eating when my phone rang. past habit over a specified duration I was playing violin three hours a day the week before my recital.</p> 	<p><b>I am eating.</b></p> <p>temporary current action I'm eating my lunch. planned future action We're seeing a movie tonight.</p> 	<p><b>I will be eating.</b></p> <p>ongoing future action (often interrupted) I will be eating lunch when she arrives.</p> 
<p><b>Perfect</b> a point in time before another point in time</p>	<p><b>I had eaten.</b></p> <p>completed past action before 2nd past action I had eaten before she arrived. duration of completed past action I had waited for two hours before she arrived.</p> 	<p><b>I have eaten.</b></p> <p>past action (expresses a change) I've decided to quit my job. action(s) in the general past (expresses an experience) She's visited Japan many times. duration of an action from the past and including the present I've lived in Paris since 2014.</p> 	<p><b>I will have eaten.</b></p> <p>completed future action before a 2nd future action I will have eaten lunch when she arrives.</p> 
<p><b>Perfect Continuous</b> a length of time up to a point in time</p>	<p><b>I had been eating.</b></p> <p>interrupted ongoing past action I had been eating when my phone rang.</p> 	<p><b>I have been eating.</b></p> <p>duration of an action from the past up to (or including) the present moment I've been working here for two years.</p> 	<p><b>I will have been eating.</b></p> <p>duration of an ongoing action, measured in the future I will have been living in this country for five years when I apply for nationality.</p> 

## The Most Common Irregular Verbs List

base form - past simple - past participle

be	was/were	been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept

know	knew	known
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
swim	swam	swum
understand	understood	understood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written