## **TENSES CHART**

		<u> </u>	TIME EXPRESSIONS
TENSE	FORM	USE	
Simple Present	A: He goes. N: He doesn't go Q: Does he go?	<ul> <li>Habits and routines: I sometimes sing in the shower</li> <li>Facts: We like ice-cream</li> <li>Facts which are always true: Asturias is in the north of Spain</li> <li>Planned future action set by a timetable or schedule: We leave London at eight next Tuesday</li> <li>With stative verbs: like, love, hate, hear, believe</li> </ul>	Frequency Adverbs: always, never Time expressions: in the morning, at o'clock How often?
Present Continuous	A: He is learning. N: He is not learning. Q: Is he learning?	<ul> <li>For an action happening now: I am learning English</li> <li>Temporary actions: taking place only for a limited period of time. I'm living with my sister until I find a flat</li> <li>Actions happening around the time of speaking: I am reading a book by Isabel Allende</li> <li>action arranged for the near future: I'm meeting my sister tonight</li> </ul>	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now this year, at present, today, these days next Friday/week/year , tomorrow
Simple Past	A: He went. N: He did not go. Q: Did he go?	<ul> <li>Actions completed in the past at a definite time, even when the time is not given. <i>Pasteur died in 1895</i></li> <li>Past habit: He always wore a black suit.</li> <li>Actions taking place one after another. <i>He climbed the stairs and then followed me</i>.</li> <li>Action taking place in the middle of another action. <i>I was having a shower when the phone rang</i></li> </ul>	yesterday, 3 days ago, in 1967, in the 1980s, in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, when, then, last Friday.
Past Continuous	<b>A:</b> He was singing.	action going on for some time at a certain time in the past. At 9 o'clock,	Last night/week/year/ at 4 o'clock when, while, as long as

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	<b>N:</b> He was not singing.	I was waiting for my son	
	<b>Q:</b> Was he singing?	• actions taking place at the same time joined by <b>while</b> or <b>as:</b> While I was	
		cooking, my husband was laying the table.	
		• action in the past that is interrupted by another action joined by when: /	
		was having a shower when the phone rang	
Present Perfect Simple	A: He has written. N: He hasn't written. Q: Has he written?	When we put the emphasis on the <b>result.</b> The lift has broken down ( we have to use the stairs)	How long? For+ a period of time, since + a point in time.
		<ul> <li>An action that started in the past (we don't say when ) and it has not finished or has just finished. I have just seen Mary. I have written three letters this morning.</li> </ul>	In recent years, already, ever, just, never, yet, not yet, so far, till now, up to now, recently
		finished action that has an influence on the present	
		action that has taken place once, never or several times before the	
		moment of speaking I have been to London three times in my life.	
Present Perfect Continuous	A: He has been teaching. N: He hasn't	We put the emphasis on the <b>duration</b> (not the result). He has been waiting for an hour and she still hasn't turned up.	Same as above
	been teaching. <b>Q:</b> Has he	With certain verbs the action can be expressed by either the present	
	been teaching?	perfect simple or the continuous with no difference in meaning: learn, lie,	
		live, look, rain, sleep, sit, study,teach,work, waitetc.	
Past Perfect Simple	A: He had spoken. N: He hadn't spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	<ul> <li>To talk about an action taking place before a certain time in the past. By</li> </ul>	already, by the time, after, before, just, never, not
		the time the police arrived , he had already left	yet, until that day
		The emphasis is put on the result	
Past Perfect	A: He had	It is the continuous form of the Past perfect and sometimes	for, since, the whole day, all day

Continuous	been talking.  N: He hadn't been talking.  Q: Had he been talking?	•	interchangeable with it putting emphasis on the <b>duration or course</b> of an action. Compare: He had tried five times to get her on the phone/he had been trying to get her on the phone	
Future Simple	A: He will come. N: He won't come. Q: Will he come?	•	For an <b>spontaneous decision</b> . The phone is ringing~I'll answer it! <b>To predict based on what you think</b> will happen in the future. I think Real Madrid will win the league. <b>A planned schedule:</b> the tour of the Old City will begin at 8.00  Promises, threats,etc	in an hour, next month, soon, tomorrow, in the future probably, perhaps, possibly, surely
Future Simple  Be going to	A: He is going to run. N: He is not going to run. Q: Is he going to run?	•	A planned action for the near or remote future, an intention to do sth in the future. When I grow up I am going to be a doctor.  A prediction based on present evidence. Be careful! You're going to fall!	in one year, next week, tomorrow, in a few weeks, on the 7 <sup>th</sup> of June
Future Continuous	A: He will be speaking. N: He won't be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	•	To express an action that is <b>going on</b> at a certain time in the future: we'll be visiting London next week	At this time tomorrow, in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future Perfect	A: He will have spoken. N: He will not have spoken. Q: Will he have spoken?	•	To express an action that will be <b>finished</b> at a certain time in the future. It is normally used with a time expression beginning with <b>by</b> : By the end of next week we will have finished all his exams.	by Monday, by then, by that time, in a week  www_cristinacabal.com
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