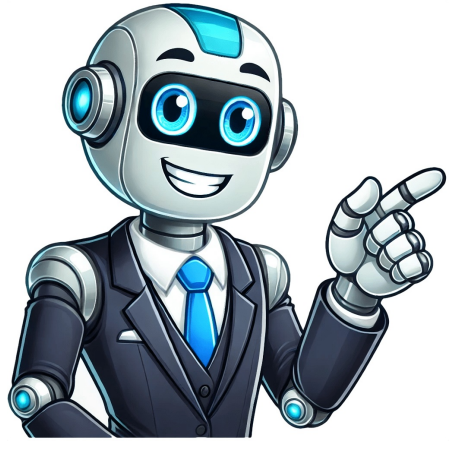Continue

Verb tenses pdf

Mastering the 12 tenses in English grammar is essential for a proper English and writing. In this guide, we break down each tense with easy-to-understand example sentences, ensuring you grasp the nuances of English grammar quickly. Plus, don't miss out on our free downloadable PDFs that provide quick-reference guides for each tense, making your learning journey even easier!12 English tenses with example sentencesEnglish has 12 basic tenses which are divided into three main categories: past, present and future. All tenses have different forms for affirmative, negative and interrogative statements.Comprehensive English Tenses Chart: Learn the Past, Present, and Future Tenses with Examples12 English Tenses PDF→12 English Tenses PDF – download →→ 12 English Tenses Formula Examples PDF – download →Check Also: 12 English Tenses Exercise Notes and eBooks & (PDF Archive)The 12 English Tenses: Formulas, Rules, and ExamplesLearn about the 12 English tenses with usage explanations, formulas, auxiliary verbs and examples to improve your grammar skills.1. Simple Present TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Base Verb (V1) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Do/Does + Not + Base Verb (V1) + ObjectInterrogative: Do/Does + Subject + Base Verb (V1) + Object?Usage: Describes habits, general truths, and everyday activities. Examples:Affirmative: I play soccer every Saturday.Negative: I do not play soccer on any day other than Saturday.Interrogative: Do I play soccer every day of the week?2. Present Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Am/Is/Are + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Am/Is/Are + Not + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Am/Is/Are + Subject + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions happening at the present moment. Examples:Affirmative: I am playing soccer right now.Negative: I am not playing soccer right now.Interrogative: Am I playing soccer right now?3. Simple Past TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Verb (Past Form – V2) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Did + Not + Base Verb (V1) + ObjectInterrogative: Did + Subject + Base Verb (V1) + Object?Usage: Describes actions completed in the past. Examples:Affirmative: I played soccer yesterday.Negative: I did not play soccer yesterday.Interrogative: Did I play soccer yesterday?4. Past Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Was/Were + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Was/Were + Not + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Was/Were + Subject + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions in the past. Examples:Affirmative: I was playing soccer when she called.Negative: I was not playing soccer when she called.Interrogative: Was I playing soccer when she called?5. Simple Future TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Will/Shall + Base Verb (V1) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Base Verb (V1) + ObjectInterrogative: Will/Shall + Subject + Base Verb (V1) + Object?Usage: Describes actions or events in the future. Examples:Affirmative: I will play soccer tomorrow.Negative: I will not play soccer tomorrow.Interrogative: Will I play soccer tomorrow?6. Future Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Will Be + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Will Not Be + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Will + Subject + Be + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions in the future. Examples:Affirmative: I will be playing soccer at this time tomorrow.Negative: I will not be playing soccer at this time tomorrow.Interrogative: Will I be playing soccer at this time tomorrow?7. Present Perfect TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Has/Have + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Has/Have + Not + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectInterrogative: Has/Have + Subject + Past Participle (V3) + Object?Usage: Describes actions that happened at an unspecified time before now. Examples:Affirmative: I have played soccer.Negative: I have not played soccer.Interrogative: Have I played soccer?8. Present Perfect Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Has/Have Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Has/Have + Not Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Has/Have + Subject + Been + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions that started in the past and continue in the present. Examples:Affirmative: I have been playing soccer for an hour.Negative: I have not been playing soccer for an hour.Interrogative: Have I been playing soccer for an hour?9. Past Perfect TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Had + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Had + Not + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectInterrogative: Had + Subject + Past Participle (V3) + Object?Usage: Describes actions completed before another action in the past. Examples:Affirmative: I had played soccer before I went to the party.Negative: I had not played soccer before I went to the party.Interrogative: Had I played soccer before I went to the party?10. Past Perfect Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Had Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Had + Not Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Had + Subject + Been + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions that continued up to a point in the past. Examples:Affirmative: I had been playing soccer for two hours before the game ended.Negative: I had not been playing soccer for two hours before the game ended.Interrogative: Had I been playing soccer for two hours before the game ended?11. Future Perfect TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Will Have + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Will + Not Have + Past Participle (V3) + ObjectInterrogative: Will + Subject + Have + Past Participle (V3) + Object?Usage: Describes future actions completed by a specific time. Examples:Affirmative: By next year, I will have played soccer for ten years.Negative: By next year, I will not have played soccer for ten years.Interrogative: Will I have played soccer for ten years by next year?12. Future Perfect Continuous TenseFormula:Affirmative: Subject + Will Have Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectNegative: Subject + Will + Not Have Been + Verb (-ing) + ObjectInterrogative: Will + Subject + Have Been + Verb (-ing) + Object?Usage: Describes ongoing actions continuing up to a point in the future. Examples:Affirmative: By the end of the day, I will have been playing soccer for six hours.Negative: By the end of the day, I will not have been playing soccer for six hours.Interrogative: Will I have been playing soccer for six hours by the end of the day?12 English Tenses PDF 12 english tenses, 12 english tenses pdf, english tenses admin June 17, 2019 Grammar, Tenses 12 Tenses Formula With Example PDF, English All Tenses and formula, 12 Tenses Formula With Example PDF Tenses Positive Negative Question Present Simple I prefer my coffee black. I don't prefer my coffee black. Do I prefer my coffee black? Present Continuous She is listening the music now. She is not listening the music now. Is she listening the music now? Present Perfect It has rained a lot lately. It has not rained a lot lately. Has it rained a lot lately? Present Perfect Continuous She has been singing a song. She has not been singing a song. Has she been singing a song? Past Simple We watched the news last night. We did not watched the news last night. Did we watched the news last night? Past Continuous I was learning German last year. I was not learning German last year. Was I learning German last year? Past perfect He had left when I went to the club. He had not left when I went to the club. Had he left when I went to the club? Past Perfect Continuous They had been being friend since childhood. They had not been being friend since childhood. Had they been being friend since childhood? Future Simple They will study math. They will not study math. Will they study math? Future Continuous They will be loving you. They will not be loving you. Will they be loving you? Future Perfect By next week, they will have earned lots of money. By next week, they will not have earned lots of money. Will they have earned lots of Money, by next week? Future Perfect Continuous I will have been shopping on Tuesday. I will not have been shopping on Tuesday. Will I have been shopping on Tuesday? Simple Present Tense Simple Present Tense indicates an action which happens in the present. It indicates general truths, scientific facts, habits, fixed arrangements and frequently occuring events etc… POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I prefer I do not (don't) prefer Do I prefer You prefer You do not (don't) prefer Do you prefer He prefers He does not (doesn't) prefer Does he prefer She prefers She does not (doesn't) prefer Does she prefer It prefers It does not (doesn't) prefer Does it prefer We prefer We do not (don't) prefer Do we prefer You prefer You do not (don't) prefer Do you prefer They prefer They do not (don't) prefer Do they prefer Present Continuous Tense Present Continuous Tense indicates an action which is in progress at the time of speaking or at the present time. The present continuous is formed using am / is / are + present participle. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I am preferring I am not (I'm not) preferring Am I preferring You are preferring You are not (aren't) preferring Are you preferring He is preferring He is not (isn't) preferring Is he preferring She is not (isn't) preferring Is she preferring It is preferring It is not (isn't) preferring Is it preferring We are preferring We are not (aren't) preferring Are you preferring They are preferring They are preferring are not (aren't) preferring Are they preferring Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect Tense is used to express an event that started in the past and the impact of the event is now continuing. It links between the present and the past. POSITIVE(+) NEGATIVE(-) POSITIVE QUESTION (?) I have shown I have not (haven't) shown Have I shown You have shown You have not (haven't) shown Have you shown He has shown He has not (hasn't) shown Has he shown She has shown She has not (hasn't) shown Has she shown It has shown It has not (hasn't) shown Has it shown We have shown We have not (haven't) shown Have we shown You have shown You have not (haven't) shown Have you shown They have shown They have not (haven't) shown Have they shown Present Perfect Continuous Tense Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to explain an action which started in the past and has continued up until now. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I have been repairing I have not (haven't) been repairing Have I been repairing You have been repairing You have not (haven't) been repairing Have you been repairing He has been repairing He has not (hasn't) been repairing Has he been repairing She has been repairing She has not (hasn't) been repairing Has she been repairing It has been repairing It has not (hasn't) been repairing Has it been repairing We have been repairing We have not (haven't) been repairing Have we been repairing You have been repairing You have not (haven't) been repairing Have you been repairing They have been repairing They have not (haven't) been repairing Have they been repairing Simple Past Tense The simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. It indicates an action which is completed at a definite time in the past. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I watched I did not (didn't) watch Did I watch You watched You did not (didn't) watch Did you watch He watched He did not (didn't) watch Did he watch She watched She did not (didn't) watch Did she watch It watched It did not (didn't) watch Did it watch We watched We did not (didn't) watch Did we watch You watched You did not (didn't) watch Did you watch They watched They did not (didn't) watch Did they watch Past Continuous Tense The past continuous tense refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. It points out an action which started in the past and continued in a certain period. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I was learning I was not (wasn't) learning You were learning You were not (weren't) learning Were you learning He was learning He was not (wasn't) learning Was he learning I was learning It was not (wasn't) learning Was it learning We were learning We were not (weren't) learning Were we learning You were learning You were not (weren't) learning Were you learning Past Perfect Tense The past perfect tense points out a past action which is completed before another past action. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I had returned I had not (hadn't) returned Had I returned You had returned You had not (hadn't) returned Had you returned He had returned He had not (hadn't) returned Had he returned She had returned She had not (hadn't) returned Had she returned It had returned It had not (hadn't) returned Had it returned We had returned We had not (hadn't) returned Had we returned You had returned You had not (hadn't) returned Had you returned They had returned They had not (hadn't) returned Had they returned Past Perfect Continuous Tense The past perfect continuous tense indicates "how the long the action had continued". POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I had been trying I had not (hadn't) been trying Had I been trying You had been trying You had not (hadn't) been trying Had you been trying He had been trying He had not (hadn't) been trying Had he been trying She had been trying She had not (hadn't) been trying Had she been trying It had been trying It had not (hadn't) been trying Had it been trying We had been trying We had not (hadn't) been trying Had we been trying You had been trying You had not (hadn't) been trying Had you been trying They had been trying They had not (hadn't) been trying Had they been trying Simple Future Tense The simple future tense is used to construct sentences about future time. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I will allow I will not (won't) allow Will I allow You will allow You will not (won't) allow Will you allow He will allow He will not (won't) allow Will he allow She will allow She will not (won't) allow Will she allow It will allow It will not (won't) allow Will it allow We will allow We will not (won't) allow Will we allow You will allow You will not (won't) allow Will you allow They will allow They will not (won't) allow Will they allow Future Continuous Tense The future continuous tense points out an action which will be in progress at some definite time in the future. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I will be waiting I will not (won't) be waiting Will I be waiting You will be waiting You will not (won't) be waiting Will you be waiting He will be waiting He will not (won't) be waiting Will he be waiting She will be waiting She will not (won't) be waiting Will she be waiting It will be waiting It will not (won't) be waiting Will it be waiting We will be waiting We will not (won't) be waiting Will we be waiting You will be waiting You will not (won't) be waiting Will you be waiting Future Perfect Tense The future perfect tense is used to express an action, expected to be completed before a certain time in the future. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I will have relaxed I will not (won't) have relaxed I Will have relaxed You will have relaxed You will not (won't) have relaxed You will have relaxed He will have relaxed He will not (won't) have relaxed Will he have relaxed She will have relaxed She will not (won't) have relaxed Will she have relaxed It will have relaxed It will not (won't) have relaxed Will it have relaxed We will have relaxed We will not (won't) have relaxed Will we have relaxed Future Perfect Continuous Tense The future perfect tense points out an action that will continue up until a point in the future. POSITIVE (+) NEGATIVE (-) QUESTION (?) I will have been playing I will not (won't) have been playing Will I have been playing You will have been playing You will not (won't) have been playing Will you have been playing He will not (won't) have been playing Will he have been playing She will have been playing She will not (won't) have been playing Will she have been playing It will have been playing It will not (won't) have been playing Will it have been playing We will have been playing We will not (won't) have been playing Will we have been playing You will have been playing You will not (won't) have been playing Will you have been playing Writing Argumentative Essays Articles Letters and Emails More Links English News Articles Privacy Policy Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar. A lot of students find the English tenses quite difficult, but I promise they're not that bad! Have a look at all my explanations of the 'form' (how to make the tense) and the 'use' (when we need to choose that tense) below. Download all my infographics about the tenses in PDF here. Download all my explanations of the tenses in PDF here. What's the difference? Here are a few more things you might find useful: This is a printable PDF of all the verb tenses and how to form them. Grammar Exercises This is a list of all the grammar exercises on this site, about verb tenses and other things. Present Simple Spelling Changes This is an explanation of how we sometimes need to change the spelling of a verb with 'he, she, it' in the present simple, for example why 'cry' becomes 'cries' but 'play' is 'plays'. Adverbs of Frequency Adverbs of Frequency – are words like 'often' 'sometimes' 'never'. This page shows you how to use them with the present tense and where to put them in the sentence. I also explain about longer phrases like 'from time to time'. Irregular Verbs, Lists and Exercises How to pronounce 'ed' How do you pronounce 'stopped'? Many students say 'stop-id' instead of 'stopt'. This page explains the rules of pronunciation for regular past simple verbs and past participles (verbs that end with 'ed') Stative verbs We can't use some verbs, like 'know' or 'believe' in continuous tenses. This page has lists and explanations. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar.