

VERB TENSES

1 **Past Simple**: The "Past Simple" is used to talk about an action that ended earlier than the current one. The duration is not relevant. The time in which the action is situated can be the recent past or the distant past.

- Rules**:
- in general we add ed to all regular verbs. (talk / talked)
 - To verbs that end in -e- we just add a -d. (live / lived)
 - To the verbs that end in a consonant + -y- change the -i- and -ed.
 - Verbs that end in a vowel -y- add -ed- (play / played)

Examples:

- You played
- Michael Jackson died in 2009
- He changed his job
- I visited my family last summer
- She talked so much about you

2 **Past continuous**: Uses of the continuous part, to indicate that an action that took place in the past was interrupted by another specific action. Express actions that were in the process of being carried out or taking place at a specific time in the past.

- Rules**:
- The past continuous of any verb is made up of two parts the part of the verb "to be" (was / were) and the stem of the main verb + ING

Examples:

- They were waiting for the bus when the accident happened
- Caroline was skiing when she broke her leg
- When we arrived he was having a bath
- When the fire started I was watching television.
- We were playing

3 Past Perfect simple: The past perfect is used to refer to things that had happened in the past before something else happened.

- Rules:**
- (+) The past perfect is formed with 'had' + past participle of the verb.
 - (-) The order of the negative form is 'subject', 'auxiliary', 'verb had', 'not' and 'past participle'.

Examples:

- I had asked
- I had not asked
- Had you decided?
- I had studied Italian
- Sara had already done

Past Perfect continuous: It is used for an action that was taking place or occurring in the past before another action already in the past.

- Rules:**
- allow you to indicate the progression of an action in the past. It is formed with the past tense of the auxiliary verb 'have', the participle of the verb 'be', and the gerund of the main verb, ('had + been + ing').

Examples:

- She had been practising the flute for when arrived.
- She had been practising for so long
- She had been practising
- I had been speaking
- I had been not speaking

5 Present simple: It is used to talk about things that happen regularly.

- Rules:**
- in the affirmative sentences of the present simple to all the verbs an "s" is added at the end. Do not forget that when being in negative and interrogative sentences, the "s" should not be put.

Examples:

- You drink too much coffee
- He drinks too much coffee
- She wishes
- She sometimes goes to work by bus
- He always walks his dog in the morning

6 Present continuous: To describe actions that at this moment at the moment in which it is being spoken.

- Rules:**
- All verbs end in -ing
 - when a verb ends in a consonant, the last letter must be doubled to add the ending -ing.
 - verbs ending in -ie - instead place a and -ing.

Examples:

- The jaguar is running
- They are dancing samba
- I am seeing my lawyer next Monday
- He is lying to his boss
- You are studying English

7 Present Perfect Simple: It allows connecting the past with the present a past action already completed gives rise to a state or situation that is still valid in the present.

- Rules:**
- The auxiliary verb "to have" is used in the present and the past participle of the verb.

Example:

- I have just finished my exam
- I have been in a relationship for 12
- I have talked to the doctor
- You have not cleaned the house
- Has she cooked pizza

8 Present Perfect Continuous: It serves to refer to unfinished actions, that is, that began in the past and continue in the present moment.

Rules: • As in the present perfect, we use the auxiliary verb "to have" in addition to "been" (the past participle of the verb "to be") plus the verb + ing.

- Examples:**
- I have been watching TV for three hours.
 - I have been working.
 - She has been working.
 - He's been lying this whole time.
 - She has been playing the piano.

9 Future Simple: Going to is used for plans that are 100% sure are going to happen.

Rules: • Auxiliary will, subject + will / won't, verb infinitive.

Examples:

- I will come back tomorrow.
- I will see you next week.
- I won't admit something that I didn't do.
- I promise I will work harder.
- Will you do me a favor?

10 Future Continuous: It is used to talk about actions that will take place in the future and will have a certain duration.

Rules: • It is formed with the auxiliary will / shall / be / verb in / ing.

Examples:

- Next week, I will be flying to Paris.
- This time tomorrow, I will be getting married.
- We will be sleeping while she takes the train.
- I'll have finished all my homework by tomorrow morning.
- I'll be buying my groceries.

11 Future Perfect Simple: It allows expressing the estimate that an action will have ended at a certain time in the future, or time the assumption of what may have happened in the past.

Rules: • will + have + verb 3

Examples:

- will have been playing
- will have been practicing
- will have been keeping
- will have been staying
- This weekend I will have been studying.

12 Future Perfect Continuous: Is used to express how long an action will have lasted at a certain point in the future.

Rules: • Subject + will + have + been + verb ing

Examples:

- This weekend I will have been studying.
- You will not have been teaching in that.
- Will he have been working in this office?
- You will have read more than.
- Next month we'll have been engaged for.