## Verb Tense Overview and Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Simple Future</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I play tennis every day.</td>
<td>Two years ago, I played tennis in England.</td>
<td>If you want to play with me, I will play tennis. I am going to play tennis next year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Progressive</th>
<th>Past Progressive</th>
<th>Future Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am playing tennis now.</td>
<td>I was playing tennis when you called yesterday.</td>
<td>I will be playing tennis tomorrow. I am going to be playing tennis tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect</th>
<th>Past Perfect</th>
<th>Future Perfect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have played tennis in several different countries.</td>
<td>I had played tennis a little before I moved to the United States.</td>
<td>I will have played tennis for four hours if I play for another hour. I am going to have played tennis for six straight days if I play in the tournament this weekend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Perfect Progressive</th>
<th>Past Perfect Progressive</th>
<th>Future Perfect Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been playing tennis for ten years.</td>
<td>I had been playing tennis for three years before I moved to the United States.</td>
<td>I will have been playing tennis for over three hours by the time you arrive. I am going to have been playing tennis for over three hours by the time you arrive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Past Tense – Simple Past

There are three aspects of the past tense:

1) Simple past
2) Past progressive
3) Past perfect (simple and progressive)

The simple past tense is used to describe:

1. an action that happened in the past
2. a truth about a time in the past

* Add “ed” or “ied” to regular verb endings in simple past tense when used to describe any subject (I, you, we, they, he, she, it).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>[verb + “ed” or “ied”]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The verb “to be” has an irregular conjugation:

| I / he / she / it | [was] |
| you / we / they | [were] |

Example: He walked to school yesterday.
Example: She was happy.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) When I was in school, I ______ (to do) my homework everyday.
2) She ______ (to like) chocolate milk when she was a girl.
3) It always ______ (to rain) when we lived in Seattle.
4) Joey and Mike ______ (to be) friends a long time ago.
5) I ______ (to try) to make a snowman last winter.
6) Our favorite game when we were little ______ (to be) chess.
7) It ______ (to be) so sunny yesterday.
8) Jeremy ______ (to want) to go to the beach this summer.
9) Shelby ______ (to save) $100.
10) It ______ (to snow) last December.

Directions: Put the following sentences in simple past tense.

1) I talk to Anne on the phone.

2) Nikko laughs at the joke.

Directions: Now make your own sentences using the simple past tense.

1) ______

2) ______
The Past Tense – Past Progressive

There are three aspects of the past tense:

1) Simple past
2) Past progressive
3) Past perfect (simple and progressive)

The past progressive tense is used to describe actions that were in progress in the past.

- Use the helping verb “was” before a verb in the past progressive tense when used to describe (I, he, she, it).
- Use the helping verb “were” before a verb in past progressive tense to describe (we, you, they).
- Add “ing” to the verb ending.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
[I / he / she / it] \ [was] \ [verb + “ing”] \\
we / you / they \ [were] \ [verb + “ing”]
\end{array}
\]

Example: I was running.
Example: They were running.

• Add the word “not” between the helping verb (was / were) and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We were not running.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) We _______ (to go) to the mall last night.
2) She _______ (to talk) to the police officer last week.
3) I _______ (to buy) a new bicycle when you called me.
4) John _______ (to listen) to a CD an hour ago.
5) Margo, Juan, and Anika _______ not _______ (to ride) on the bus to work.
6) We _______ (to try) to get five gold medals in the last Olympics.
7) My brother _______ _______ (to be) mean last night.
8) The four of us _______ _______ (to swim) in the lake yesterday.
9) My mom _______ _______ (to rock) the baby to sleep last night.
10) I _______ _______ (to sing) in my car this morning.

Directions: Put the following sentences in past progressive tense.

1) I watched a movie.

2) Sarah wears jeans.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the past progressive tense.

1) __________________________

2) __________________________
The Past Tense – Past Perfect

There are three aspects of the present tense:

1) Simple past
2) Past progressive
3) Past perfect (simple and progressive)

The past perfect (simple) tense is used to describe an action that has been completed before another past action. It is also used to describe an action that happened in the distant past (when it is understood that other actions have happened since that action).

- Use the helping verb “had” before a verb in past perfect simple tense to describe all subjects (I, we, you, they, he, she, it).

```
[subject] [had] [past participle]
```

Example: It had rained a lot before she came to town.
Example: I had studied very hard for the exams.

- Use the helping verb “been” after “had” when using the verb “to be” in the past perfect simple tense.

```
[subject] [had] [been] [object clause]
```

Example: She had been late to class several times before she got detention.
Example: His family had been nice in the past.

Directions: Complete the following sentences in the past perfect simple tense.

1) She _______ (to write) six letters before she got a response.
2) It ______ always _______ (to snow) here before 1978.
3) Dan _______ (to be) sick for three days before he got better.
4) Li and Susan _______ (to try) four times before they gave up.
5) My father’s old car _______ (to run) very well before he sold it.
6) We ______ not _______ (to take) the test before.
7) My uncle _______ (to visit) China several times in the past, so this visit was nothing new.
8) Our father ______ never _______ (to drive) to California.
9) I _______ (to speak) to the president twice before, so I was not that nervous.
10) The old man ______ occasionally _______ (to need) help crossing the street.

Directions: Put the following sentences in past perfect simple tense.

1) I do the laundry.
2) It is cold.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the past perfect simple tense.

1) __________

2) __________

The past perfect (progressive) tense is used to describe an action that was happening before another past action. It is also used to describe an action that was happening in the distant past.

- Use the helping verb phrase “had been” before a verb in past perfect progressive tense to describe all subjects (I, we, you, they, he, she, it).

Example: He had been running for twenty minutes before he collapsed.
Example: I had been trying to design a safer car for six years.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) We _______ _______ _______ (to learn) English at a private school in Hampton.
2) He _______ _______ _______ (to go) to the beach everyday before the summer ended.
3) I _______ _______ _______ (to play) the piano everyday after school.
4) Li _______ _______ _______ (to talk) to her friends before class started.
5) Wang, Ted, and Ko _______ _______ _______ (to drive) all day.
6) Andy and I _______ _______ _______ (to look) for my keys for two hours before we found them.
7) The Colorado River _______ _______ _______ (to flow) for centuries before it was dammed by beavers.
8) My new car _______ _______ _______ (to make) strange noises until I took it to a mechanic.
9) Tommy _______ _______ _______ (to save) his money for as long as he claims.
10) Nidia _______ _______ _______ (to live) in New York for ten years before I met her.

Directions: Put the following sentences in past perfect progressive tense.

1) I go to work everyday.

2) Sarah wears jeans all the time.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the past perfect progressive tense.

1) __________

2) __________
The Present Tense – Simple Present

There are three aspects of the present tense:
1) Simple present
2) Present progressive
3) Present perfect (simple and progressive)

The simple present tense is used to describe:
1. actions that are routines
2. a state of being

* Note: the simple "present" tense is a somewhat misleading name. When using the simple present tense to describe actions that are routines, actions that happened in the past and actions that have not yet happened in the future automatically get included. For example, "We learn English on Tuesday." In this sentence, you are indirectly providing information about what we did last Tuesday (past), and what we will be doing next Tuesday (future).

- Add "s" or "es" or "ies" to verb endings in simple present tense when used to describe (he, she, it).
- Verb endings in simple present tense do not change when used to describe all other subjects (I, you, we, they).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>he / she / it [verb + &quot;s&quot; or &quot;es&quot; or &quot;ies&quot;]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they [verb]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The verb "to be" has an irregular conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I [am]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it [is]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you / we / they [are]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: I run everyday.
Example: She is happy.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) I ______ (to do) my homework everyday.
2) We do not ______ (to ride) the bus to work.
3) He ______ (to like) chocolate milk.
4) It always ______ (to rain) during the months of April and May.
5) My sister usually ______ (to go) to church every Sunday.
6) Joey and Mike ______ (to be) best friends.
7) The helicopter pilot ______ (to fly) every day.
8) Don't you ______ (to want) to come to the movie with us?
9) Our favorite game ______ (to be) chess.
10) I do not ______ (to have) much time to waste.

Directions: Put the following sentences in the simple present tense.

1) I am doing the laundry.

2) It was cold.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the simple present tense.

1) ________________________________

2) ________________________________
The Present Tense – Present Progressive

There are three aspects of the present tenses:

1) Simple present
2) Present progressive
3) Present perfect (simple and progressive)

The present progressive tense is used to describe actions that are in progress.

- Use the helping verb “am” before a verb when used to describe (I).
- Use the helping verb “is” before a verb to describe the (he, she, it).
- Use the helping verb “are” before a verb to describe (we, you, they).
- Add “ing” to the verb ending.

I [am] [verb + “ing”]
he / she / it [is] [verb + “ing”]
we / you / they [are] [verb + “ing”]

Example: I am running.

Example: He is running.

- Add the word “not” between the helping verb (am, is, are) and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We are not running.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) We ______ ________ (to go) to the mall.
2) She ______ ________ (to talk) to the police officer.
3) I ______ ________ (to buy) a new bicycle.
4) John ______ ________ (to listen) to a CD.
5) Margo, Juan, and Anika ______ not ________ (to ride) on the bus.
6) We ______ ________ (to try) to get five gold medals.
7) My brother ______ ________ (to be) mean right now.
8) The four of us ______ ________ (to swim) in the lake.
9) My mom ______ ________ (to rock) the baby to sleep.
10) I ______ ________ (to sing) in my car.

Directions: Put the following sentences in the present progressive tense.

1) I do the laundry.

2) Brad is nice.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the present progressive tense.

1) 

2) 
The Present Tense – Present Perfect

There are three aspects of the present tense:

1) Simple present
2) Present progressive
3) Present perfect (simple and progressive)

The present perfect (simple) tense is used to describe a fact that has been true from sometime in the past and continues to be true up through the present.

- Use the helping verb “has” before a verb in present perfect simple tense to describe (he, she, it).
- Use the helping verb “have” before a verb in the present perfect simple tense when used to describe all other subjects (I, we, you, they).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb in Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>has [verb]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you/they</td>
<td>have [verb]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: It has rained a lot this week.
Example: I have flown on an airplane before.

- Use the helping verb “been” after “have” or “has” when using the verb “to be” in the present perfect simple tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb in Participle</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it</td>
<td>has [verb] [been]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/we/you/they</td>
<td>have [verb] [been]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: It has been a secret for thirty years.
Example: They have been nice in the past.

Directions: Complete the following sentences in the present perfect simple tense.

1) She ______ _______ (to be) happy all day.
2) It ______ _______ (to snow) here in December.
3) Dan ______ _______ (to be) sick for three days.
4) Li and Susan ______ _______ (to try) four times already and will not give up.
5) The old car ______ _______ (to be) a piece of junk since I bought it.
6) We ______ _______ (to take) this test before.
7) My uncle ______ _______ (to be) to China.
8) Our father ______ _______ (to drive) to California before.
9) I ______ _______ (to speak) to the president before.
10) The old man ______ _______ (to need) help crossing the street.

Directions: Put the following sentences in present perfect simple tense.

1) I do the laundry.
2) It is cold.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the present perfect simple tense.

1) ________________________________

2) ________________________________

The present perfect (progressive) tense is used to describe an action that has already begun to happen sometime in the past and continues to happen up through the present.

- Use the helping verb phrase “has been” before a verb in present perfect progressive tense to describe (he, she, it).
- Use the helping verb phrase “have been” before a verb in the present perfect progressive tense when used to describe all other subjects (I, we, you, they).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>he / she / it</th>
<th>has</th>
<th>been</th>
<th>verb + “ing”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / we / you / they</td>
<td>have</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>verb + “ing”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: He has been running for twenty minutes. ★ = action
Example: I have been running for twenty minutes.

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb in the spaces below.

1) We ______ ______ ________ (to learn) English for one hour.
2) He ______ ______ ________ (to go) to school here for five years.
3) I ______ ______ ________ (to play) the piano since I was eight years old.
4) Li ______ ______ ________ (to talk) on the phone for forty five minutes.
5) Wang, Ted, and Ko ______ ______ ________ (to drive) since morning.
6) Andy and I ______ ______ ________ (to look) for my keys for two hours.
7) The Colorado River ______ ______ ________ (to flow) for centuries.
8) My CD player ______ ______ ________ (to skip) since I bought it.
9) Tommy ______ not ______ ________ (to save) his money for eight years.
10) Nidia ______ ______ ________ (to run) in the race for six minutes.

Directions: Put the following sentences in present perfect progressive tense.

1) I make cakes.

2) The car does not start.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the present perfect progressive tense.

1) ________________________________

2) ________________________________
The Future Tense – Simple Future

There are three aspects of the future tense:
1) Simple future
2) Future progressive
3) Future perfect (simple and progressive)

The simple future tense is used to describe an action that happens once in the future.

- Verb endings do not change in the future tense. Use “will” or “going to” to show that an action or fact pertains to the future.

[Subject] [will [verb]]
[Subject] [form of “to be”] [going to] [verb]

- The verb “to be” has an irregular conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>[am]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>[is]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you / we / they</td>
<td>[are]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: He will clean his room in a few hours.
Example: I am going to play in the game tomorrow.

- Add the word “not” after “will” and before “going” and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We will not run in the race tomorrow.
Example: Jason is not going to play guitar tonight.

Directions: Write the correct form of the simple future tense using “will”.

1) I _______________ (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2) Well, I guess we _______________ (to ride) the bus to work next week.
3) He _______________ (to eat) roast beef for dinner.
4) Jane _______________ not _______________ (to quit) her job on Monday.
5) I think I _______________ (to watch) a movie with James tonight.
6) When _______________ Jane _______________ (to be) old enough to drive?
7) My sister _______________ probably _______________ (to go) to camp this summer.

Directions: Write the correct form of the simple future tense using “going to”.

1) Jess and Billy _______________ to be roommates.
2) It _______________ to be sunny today.
3) Yuki _______________ to come to the movie with us.
4) Our family _______________ to move to Alaska.
5) This weekend we _______________ to study for the Spanish test on Monday.
6) They _______________ probably _______________ to run four miles.
7) It is doubtful that the sailors _______________ ever _______________ to return from their journey to Antarctica.

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the simple future tense.

1) ____________________________
2) ____________________________
The Future Tense – Future Progressive

There are three aspects of the future tense: ★ = action
1) Simple future
2) Future progressive
3) Future perfect (simple and progressive)

The future progressive tense is used to describe actions that will/are going to be in progress in the future.

- Verb endings do not change in the future tense. You only need to use the future tense phrases “will” or “going” to show that an action or fact pertains to the future.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[Subject]} & \quad \text{[will be]} \quad \text{[verb + “ing”]} \\
\text{[Subject]} & \quad \text{[form of “to be” + going to be]} \quad \text{[verb + “ing”]}
\end{align*}
\]

- The verb “to be” has an irregular conjugation:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I} & \quad \text{[am]} \\
\text{he / she / it} & \quad \text{[is]} \\
\text{you / we / they} & \quad \text{[are]}
\end{align*}
\]

Example: He will be running two miles next week.
Example: I am going to be playing in the game tomorrow.

- Add the word “not” after “will” and before “going” and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We will not be running in the race tomorrow.
Example: Jason is not going to be playing guitar tonight.

Directions: Write the correct form of the future progressive tense using “will”.

1) I ___________________ (to do) my homework tomorrow.
2) Well, I guess we ___________________ (to ride) the bus to work next week.
3) He ___________________ (to eat) roast beef for dinner.
4) At 7:30 tonight, I ___________________ (to watch) a movie.
5) I hope it ___________________ (to rain) at this time tomorrow.
6) Jane _______ not ___________________ (to quit) her job on Monday.
7) My sister _______ probably ___________________ (to go) to camp this summer.

Directions: Write the correct form of the future progressive tense using “going”.

1) Jess and Billy ___________________ (to act) in the play this fall.
2) It ___________________ (to rain) this afternoon.
3) Yuki ___________________ (to come) to the movie with us.
4) Our family ___________________ (to move) to Alaska.
5) Todd _______ not ___________________ (to have) surgery to repair his knee.
6) What time do you think we ___________________ (to go) to the party?
7) They _______ probably ___________________ (to run) four miles tomorrow.

Directions: Now make your own sentences using the future progressive tense.

1)
2)
The Future Tense – Future Perfect

There are three aspects of the future tense:

1) Simple future
2) Future progressive
3) Future perfect (simple and progressive)

1) The future perfect (simple) tense is used to describe a fact that is not yet true but which is expected to be true in the future (if certain conditions are satisfied).

- Use the following structure to form the future perfect (simple) tense:
  [Subject] [will have] [past participle]

Example: Jaime will have graduated from college by June 6, 2013.
Example: I will have scored ten goals if I score again tomorrow.

- Add "not" after "will" and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We will not have driven to California by tomorrow if we get a flat tire today.

Directions: Complete the following sentences in the present perfect simple tense.

1) She _________________________ (to go) to Japan four times if she goes there again.
2) If he wins another gold medal, he _________________________ (to win) four in his entire career.
3) Dan _________________________ (to climb) Mt. Fuji eight times by November 10.
4) Li and Susan _________________________ (to eat) dinner by the time you get back from work.
5) The baseball player _________________________ (to hit) six homeruns if he hits another one tonight.
6) You _________________________ (to pay) your rent tomorrow if you do not pay it today.
7) Yong Ching _________________________ (to play) tennis in the Olympics five times if he makes the team again next year.
8) Nastia _________________________ (to make) ten cakes if she makes two more.
9) They _________________________ (to swim) from England to Spain if they continue.
10) I _________________________ (to complete) ten sentences if I am able to complete this one.

Directions: Put the following sentences in future perfect simple tense.

1) I do the laundry. (by noon tomorrow)

2) It is a good idea. (if no one gets hurt).

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the future perfect simple tense.

1)

2)
2) The future perfect (progressive) tense is used to describe a fact that is not yet true but which is expected to be true in the future if progress continues.

🌟 = in progress  🌟 = progress completed and fact true

- Use the following structure to form the future perfect (progressive) tense:

[Subject] [will have been] [verb + "ing"]

Example: Jaime will have been playing soccer for ten years if he plays again this year.
Example: I will have been jumping rope for 45 minutes if I don’t stop.

- Add the word “not” after “will” and the main verb to form the negative.

Example: We will not have been studying for four days if we do not study tomorrow.

Directions: Complete the following sentences in the future perfect (progressive) tense.

1) She _________________________ (to ski) all day if she quits at 5:00.
2) Lee _________________________ (to drive) for eight hours straight by the time we reach our destination.
3) Chris _________________________ (to run) for ten miles once he crosses the finish line.
4) Angel _________________________ (to take) the test for two hours by this time tomorrow.
5) The ping pong player _________________________ (to compete) in the tournament for three straight days if he makes it to the final round.
6) I _________________________ (to live) in China for a decade if I live here one more year.
7) In ten minutes, my friend and I _________________________ (to talk) on the phone to each other for five hours.
8) After today, I _________________________ (to spend) in the county prison for two years.
9) Once she graduates from high school, Anna _________________________ (to learn) for twelve years.
10) In two minutes, the magician _________________________ (to hold) her breath for eight minutes.

Directions: Put the following sentences in future perfect progressive tense.

1) I play tennis. (for three summers if I play again this summer)

2) I drive. (for fourteen hours if I drive for one more hour)

Directions: Now make your own sentences in the future perfect progressive tense.

1) _________________________

2) _________________________
The Twelve Verb Tenses

Some languages, such as Chinese and Navajo, have no verb tenses to indicate time. English has a fairly complicated system of tenses, but most verbs pattern in what are known as the simple tenses: past, present, and future. Altogether there are twelve tenses in English. The first four charts that follow illustrate those tenses in sentences. The next charts place each verb on a timeline. The charts also explain what the different tenses mean and how to form them.

**Simple Tenses**

**Present:**  I, we, you, they *drive.*  
He, she, it *drives.*

**Past:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *drove.*

**Future:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *will drive.*

**Perfect Tenses**

**Present Perfect:**  I, we, you, they *have driven.*  
He, she, it *has driven.*

**Past Perfect:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *had driven.*

**Future Perfect:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *will have driven.*

**Progressive Tenses**

**Present Progressive:**  I *am driving.*  
He, she, it *is driving.*  
We, you, they *are driving.*

**Past Progressive:**  I, he, she, it *was driving.*  
We, you, they *were driving.*

**Future Progressive:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *will be driving.*

**Perfect Progressive Tenses**

**Present Perfect Progressive:**  I, we, you, they *have been driving.*  
He, she, it *has been driving.*

**Past Perfect Progressive:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *had been driving.*

**Future Perfect Progressive:**  I, we, you, he, she, it, they *will have been driving.*
### Simple Tenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Time Line</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td><strong>Past</strong></td>
<td>Present, may imply a continuation from past to future</td>
<td>Present: <em>drive</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I drive to work.</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>drives</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She drives to work.</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Present preceded by will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>will drive</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Past: <em>drove</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I drove to work.</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Present preceded by will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>will drive</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Present preceded by will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will drive to work.</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>will drive</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perfect Tenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Time Line</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td><strong>Past</strong></td>
<td>Completed recently in the past, may continue to the present</td>
<td>Past participle preceded by have or has:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have driven to work.</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>have driven</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Future</strong></td>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Past participle preceded by had:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>had driven</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td>Prior to a specific time in the past</td>
<td>Past participle preceded by had:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had driven to work before I moved to the city. [event]</td>
<td>Now</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>had driven</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Perfect</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>At a time prior to a specific time in the future</td>
<td>Past participle preceded by will have:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I will have driven to work thousands of times by December 31. [event]</td>
<td>[Diagram]</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>will have driven</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Progressive Tenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Time Line</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Present Progressive  | ![Past](过去) ![Future](未来) | In progress now | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *is, am, or are:*  
                        | ![Now](现在)                        | am driving               |
| Past Progressive     | ![Past](过去) ![Now](现在)          | In progress in the past | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *was or were:*  
                        | ![Now](现在)                        | was driving              |
| Future Progressive   | ![Future](未来) ![Now](现在)          | In progress in the future | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *will be:*  
                        | ![Now](现在)                        | will be driving          |

### Perfect Progressive Tenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Time Line</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Verb Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Present Perfect      | ![Past](过去) ![Future](未来) | In progress up to now | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *have been or has been:*  
                        | ![Now](现在)                        | have been driving         |
| Progressive         | ![Past](过去) ![Now](现在)          | In progress before another event in the past | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *had been:*  
                        | ![Now](现在)                        | had been driving         |
| Past Perfect         | ![Event](事件) ![Past](过去) ![Future](未来) | In progress before another event in the past | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *had been:*  
                        | ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在)          | will have been            |
| Progressive         | ![Event](事件) ![Future](未来) ![Now](现在) | In progress before another event in the future | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *will have been:*  
                        | ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在)          | will have been driving    |
| Future Perfect       | ![Future](未来) ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在) | In progress before another event in the future | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *will have been:*  
                        | ![Future](未来) ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在) | will have been driving    |
| Progressive         | ![Future](未来) ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在) | In progress before another event in the future | Progressive (-ing ending) preceded by *will have been:*  
                        | ![Future](未来) ![Event](事件) ![Now](现在) | will have been driving    |