

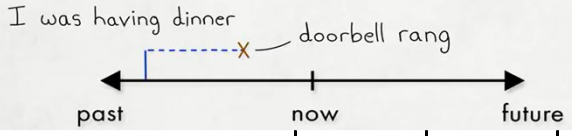
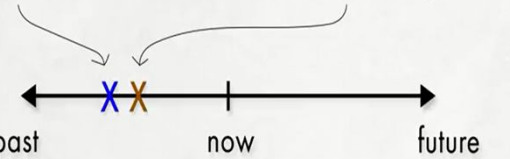
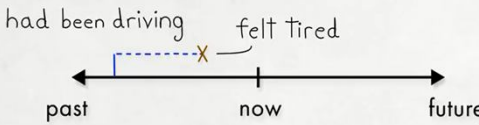






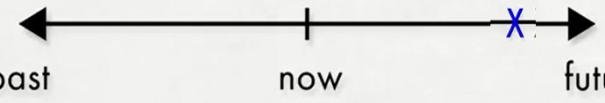


CHART ON THE TWELVE TENSES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

sourced and inspired from *learnEnglishLab.com* with Ganesh's presentation: *Learn all Tenses easily in English in Thirty minutes.*

TENSES		FORM OR CONJUGATION	USES	EXAMPLES	TIME ILLUSTRATIONS.				
TIME	ASPECT								
1. PRESENT	SIMPLE	I, You, We, they as subjects the verbs don't take an -s : Example I drink, you lie, we read, they drive.	1. To Express a FACT that is true to the individual or characteristic of the subject.	1. My uncle works in Maryland. 2. Women bring forth children. 3. The earth rotates on its axis.					
		he, she, it, as subjects, the verbs end in -s : Example: He drinks, she lies, he drives	2. To express ROUTINES and HABITS	1. I always play football on Saturdays. 2. The taxi driver collects me at 6:00 am. 3. I shave low during sad events.					
			3. For LIVE COMMENTARIES and INSTANTANEOUS MOVEMENTS .	The defender takes the ball, passes it to the goalkeeper who fires a long shot to the opponents' side. The ball is intercepted by a midfielder.					
2. PRESENT	CONTINUOUS	Subject + am, are, is + -ing form of the verb.	1. Actions happening NOW , at the time the subject is speaking.	1. The sun is shining . 2. The river is flowing . 3. The car is steaming .					
		EXAMPLES I am drinking coffee now. You are playing football	2. It is also used to express temporary activities	1. The boy is learning to ride a bicycle. 2. The tourists are swimming for today. 3. We are doing computing for this lesson.					
			3. To express Changes that are taking place now .	1. Female population is gradually overtaking the male. 2. Cars manufactured today are now respecting ecological prescriptions.					
3. PRESENT	PERFECT	I, you, we, they = have+past participle .	1. To express EXPERIENCES	1. I have toured the globe over the years. 2. My aunty has visited me for the past two years. - -	<table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto;"> <tr> <td>I / You / We / They</td> <td>have</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He / She / It</td> <td>has</td> </tr> </table> <p>Experiences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I <i>have taught</i> English to many students. Ashley <i>has visited</i> France four times. We <i>have seen</i> two movies this week. 	I / You / We / They	have	He / She / It	has
I / You / We / They	have								
He / She / It	has								

		he, she, it = participle	has+past	2. For RECENT ACTIONS OR EVENTS . (The time of the action in the past is not stressed.)	1. I have eaten the food. 2. The train has collected all the passengers. - -	Recent actions or events 4. I <i>have finished</i> my homework.  past now future
4. PRESENT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS	I, you, we, they= have been+ing he, she, it, = has been+ing		1. To express actions that happened in the past and are still continuing	1. We have been swimming since morning. 2. This car has been running for five hours	Actions that started in the past and are still continuing 1. I <i>have been waiting</i> to see the doctor for two hours.  5 p.m. 2 hrs still waiting... past now future
5. PAST	SIMPLE	Regular verbs add -ed to express the past. Work-worked, dance - danced. Irregular verbs don't have a regular pattern for deriving the past simple. NB: consult the appendix for more.		1. To express completed actions in the past . NB: The specific time of the action must be mentioned in the sentence in one of the phrases.	1. He planted the trees along my boundaries. 2. He discussed with us in school this morning. 1. I went to school <i>during my eighth anniversary</i> . 2. Our parents found us <i>yesterday</i> . 3. She left for London <i>last Tuesday</i> .	Past simple 3. I <i>drank</i> coffee yesterday. past now future
6. PAST	CONTINUOUS	I, He, she was+-ing form Example: come= was coming - -dress = was dressing .		1. To express UNFINISHED ONGOING ACTION IN THE PAST. + FINISHED ACTION.	1. We were singing rap when the visitor stepped in. 2. The girl was studying when the bell rang. - -	I <i>was having</i> dinner with my family when the doorbell rang.  past now future
7. PAST	PERFECT	subject+had +Verb (past participle or V3 form). visit - had visited write - had written		This is the FIRST PAST ACTION where there are two or more past actions	1. When the rain started , we had reached home. 2. Before he shouted for help, neighbors had rescued her.	When we got to the theater, the movie started . (past simple)  past now future

8. PAST	PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Subject+had+been+-ing	The FIRST PAST ACTION IS CONTINUOUS of the two or more past actions	1. He spoke too much because he had been drinking the whole day.	1. I felt really tired because I had been driving all day.
		eat - had been eating		2. The dog lost its voice because it had been barking the whole day.	 
9. FUTURE	SIMPLE	1.subject+am/are/is +going to+ Verb base.	1. To Express PLANS and INTENTIONS.	1. I am going to buy books in the market. 2. Cecilia is going to dress as a model today. 3. The girls are going to put on the same attire for the ceremony	Going to vs. present continuous 1. I am going to see the dentist sometime next week. (plan) I am seeing the dentist tomorrow afternoon. (arrangement)
		2. present continuous Subject+am/are/is+-ing	2. To Express FIXED ARRANGEMENTS.	1. We are solving Mathematics this afternoon. 2. The President is addressing the youths tomorrow.	
		3. Subject+will+Verb(base)	3. To Express A) INSTANT DECISIONS, B) OFFERS C) PROMISES	1. To a driver "That road is bumpy." Response "I will slow down."(instant decisions) 2. "The car door is open". Response: "I will close it"(Instant decision) 3. "Classrooms in my area are dirty" Response "I will clean them up"(offer) 4. "Can you give me a lift? I will double the fare" (promise) 5. "Repair me that car. I will give it to my brother."(promise)	1. "May I take your order?" "Yes, I will have the burger and fries combo, please." (instant decision)  2. "The phone is ringing." "I will get it." (instant decision)  3. "These files are really heavy." "I will help you with them." (offer)  4. It's hard to get a cab at this hour. I will give you a ride home. (offer) 
		4. To MAKE PREDICTIONS from personal experience , use will+verb (base) 5. TO MAKE PREDICTIONS FROM SOMETHING YOU CAN SEE NOW, USE GOING TO + BASE FORM	4. To MAKE PREDICTIONS from personal experience , use will+verb (base) 5. TO MAKE PREDICTIONS FROM SOMETHING YOU CAN SEE NOW, USE GOING TO + BASE FORM	1) From the work covered so far, the students will score very high in the test. 2. The dark clouds in the sky is evidence that it is going to rain soon. - -	 Will → predictions based on knowledge/personal experience 1. I think Spain will win the 2018 World Cup. 2. You should watch Interstellar. I'm sure you will love it.

10. FUTURE	CONTINUOUS	Subject+ will be + verb (-ing form)	1. To express ongoing actions in the future.	1. I will be seating in for an exam by 10:00 pm 2. We will be taking siesta by four o'clock. Don't come.	<p>Ongoing actions in the future</p> <p>1. At 11 a.m. tomorrow, I will be driving to Portland.</p>
		sleeping'			
			2. To express FIXED OR ROUTINE EVENTS	3. Don't visit me by 10:00AM. I will be holding a coordination meeting by that time.	
11. FUTURE	PERFECT	subject+will+have+verb(past participle)			<p>By August, Aaron will have saved \$600.</p>
		drive - you will have driven	To express ACTIONS THAT START AT ONE FUTURE POINT AND STOP IN ANOTHER	1. The bank will have cut 50% of its credit in two year's time. 2. From the current trend of deforestation, West African countries will have exploited 80% of its timber by 2035.	
12. FUTURE	PERFECT CONTINUOUS				<p>Future perfect continuous: ongoing action in the future (with duration)</p> <p>Form: subject + will have been + verb (-ing)</p> <p>4. By 5 p.m., we will have been painting the living room for ten hours.</p>
		Subject+will have been+ Verb(-ing form)	To express an action AN ONGOING ACTION IN THE FUTURE (WITH DURATION)	1. This project is going to last for eight months. By the eighth month we will have been preparing to undertake another. 2. This woman started laboring since 6:00 in the morning and we are . By mid night, we will have been attending to her for twenty-five hours.	

NB: Other modes exist in the conjugation of verbs. **The CONDITIONAL MODE** combines **would+Verb(base form)** Example: I **would dance** on successful days during my youth . Tr
IMPERATIVE MODE with **no(implied) subject**. **Come** to the fair this evening.

