

# TENSES INFOGRAPHICS & EXERCISES



# SIMPLE TENSES

We use simple tenses to talk about a sequence of finished events.  
The actions in the sequence move forward in time.



Past

- He **arrived** home, he **made** dinner and he **went** to bed.



Present

- I **get** up, I **clean** my teeth and I **have** breakfast.



Future

- She'll **do** her homework, she'll **eat** and she'll **go**.

# CONTINUOUS TENSES

We use continuous tenses to talk about things in progress at a point in time.  
They start before and might continue after the point.



Past

- He **was sleeping** when she arrived home.



Present

- It's **raining** outside now.



Future

- I'll **be waiting** when the plane lands.

# PERFECT SIMPLE TENSES

We use perfect simple tenses to talk about actions that finished before another point in time.



Past

- He'd left before I arrived at the party.



Present

- I've been to Peru before.



Future

- She'll have finished everything before Friday.

# PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

We use perfect continuous tenses to talk about how long an action continued before another point in time.



Past

- We'd been flying for an hour when the storm started.



Present

- She's been waiting for half an hour.

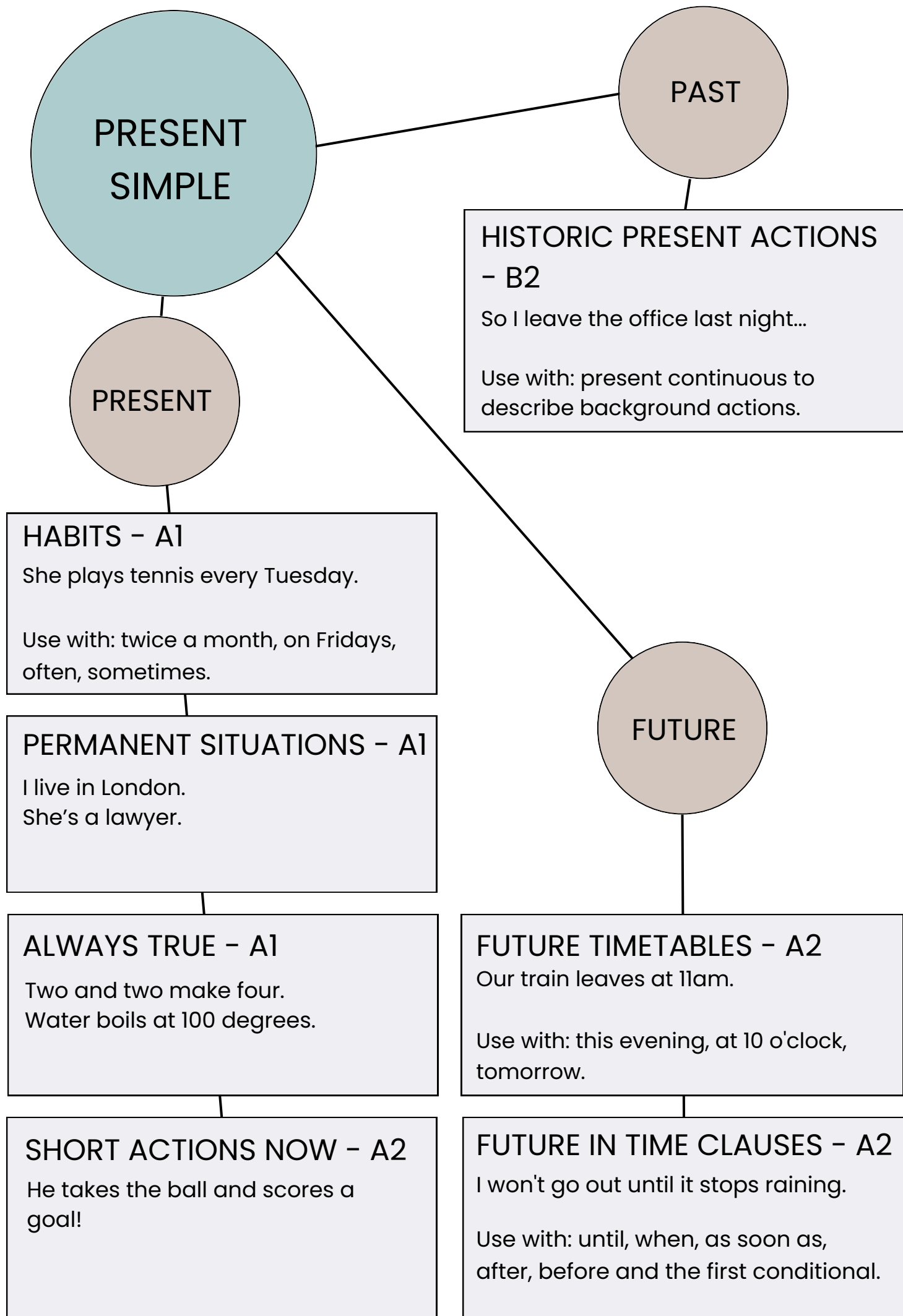


Future

- I'll have been working here for ten years next week.

# MAIN USES SUMMARY

|         | Simple  | Continuous   | Perfect Simple   | Perfect Continuous   |
|---------|---|--|--|--|
| Past    | Completed past actions<br>I worked yesterday.                     | Actions in progress in the past.<br>I was working at 5pm yesterday.      | Actions completed before a second point in the past.<br>When we arrived, the film had started. | To say how long an action lasted before a second point in the past<br>I had been working for 2 hours when you arrived.   |
| Present | Facts, habits, routines.<br>I work here.                          | Actions happening now.<br>I am working now.                              | Actions completed before the present.<br>The film has already started, so we can't go in.      | To say how long an action lasts before the present.<br>I have been working here for 5 years.                             |
| Future  | Predictions, promises, offers, refusals.<br>I will work tomorrow. | Actions in progress in the future.<br>I will be working at 5pm tomorrow. | Actions completed before a second point in the future.<br>By 8:15, the film will have started. | To say how long an action will last before a second point in the future.<br>I will have been working for 4 hours at 6pm. |



# PRESENT SIMPLE

| POSITIVE   | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>subject + am / is / are<br/>I am hungry.<br/>She is in a café.</p>  | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>subject + am / is / are + not<br/>I'm not hungry.<br/>She isn't happy.</p>              | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>(question word +) am / is / are + subject...?<br/>Is he at home?<br/>Why are you hungry?</p>                         | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>(question word +) am / is / are + not + subject...?<br/>Isn't he at home?<br/>Why aren't you hungry?</p>                         |
| <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>subject + verb (+ s)<br/>I eat breakfast.<br/>She eats toast.</p> | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>subject + do / does + not + verb<br/>I don't eat toast.<br/>She doesn't eat fish.</p> | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>(question word +) do / does + subject + verb?<br/>Do you eat breakfast every day?<br/>When does she eat lunch?</p> | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>(question word +) do / does + not + subject + verb?<br/>Don't you eat breakfast every day?<br/>When doesn't she eat lunch?</p> |

## Are there irregular verbs in the present simple?

Yes! The verb 'be' is irregular in all forms in the present simple. It changes spelling completely and it does not use the auxiliary verb 'do' to make negatives and questions. There are lots of other verbs that have small spelling changes too.

## Can we use the present simple to talk about the past and future too?

Yes! We use the present simple to talk about the future for a) events that happen on a timetable (e.g. public transport, classes) or b) in future time clauses (with 'after, before, until, when, as soon as').

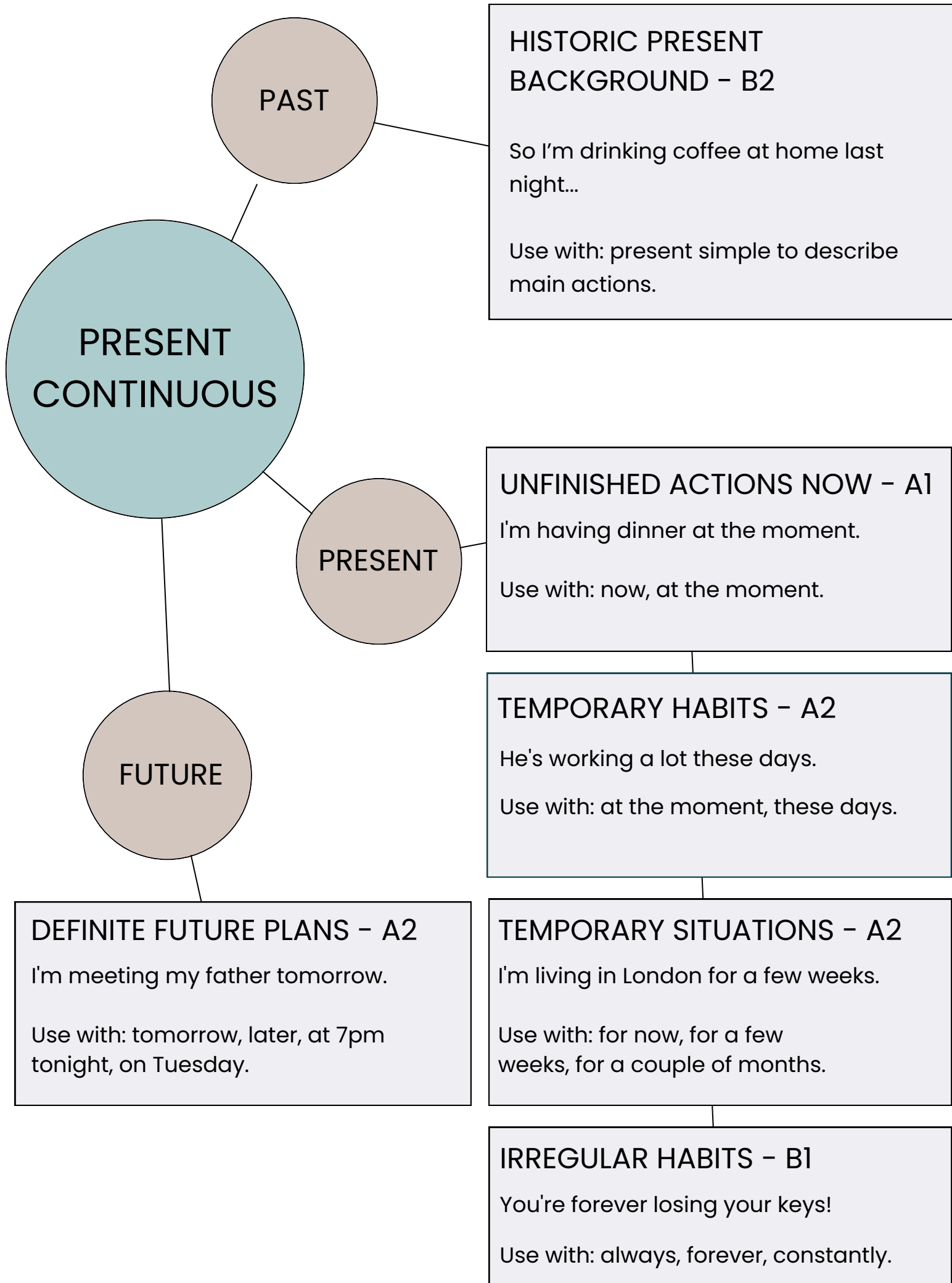
We use the present simple to talk about the past to make stories seem more exciting. This is called the historic present.

## Can I use the present simple to talk about things that aren't happening right now?

Yes! The present simple can talk about things that are always true, things that are permanent, and also regular habits in the present. We can use the present simple for things we do regularly, even if we aren't doing it right now.

## When do I use the present simple for actions that ARE happening now?

We also use the present simple to describe a series of quick actions that are happening one after the other in the present. We often see this in sports commentary.



# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|---|--|---|---|
| subject + am / is / are + verb-ing<br>She's eating toast.<br>They are eating lunch now. | subject + am / is / are + not + verb-ing<br>He isn't eating.<br>We are not eating at home. | (question word +) am / is / are + subject + verb-ing?<br>When are they eating?<br>Is he eating now? | (question word +) am / is / are + not + subject + verb-ing?<br>When aren't they eating?<br>Isn't he eating now? |

## How do the present simple and present continuous work together?

Usually, we use the present simple to talk about things that are generally true in the present and regular habits. We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening right now in the present moment and irregular habits. We use different types of adverbs with these uses. For regular habits we use expressions like 'once a week', 'every Friday', 'often' or 'sometimes'. For irregular habits, we use words like 'constantly' or 'forever'.

## Can I use the present continuous to talk about the past and future too?

Yes! We use the present continuous to talk about fixed arrangements in the future. These are usually definite plans that we have made, and we usually have some information like a time or a place.

We use the present continuous (along with the present simple) to talk about the past to make stories seem more exciting. This is called the historic present.

## Can I use all verbs in the present continuous?

No! Generally, we don't use stative verbs in the present continuous (or any other continuous tense). If you want to use a stative verb, you usually use a simple tense.

## What's the difference between a regular and irregular habit?

A regular habit is usually something that happens at specific times (like an English class every Thursday evening, or going to bed at 11pm every night). Irregular habits happen often but at random times. We use the present simple for regular habits and the present continuous for irregular habits. Sometimes the irregular ones can be 'annoying habits' too, but not always.



**FINISHED**

**PRESENT  
PERFECT  
SIMPLE**

**LIFE EXPERIENCE – A2**

I've been to Tokyo.

Use with: ever, never.

**HOW MANY – B1**

I've seen that film twice.

Use with: once, four times, many times.

**PRESENT RESULT: FOCUS ON  
RESULT – B1**

I've lost my keys (so I can't get into my house).

**NEWS / RECENT EVENTS – B1**

The King has given a speech.

Use with: just / yet / already / recently.

**UNFINISHED**

**HOW LONG – B1**

I've known her since 2016.

Use with: since 2010, since July, for ten years, for three days.

**UNFINISHED TIME WORD – B1**

I haven't seen her this month.

Use with: this week, today, this month, this year.

# PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE  | QUESTION   | NEGATIVE QUESTION  |
|---|---|--|--|
| subject + have / has + past<br>participle<br>I've eaten breakfast.<br>He has eaten lunch. | subject + have / has + not + past<br>participle<br>We haven't eaten yet.<br>She hasn't eaten the chocolate. | (question word +) have / has +<br>subject + past participle?<br>What have you eaten today?<br>Has she eaten lunch? | (question word +) have / has + not<br>+ subject + past participle?<br>What haven't you eaten today?<br>Hasn't she eaten lunch? |

## What's the difference between the present perfect simple and the past simple?

Although we can use both tenses to talk about finished past events, we don't use them in the same way. We use the present perfect simple to talk about finished past actions when we don't say exactly when it happened. We use the past simple when we say (or understand) exactly when the action happened.

We can also use the present perfect simple to talk about an action that started in the past and continues now. We can't do that with the past simple.

## How do we use the present perfect simple and the past simple together?

We use both of these tenses when we want to tell stories. Often, we introduce a piece of news with the present perfect simple. When we want to continue the story and add more detail, we change to the past simple. If you want to ask for any specific information about someone's story, use the past simple.

## What's the difference between 'for' and 'since'?

We use both 'for' and 'since' to talk about how long an action lasted. We use 'for' + a period of time (two weeks, half an hour) and 'since' + a specific point in the past (last July, 5pm).

## What's the difference between 'been' and 'gone'?

We use 'been' and 'gone' with the present perfect to talk about visiting places. We use 'been' when the person went somewhere AND came back. We use 'gone' when the person went somewhere and is still there.

# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FINISHED

## TEMPORARY SITUATIONS – B2

I've been going to the gym recently.

Use with: recently, lately.

## PRESENT RESULT: FOCUS ON ACTION – B2

I've been working. (That's why I'm tired).

UNFINISHED

## HOW LONG – B1

I've been living in London for two years.

Use with: since + point in the past  
(since 2003), for + period of time (for  
an hour).

# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE  | QUESTION   | NEGATIVE QUESTION  |
|---|---|--|--|
| subject + have / has + past<br>participle<br>I've eaten breakfast.<br>He has eaten lunch. | subject + have / has + not + past<br>participle<br>We haven't eaten yet.<br>She hasn't eaten the chocolate. | (question word +) have / has +<br>subject + past participle?<br>What have you eaten today?<br>Has she eaten lunch? | (question word +) have / has + not<br>+ subject + past participle?<br>What haven't you eaten today?<br>Hasn't she eaten lunch? |

## What's the difference between the present continuous and the present perfect continuous?

The present continuous talks about something in progress now or around now. It doesn't talk about how long it is since the action started. The present perfect continuous talks about how long since an action started.

## Can I use all verbs in the present perfect continuous?

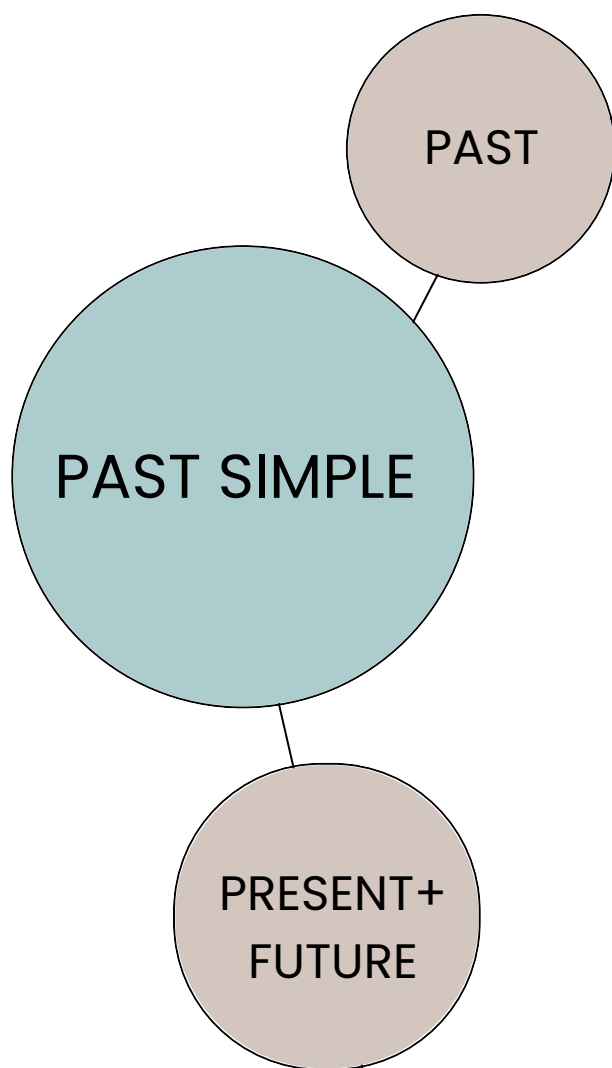
In the same way as for the other continuous tenses, we don't usually use stative verbs in the present perfect continuous.

## Does the present perfect continuous always describe an action that has repeated many times?

Not always! The present perfect continuous can describe a repeated action (for example, 'I have been taking tennis lessons since I was ten'). It can also talk about one action that started in the past and continued up to now (for example, 'I have been playing tennis for an hour'). In both cases, the action may continue after now too, or it may stop.

## When do we use the present perfect simple and when do we use the present perfect continuous?

We tend to use the present perfect simple when the important thing is that the action was completed. We tend to use the present perfect continuous when we want to emphasise how long an action lasted, or the action itself. In some cases, both tenses make sense and we can choose what we want to emphasise.



### FINISHED TIME WORD - A1

I went to the cinema yesterday.

Use with: yesterday, last night, in 2003, 6 months ago.

### FINISHED TIME PERIOD - A1

He lived in Spain when he was a child.

### ACTIONS IN STORIES - A1

He sat down and ordered a coffee.

Use with: past continuous for background.

### DETAILS OF NEWS - B1

I've hurt my leg. I fell off a ladder.

Use after the present perfect to add more details.

### UNREAL / IMAGINARY THINGS - B1

If I won the lottery, I would buy a house.

Use with: wish, it's time, second conditional.

### POLITENESS - B2

I wondered if I could speak to Helen.

I hoped we could go home early.

# PAST SIMPLE

| POSITIVE   | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION   | NEGATIVE QUESTION  |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>subject + was / were<br/>I was hungry.<br/>They were in a restaurant.</p> | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>subject + was / were + not<br/>I wasn't hungry.<br/>They weren't in a restaurant.</p>           | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>(question word +) was / were + subject?<br/>Was she at home?<br/>Why were you hungry?</p>                         | <p>With the verb 'be'</p> <p>(question word +) was / were + not + subject?<br/>Weren't they at the restaurant?<br/>Why wasn't she hungry?</p>      |
| <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>subject + past simple<br/>I played tennis.<br/>They ate breakfast.</p>  | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>subject + did + not + verb<br/>She didn't play the violin.<br/>They didn't eat breakfast.</p> | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>(question word +) did + subject + verb?<br/>Did you eat the chocolate?<br/>What did they play on the piano?</p> | <p>With all other verbs</p> <p>(question word +) did + not + subject + verb?<br/>Didn't you play football?<br/>What didn't they eat for lunch?</p> |

## Are there irregular verbs in the past simple?

Yes! Like in the present simple, the verb 'be' is totally irregular in the past simple. It uses 'was' and 'were', and it doesn't use the auxiliary verb 'did' to make negatives and questions. There are other completely irregular verbs in the past simple, like go - went.

## How is the past simple different from the present perfect?

The past simple is the basic past tense. We use it for finished actions in the past that have no connection to the present. Often, we use the past simple when we talk about past events with a specific time or when we give extra details about the event. If we want to say that a past action has a connection to the present, we often use the present perfect instead.

## Can I use the past simple to talk about the present and future too?

Yes! We sometimes use the past simple to talk about unreal or imaginary things in the present and the future. You can imagine that we show that something is unreal by making some distance between us and the event - we do this by pushing the event into the past tense, even when the event is in the present or future. We see this in the second conditional, some structures with the verb 'wish', and after some set phrases like 'it's time'.

## OVERLAPPING ACTION – B1

I was walking to the station when I met John.

Use with: when + past simple, two o'clock, 7pm.

## STORY BACKGROUND – B1

The birds were singing and the sun was shining. Amy sat down.

Use with: past simple for main events.

## IRREGULAR PAST HABITS – B1

She was constantly singing.

Use with: always, forever, constantly, at that time, in those days.

## EMPHASISE LENGTH OF ACTION – B1

I was working in the garden all day.

Use with: all day, all evening, for hours.

## POLITENESS – B2

I was wondering if I could speak to Helen.

I was hoping we could leave early.

PAST

PAST  
CONTINUOUS

PRESENT +  
FUTURE

# PAST CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE  | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|---|---|---|---|
| subject + was / were + verb-ing<br>I was eating.<br>They were eating lunch. | subject + was / were + not + verb-ing<br>You weren't eating.<br>She wasn't eating a sandwich. | (question word +) was / were +<br>subject + verb-ing?<br>Where were you eating?<br>Was she eating an apple? | (question word +) was / were + not<br>+ subject + verb-ing?<br>Where weren't you eating?<br>Wasn't she eating an apple? |

## What's the difference between the past simple and past continuous?

The past simple talks about completed past events. We often use it to describe the main actions in a story. The past continuous talks about something in progress at a particular point in the past. We often use it to describe background or interrupted actions. When we use them together, the shorter completed action is usually in the past simple and the longer, interrupted action is in the past continuous.

## Can I use all verbs in the past continuous?

In the same way as for the other continuous tenses, we usually don't use stative verbs in the past continuous.

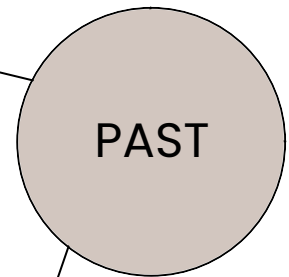
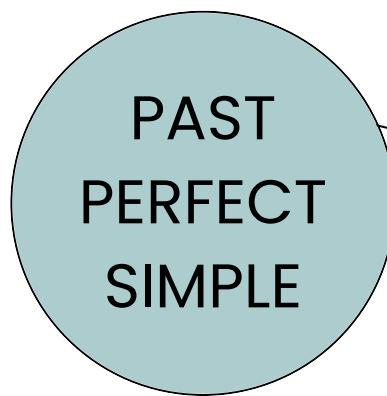
## Can't I use the past simple to talk about one long action in the past too?

Yes! If you want to talk about one finished action in the past, you can also choose to use the past simple with a time phrase like 'all day' or 'for hours', or you can choose to use the past continuous for these actions to help emphasise that the action was long.

## Is there a difference between the past continuous and the past simple to be polite in the present?

No! You can use either the past continuous or the past simple and the meaning is the same.





## HOW MANY TIMES BEFORE A POINT IN THE PAST – B1

I'd had three cups of coffee before I went to bed.

Use with: a specific time in the past or a past simple verb.

## ACTION FINISHED BEFORE ANOTHER PAST ACTION – B1

When we arrived, the film had started.

Use with: when + past simple, June, last Tuesday.

## HOW LONG TO A POINT IN THE PAST – B1

When he graduated, he had been in London for six years.

Use with: when + past simple, for + time period, since + specific point in the past.

## UNREAL THINGS IN THE PAST – B2

I wish I hadn't gone to bed so late!

Use with: third conditionals, wish.

# PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|---|--|---|---|
| subject + had + past participle<br>I had eaten.<br>She'd eaten lunch. | subject + had + not + past<br>participle<br>We hadn't eaten.<br>He had not eaten an apple. | (question word +) had + subject +<br>past participle<br>Why had you eaten?<br>Had they eaten fish before? | (question word +) had + not +<br>subject + past participle<br>Why hadn't you eaten?<br>Hadn't they eaten fish before? |

## Why do I need the past perfect? Can't I just use two past simple verbs?

It's absolutely possible to explain a sequence of past events with only the past simple. We can use the past perfect if we want to make the order more clear. It can also help make your English more natural and advanced.

## What's the difference between the past perfect and the present perfect?

The present perfect talks about something that happened in 'time up to now'. The past perfect talks about something that happened in 'time up to then' (a second point in the past). They both talk about completed events or how long a state or action lasted up to the second point.

## Can I use the past perfect to talk about the present and future?

No. We can use the past perfect to talk about unreal and imaginary things (like in the third conditional), but they are unreal or imaginary things in the past.

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graph TD; A((PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS)) --- B((PAST)); B --- C[HOW LONG TO A POINT IN THE PAST - B2]; C --- D[RESULT AT A TIME IN THE PAST - B2];
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**PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

**PAST**

### **HOW LONG TO A POINT IN THE PAST – B2**

She had been working at that company for a year when she met James.

Use with: when + past simple, for + time period, since + specific point in the past.

### **RESULT AT A TIME IN THE PAST – B2**

The pavement was wet. It had been raining.

Use with: past simple.

# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|---|--|---|---|
| subject + had + been + verb-ing<br>I had been eating chocolate all day.<br>She'd been eating breakfast. | subject + had + not + been + verb-ing<br>I hadn't been eating.<br>She hadn't been eating an apple. | (question word +) had + subject + been + verb-ing?<br>Why had he been eating?<br>Had they been eating enough fruit? | (question word +) had + not + subject + been + verb-ing?<br>Why hadn't he been eating?<br>Hadn't they been eating enough fruit? |

## Can I use all verbs in the past perfect continuous tense?

Like the other continuous tenses, we don't usually use stative verbs in the past perfect continuous.

## Does the past perfect continuous always describe an action that repeated many times?

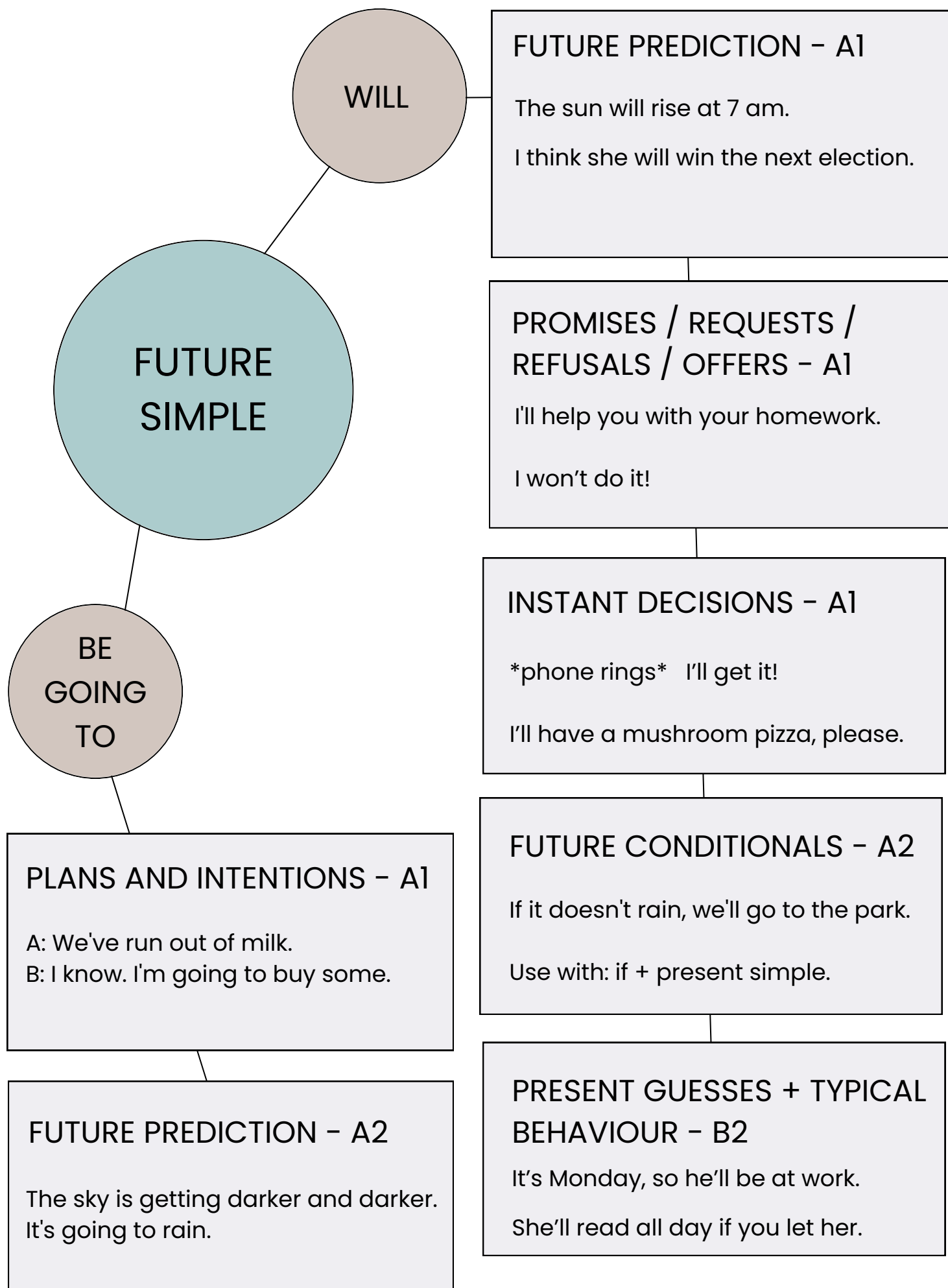
Not always! The past perfect continuous can describe a repeated action (for example, 'he had been driving to work every day for a year'). It can also talk about one action that started before the second point and continued up to the second point (for example, 'we had been flying for an hour when the captain made an announcement'). In both cases, the action may continue after the second point, or it may stop.

## What's the difference between the past perfect continuous and the past continuous?

The past continuous talks about something in progress at a point in the past. It doesn't talk about how long since the action started. The past perfect continuous tells us how long between when the action started and a second point in the past.

## When do I use the past perfect simple and when do I use the past perfect continuous?

We tend to use the past perfect simple when the important thing is that the action was completed. We tend to use the past perfect continuous when we want to emphasise how long an action lasted, or the action itself. In some cases, both tenses make sense and we can choose what we want to emphasise.



# FUTURE SIMPLE

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION   | NEGATIVE QUESTION  |
|---|--|--|--|
| subject + will + verb<br>I will eat later.<br>She will eat at home. | subject + will + not + verb<br>We won't eat anything tonight.<br>He will not eat fish. | (question word +) will + subject + verb?<br>What will you eat for lunch?<br>Will she eat meat? | (question word +) will + not + subject + verb?<br>What won't you eat for lunch?<br>Won't she eat meat? |

## Is there a difference between predictions with 'be going to' and predictions with 'will'?

Yes! We generally use 'be going to' for predictions when there is some evidence for the prediction (for example, 'look at the sky! It's going to rain soon.'). We use 'will' for predictions when we just want to give our idea or opinion about the future (for example, 'I think you'll win the lottery one day'), or for when it's a very fixed future event (for example, 'the election will be in December.')

## What's the difference between a plan with 'be going to' and an instant decision with 'will'?

The difference is WHEN we made the plan. If it's a decision that we make right now, we use 'will'. If we made the plan in the past, we use 'be going to'.

It's also important to remember to use the future simple with 'will' for instant decisions even if it's something we do immediately. We don't use the present simple in these cases.

## Can I use both 'will' and 'be going to' in the first conditional?

Yes. The basic structure uses the future simple with 'will', but you can also choose to use the 'be going to' future.

## Can I use the future simple to talk about the present?

Yes. We can use the future simple to make a guess about what we think is happening in the present. We can also talk about someone's typical behaviour in the present. This has an idea of 'I know this person very well, and I can predict their typical behaviour correctly'.

## FUTURE

### OVERLAPPING ACTION – B1

I'll be waiting when you arrive.

Use with: when + present simple,  
8am.

### A MATTER OF COURSE – B2

The king will be making a statement  
later.

Use with: tonight, next week, at 3pm.

### POLITENESS – B2

Will you be coming to the wedding?

Will your mother be staying for long?

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS

## PRESENT

### PRESENT GUESSES – B2

She'll probably be working right now.

Use with: now, right now, at the  
moment

# FUTURE CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE   | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|--|--|---|---|
| subject + will + be + verb-ing<br>I will be eating at 8pm.<br>She will be eating a sandwich. | subject + will + not + be + verb-ing<br>They won't be eating.<br>He will not be eating anything. | (question word +) will + subject +<br>be + verb-ing?<br>What will you be eating?<br>Will they be eating at 6pm? | (question word +) will + not +<br>subject + be + verb-ing?<br>What won't you be eating?<br>Won't they be eating at 6pm? |

## What's the difference between the future continuous and the future simple?

The future continuous is useful because it talks about actions that are in progress at a certain point in the future. The future simple just tells us what will happen – it doesn't talk about whether it's in progress or not.

## Can I use the future continuous to talk about the present?

Yes. In advanced English, we can use the future continuous to make guesses about the present. In this type of guess, we guess about an action that we think is in progress in the present. For example, 'she'll be walking the dog right now' is similar to 'I guess she is walking the dog right now'.

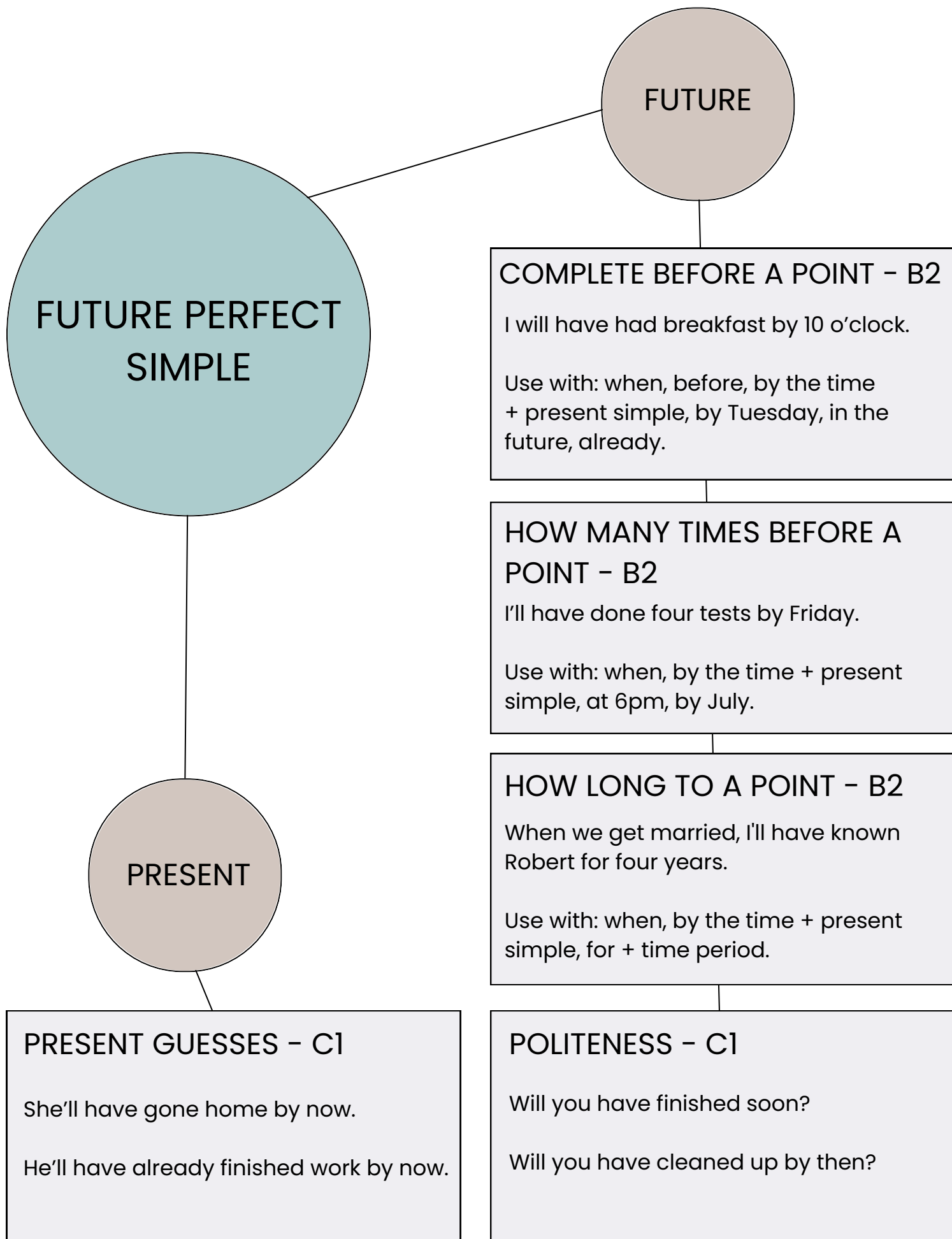
## What is the 'future as a matter of course'? Is it different from a prediction?

The 'future as a matter of course' just means 'the future if everything follows the plan'. It's not very different from a prediction with 'be going to', so often we can choose which one we prefer and it makes no difference.

## Why do we use the future continuous to make polite questions?

The future continuous feels a more polite because it feels a less personal. If we use the future simple with 'will' to ask a question, it can sound quite close to a request or a promise. Sometimes, that's too personal and we don't want to be so direct. If we use the future continuous instead, it doesn't seem like we're asking someone what they want, but instead we're just asking about what will happen in general.





# FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

| POSITIVE   | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|--|--|---|---|
| subject + will + be + verb-ing<br>I will be eating at 8pm.<br>She will be eating a sandwich. | subject + will + not + be + verb-ing<br>They won't be eating.<br>He will not be eating anything. | (question word +) will + subject +<br>be + verb-ing?<br>What will you be eating?<br>Will they be eating at 6pm? | (question word +) will + not +<br>subject + be + verb-ing?<br>What won't you be eating?<br>Won't they be eating at 6pm? |

## Why do I need the future perfect? Can't I just use two future simple verbs?

We can often say the same idea in more than one way. We can definitely explain a sequence of future events with two future simple verbs if we want to, and avoid the future perfect simple. The future perfect simple is a nice, elegant way to be a bit more specific and to underline the fact that one event will be finished before the other event.

## Can I use the future perfect simple to talk about the past or the present?

Yes. We can use the future perfect simple to make guesses about things that we think are completed before the present moment.

## Why do I use the present simple with the future perfect?

We often use the future perfect with a time clause word like 'when' or 'by'. These types of time word need a present simple verb, even if they talk about an event in the future.

## When do I use the future perfect to make predictions about the present?

In the same way as the other future tenses, we can use the future perfect to make guesses about the present. We use the future perfect when we guess about something that we think has happened before now. For example, 'he will have finished by now' is similar to 'I guess he has finished by now'.

**FUTURE**

## HOW LONG TO A POINT IN THE FUTURE – B2

In April, she will have been teaching for a year.

Use with: when + present simple, by the time + present simple, for + time or since + period

## ACTION FINISHED BEFORE A POINT IN THE FUTURE

When I see you, I'll have been studying, so I'll be tired.

Use with: when + present simple, by the time + present simple.

## POLITENESS – C1

Will you have been doing the task I asked you to?

Will he have been waiting long?

## PRESENT GUESSES – C1

She'll have been working for an hour by now.

He'll have been running for about twenty minutes.

Use with: for + time period, by now.

**FUTURE  
PERFECT  
CONTINUOUS**

**PRESENT**

# FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

| POSITIVE  | NEGATIVE   | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|---|--|---|---|
| subject + will + have + been + verb-ing<br>They will have been eating fruit.<br>We'll have been eating all day. | subject + will + not + have + been + verb-ing<br>I won't have been eating fish.<br>They will not have been eating lunch. | (question word +) will + subject + have + been + verb-ing?<br>What will she have been eating?<br>Will you have been eating chocolate? | (question word +) will + not + subject + have + been + verb-ing?<br>What won't she have been eating?<br>Won't |

## What's the difference between the future perfect continuous and the future simple?

We can often say the same thing in a simpler way with a future simple verb! The future perfect continuous is a nice way to be a little more precise about the relationship between the two events.

## Does the future perfect continuous always describe an action that repeated many times?

Not always! The future perfect continuous can describe a repeated action (for example, she will have been going to the gym for a month). It can also talk about one action that started in the past and continued up to now (for example, I will have been working for an hour by dinner time). In both cases, the action may continue after now too, or it may stop.

## Can I use the future perfect continuous to talk about the past or the present?

Yes. We can use the future perfect continuous to make guesses about how long an action has been happening up to the present moment. We often use a time phrase about the present to show that we're doing this, for example 'by now'. For example, 'they'll have been studying for an hour by now' is similar to 'I guess they've been studying for an hour by now'.

## When do I use the future perfect simple and when do I use the future perfect continuous?

We tend to use the future perfect simple when the important thing is that the action was completed. We tend to use the future perfect continuous when we want to emphasise how long an action lasted, or the action itself. In some cases, both tenses make sense and we can choose what we want to emphasise.

## Why do I choose the future perfect continuous to talk about 'how long' before the present, and not just the present perfect tenses?

Sometimes, somebody asks us a question like 'how long have you been working here' and we answer using the future perfect tense and not the present perfect tense. We do this when the answer is easier in the future perfect. For example, if the answer is 'I've been working here for 51 weeks and 3 days', we can say instead 'by next week, I'll have been working here for a year exactly'.

# TENSES FORMS

|                                   | POSITIVE   | NEGATIVE  | QUESTION  | NEGATIVE QUESTION   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| <b>present simple</b>             | subject + verb (+ s )<br><i>I eat lunch.<br/>She eats toast.</i>   | subject + do / does + not + verb<br><i>I don't eat toast.<br/>She doesn't eat fish.</i>   | (question word +) do / does + subject + verb?<br><i>Do you eat breakfast every day?<br/>When does she eat lunch?</i>                          | (question word +) do / does + not + subject + verb?<br><i>Don't you eat breakfast every day?<br/>When doesn't she eat lunch?</i>                      |
| <b>present simple with 'be'</b>   | subject + am / is / are<br><i>I am hungry.<br/>She is in a cafe.</i>   | subject + am / is / are + not<br><i>I'm not hungry.<br/>She isn't happy.</i>  | (question word +) am / is / are + subject...?<br><i>Is he at home?<br/>Why are you hungry?</i>  | (question word +) am / is / are + not + subject...?<br><i>Isn't he at home?<br/>Why aren't you hungry?</i>  |
| <b>present continuous</b>         | subject + am / is / are + verb-ing<br><i>She's eating toast.<br/>They are eating lunch now.</i>                                  | subject + am / is / are + not + verb-ing<br><i>He isn't eating.<br/>We are not eating at home.</i>                                    | (question word +) am / is / are + subject + verb-ing?<br><i>When are they eating?<br/>Is he eating now?</i>                                   | (question word +) am / is / are + not + subject + verb-ing?<br><i>When aren't they eating?<br/>Isn't he eating now?</i>                               |
| <b>present perfect simple</b>     | subject + have / has + past participle<br><i>I've eaten breakfast.<br/>He has eaten lunch.</i>                                   | subject + have / has + not + past participle<br><i>We haven't eaten yet.<br/>She hasn't eaten the chocolate.</i>                      | (question word +) have / has + subject + past participle?<br><i>What have you eaten today?<br/>Has she eaten lunch?</i>                       | (question word +) have / has + not + subject + past participle?<br><i>What haven't you eaten today?<br/>Hasn't she eaten lunch?</i>                   |
| <b>present perfect continuous</b> | subject + have / has + been + verb-ing<br><i>I've been eating.<br/>She's been eating biscuits all day.</i>                       | subject + have / has + not + been + verb-ing<br><i>They haven't been eating.<br/>He has not been eating toast.</i>                    | (question word +) have / has + subject + been + verb-ing?<br><i>What has she been eating?<br/>Have they been eating breakfast?</i>            | (question word +) have / has + not + subject + been + verb-ing?<br><i>What hasn't she been eating?<br/>Haven't they been eating breakfast?</i>        |
| <b>past simple</b>                | subject + past simple (verb +ed)<br><i>I ate an apple.<br/>She ate some rice.</i>  | subject + did + not + verb<br><i>She didn't eat anything.<br/>They did not eat breakfast.</i>   | (question word +) did + not + subject + verb?<br><i>Did you eat the chocolate?<br/>What did they eat for lunch?</i>                           | (question word +) did + not + subject + verb?<br><i>Didn't you eat the chocolate?<br/>What didn't they eat for lunch?</i>                             |
| <b>past simple with 'be'</b>      | subject + was / were<br><i>I was hungry.<br/>They were in a restaurant.</i>  | subject + was / were + not<br><i>We weren't hungry.<br/>She wasn't at home.</i>   | (question word +) was / were + subject...?<br><i>Why was she hungry?<br/>Were you hungry?</i>   | (question word +) was / were + not + subject...?<br><i>Why wasn't she hungry?<br/>Weren't you hungry?</i>   |
| <b>past continuous</b>            | subject + was / were + verb-ing<br><i>I was eating.<br/>They were eating lunch.</i>  | subject + was / were + not + verb-ing<br><i>You weren't eating.<br/>She wasn't eating a sandwich.</i>                                 | (question word +) was / were + subject + verb-ing?<br><i>Where were you eating?<br/>Was she eating an apple?</i>                              | (question word +) was / were + not + subject + verb-ing?<br><i>Where weren't you eating?<br/>Wasn't she eating an apple?</i>                          |
| <b>past perfect simple</b>        | subject + had + past participle<br><i>I had eaten.<br/>She'd eaten lunch.</i>  | subject + had + not + past participle<br><i>We hadn't eaten.<br/>He had not eaten an apple.</i>                                       | (question word +) had + subject + past participle<br><i>Why had you eaten?<br/>Had they eaten fish before?</i>                                | (question word +) had + not + subject + past participle<br><i>Why hadn't you eaten?<br/>Hadn't they eaten fish before?</i>                            |
| <b>past perfect continuous</b>    | subject + had + been + verb-ing<br><i>I had been eating chocolate all day.<br/>She'd been eating breakfast.</i>                  | subject + had + not + been + verb-ing<br><i>I hadn't been eating.<br/>She hadn't been eating an apple.</i>                            | (question word +) had + subject + been + verb-ing?<br><i>Why had he been eating?<br/>Had they been eating enough fruit?</i>                   | (question word +) had + not + subject + been + verb-ing?<br><i>Why hadn't he been eating?<br/>Hadn't they been eating enough fruit?</i>               |
| <b>future simple</b>              | subject + will + verb<br><i>I will eat later.<br/>She will eat at home.</i>  | subject + will + not + verb<br><i>We won't eat anything tonight.<br/>He will not eat fish.</i>  | (question word +) will + subject + verb?<br><i>What will you eat for lunch?<br/>Will she eat meat?</i>  | (question word +) will + not + subject + verb?<br><i>What won't you eat for lunch?<br/>Won't she eat meat?</i>  |
| <b>future continuous</b>          | subject + will + be + verb-ing<br><i>I will be eating at 8pm.<br/>She will be eating a sandwich.</i>                             | subject + will + not + be + verb-ing<br><i>They won't be eating.<br/>He will not be eating anything.</i>                              | (question word +) will + subject + be + verb-ing?<br><i>What will you be eating?<br/>Will they be eating at 6pm?</i>                          | (question word +) will + not + subject + be + verb-ing?<br><i>What won't you be eating?<br/>Won't they be eating at 6pm?</i>                          |
| <b>future perfect simple</b>      | subject + will + have + past participle<br><i>I will have eaten lunch by 3 o'clock.<br/>She'll have eaten all the chocolate.</i> | subject + will + not + have + past participle<br><i>He won't have eaten lunch yet.<br/>They will not have eaten their sandwiches.</i> | (question word +) will + subject + have + past participle?<br><i>When will you have eaten?<br/>Will she have eaten dinner by nine?</i>        | (question word +) will + not + subject + have + past participle?<br><i>When won't you have eaten?<br/>Won't she have eaten dinner by nine?</i>        |
| <b>future perfect continuous</b>  | subject + will + have + been + verb-ing<br><i>They will have been eating fruit.<br/>We'll have been eating all day.</i>          | subject + will + not + have + been + verb-ing<br><i>I won't have been eating fish.<br/>They will not have been eating lunch.</i>      | (question word +) will + subject + have + been + verb-ing?<br><i>What will she have been eating?<br/>Will you have been eating chocolate?</i> | (question word +) will + not + subject + have + been + verb-ing?<br><i>What won't she have been eating?<br/>Won't you have been eating chocolate?</i> |



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## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS 1 - A1

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for permanent things and things that are always true.
- Use the present continuous for actions happening right now and around now.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital. She's a nurse. (work)
2. Look! The dog \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (run)
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your coat? It's cold today. (not / wear)
4. Be quiet! The baby \_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)
5. Two plus two \_\_\_\_\_ four. (make)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone at the moment? (talk)
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ English very well. (not speak)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to understand that grammar rule right now. (not / try)
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ in the library today? (study)
10. Dogs \_\_\_\_\_ on four legs. (walk)
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_ football in the garden now. (play)
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in London. (rain)
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at the moment. (eat)
14. Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. (knock)
15. I can't come to the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower. (take)
16. Look! It \_\_\_\_\_ outside anymore. (not / rain)
17. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees Celsius. (boil)
18. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (rise)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ their house at the moment. (paint)
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ for the party this weekend. (prepare)



## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS 2 – A1

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for permanent things and things that are always true.
- Use the present continuous for actions happening right now and around now.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. Look! The cat \_\_\_\_\_ up the tree. (climb)
2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a book right now? (not / read)
3. The human heart \_\_\_\_\_ blood around the body. (pump)
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise right now? (make)
5. Lots of animals \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. (live)
6. Be careful! The water \_\_\_\_\_ over the edge of the bath. (spill)
7. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ water. (breathe)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework right now. (not do)
9. Listen! The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for her mother. (cry)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the library today because her house is too noisy. (work)
11. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ right now because he's calm. (not / bark)
12. Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ plants. (eat)
13. The company \_\_\_\_\_ its operations in Asia right now. (expand)
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ English at the local school. She's a teacher. (teach)
15. My neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ some gardening outside now. (do)
16. Libraries \_\_\_\_\_ access to books and information. (provide)
17. Magnets \_\_\_\_\_ iron and steel. (attract)
18. Penguins \_\_\_\_\_ excellently. (swim)
19. She \_\_\_\_\_ on her novel in her office today. (work)
20. Most trees \_\_\_\_\_ their leaves in autumn. (lose)





## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PAST SIMPLE – A1

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple or past simple.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for permanent things, habits in the present and things that are always true in the present.
- Use the past simple for completed past actions.

1. Yesterday, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ his new car to work. (drive)
2. The supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ at 8am every day. (open)
3. Last summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain for our holiday. (go)
4. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, but today she's drinking tea. (drink)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the movie last night? (watch)
6. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ me how to cook when I was young. (teach)
7. The shop \_\_\_\_\_ fresh bread every morning. (sell)
8. Last week, I \_\_\_\_\_ my phone at the beach. (lose)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ in London and he loves it. (live)
10. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 7pm. (have)
11. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ two hours ago. (start)
12. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ as a doctor at this hospital. (work)
13. Last month, she \_\_\_\_\_ her driving test. (pass)
14. The train always \_\_\_\_\_ on time. (arrive)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to call me yesterday? (try)
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ tennis every weekend. (play)
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ their house last summer. (paint)
18. She \_\_\_\_\_ English when she was a child. (study)
19. \_\_\_\_\_ he usually \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at home? (eat)
20. The children \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at 9pm yesterday. (go)



## FUTURE SIMPLE OR PRESENT SIMPLE – A1

Put the verb in brackets into the future simple (with 'will') or present simple.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for present habits
- Use the future simple for future actions.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) coffee in the morning.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you tomorrow to discuss the details.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to work every day.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandparents next weekend.
5. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his friends on Saturdays.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car next month.
7. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) from this station at 8:30 every day.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with your homework later.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) before going to bed every night.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party for her birthday next Friday.
11. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV after dinner.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) this book by the end of the week.
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym twice a week.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you an email later.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus to school every morning.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) my friends at the park this afternoon.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music tomorrow morning.
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Spain next summer.
19. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner for her family every evening.
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you at the concert tonight.



## PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT – A2

Put the verb in brackets into the past simple or present perfect.

Remember:

- Use the past simple with specific times in the past.
- Use the present perfect to say how many times, for past events with an effect on the present, and with 'ever', 'never', 'already', 'just' and 'yet'.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework already. (finish)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain last summer. (go)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your keys yet? (find)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ her best friend yesterday. (call)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ in this city for ten years, and we're very happy here. (live)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ his car two weeks ago. (sell)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ Rome before? (visit)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ to that museum last month. (go)
9. She can't pay for lunch because she \_\_\_\_\_ her purse. (lose)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ the film already. (watch)
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework last night. (not / do)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast yet, and I'm hungry. (not / eat)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the new restaurant yet? (try)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ a great time at the party last weekend. (have)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ her favourite book three times. (read)
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ his leg while playing football yesterday. (hurt)
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ the dentist twice this year. (see)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her book yet? (finish)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents two days ago. (visit)
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the park many times this month. (walk)

## 'WILL' OR 'BE GOING TO' FOR FUTURE PREDICTIONS – A2

Put in 'will' or the correct form of 'be going to'.

Remember:

- Use 'will' for predictions based on opinion/feeling (no present evidence)
- Use 'be going to' for predictions based on present evidence

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I believe robots \_\_\_\_\_ do most manual jobs in the future.
2. The traffic is terrible and we're already 20 minutes behind schedule. We \_\_\_\_\_ be late for the meeting.
3. I think life \_\_\_\_\_ be very different in 100 years.
4. Look at their trolley - lots of food and party decorations! They \_\_\_\_\_ have a party!
5. I hope that scientists \_\_\_\_\_ find a cure for cancer one day.
6. Oh, look at those dark clouds in the sky! It \_\_\_\_\_ rain soon.
7. The weather forecast for this weekend is terrible. The picnic \_\_\_\_\_ be cancelled.
8. I believe that virtual reality \_\_\_\_\_ change education completely.
9. A: I think Liverpool \_\_\_\_\_ win the league this year.... but they're losing at the moment!
10. I believe electric cars \_\_\_\_\_ replace petrol cars completely.
11. Our team hasn't made any good moves in the first half. We \_\_\_\_\_ lose this match.
12. That student hasn't opened a book all term. He \_\_\_\_\_ fail the exam tomorrow.
13. A: I think house prices \_\_\_\_\_ rise in the next few years. I've just got a feeling about it.
14. Oh no, look at that man running - the bus is just leaving. He \_\_\_\_\_ miss his bus.
15. I think flying taxis \_\_\_\_\_ be common in 50 years.
16. Your face is so pale and you're sweating. You \_\_\_\_\_ throw up - let me get you a bucket!
17. I think people \_\_\_\_\_ live longer in the future.
18. Quick! That tree is leaning dangerously! It \_\_\_\_\_ fall!
19. I think humans \_\_\_\_\_ live on Mars someday.
20. I just checked my bank account and it's empty. I \_\_\_\_\_ have to borrow some money this month.

## OTHER USES OF 'WILL' OR 'BE GOING TO' – A2

Put in 'will' or the correct form of 'be going to'.

Remember:

- Use 'will' for instant decisions, promises, offers and simple future facts.
- Use 'going to' for plans and decisions that have already been made.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ bring a bottle of wine later, if you want.
2. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ help you with your homework.
3. A: The phone's ringing. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ get it.
4. We've bought the tickets. We \_\_\_\_\_ visit Paris next month.
5. She's decided that she \_\_\_\_\_ work late tonight.
6. A: I can't carry all these bags. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
7. They have already planned it. They \_\_\_\_\_ get married in June.
8. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ arrive on time!
9. She's subscribed to the course. She \_\_\_\_\_ study Spanish next year.
10. I've decided that I \_\_\_\_\_ take the bus later.
11. I've made up my mind. I \_\_\_\_\_ sell my car.
12. A: There's no milk left. B: Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ buy some if you want.
13. The train leaves at 3pm. We \_\_\_\_\_ be late!
14. They've saved enough money. They \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new house.
15. I don't feel like cooking tonight. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ order pizza.
16. A: I have a terrible headache. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ get you an aspirin.
17. She's packed her bags. She \_\_\_\_\_ leave tomorrow.
18. I haven't made any plans yet, but I probably \_\_\_\_\_ stay home.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ stay and help you clean up, if that's helpful.
20. A: Someone's knocking on the door. B: I \_\_\_\_\_ answer it.



## PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR 'BE GOING TO' FOR THE FUTURE – A2

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple, the present continuous or the 'be going to' future.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for timetables/schedules
- Use the present continuous for fixed arrangements, often with a date, time or location
- Use 'be going to' for intentions, and plans and decisions we already made

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) dinner with your mum on Friday?
2. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 8pm tonight according to the website.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Sarah for coffee tomorrow morning at 10.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) with all these cleaning supplies?
5. Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ (depart) at 7am next Thursday.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with her parents this evening.
7. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 5pm today.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car next month - I've saved enough money.
9. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) exactly at 7:30pm tomorrow.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to a bigger apartment next month.
11. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you at 3pm tomorrow.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) medicine at university - I've made up my mind.
13. The new shopping centre \_\_\_\_\_ (open) at 9am next Monday.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandmother this Saturday. She's arranged everything.
15. The manager has decided that the swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ (close) for maintenance next month.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Japanese - that's my plan for next year.
17. The exam \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 10am on Thursday.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party next Saturday at 9pm.
19. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at platform 3 in ten minutes.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) my room - I just bought all the supplies.



## PRESENT SIMPLE OR FUTURE SIMPLE WITH 'WILL' - A2

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

Remember:

- Use the present simple after future time clause words e.g., *as soon as*, *when*, *before*.
- Use the future simple with *will* for the main clause.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you to tell you the news as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my homework.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk after the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).
3. Before the train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some snacks.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you with your work when she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some free time.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house before my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) until their son \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back from school.
7. As soon as the film \_\_\_\_\_ (end), we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for dinner.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) law after he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school.
9. When Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport, I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her there.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (start) the meeting as soon as everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a break until she \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the project.
12. After the children \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed, we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the bank when I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) better.
14. As soon as the package \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), I \_\_\_\_\_ (let) you know.
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here until the bus \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
16. Before you \_\_\_\_\_ (decide), I \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) all the details to you.
17. When the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (get) warmer, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take) his umbrella in case it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
19. As soon as the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring), the students \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the classroom.
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to you after I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Paris.

## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE – B1

Put the verb in brackets into the present simple or present perfect simple.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for general truths, regular habits and facts.
- Use the present perfect for recent actions, past actions with a result now, actions that started before and continue now, and unfinished time periods.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ English since 2010. (study)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ coffee every morning. (drink)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ yet. (not / arrive)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ this book twice. (read)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ in London now. (live)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bus these days. (travel)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other since we were at school. (know)
8. The shop \_\_\_\_\_ at 9am every day. (open)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ the homework already. (finish)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ tennis every weekend. (play)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. (never / visit)
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ in this company for ten years. (work)
13. The train \_\_\_\_\_ always late. (be)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch yet. (not / have)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ three languages fluently. (speak)
16. It \_\_\_\_\_ every winter here. (snow)
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ the news already. (hear)
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ chess every evening. (play)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ my keys somewhere. (lose)
20. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ down in the west. (go)





## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HABITS – B1

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous.

Remember:

- Use the present simple for regular habits.
  - Use the present continuous for temporary or new habits.
1. John usually \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus to work, but this week he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) because he's hurt his foot.
  2. My sister normally \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the gym on Mondays, but lately she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) too much to exercise.
  3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) too much TV these days. Usually, I only \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) one hour per day.
  4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French every Tuesday, but nowadays she \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) Italian too.
  5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot of fast food lately. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) at home.
  6. We normally \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at 7pm, but this month we \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) later because of our new schedule.
  7. My father usually \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper in the morning, but these days he \_\_\_\_\_ (use) his tablet instead.
  8. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her work from home these days. She normally \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the office.
  9. They usually \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis on weekends, but this month they \_\_\_\_\_ (try) different sports.
  10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) more water lately. I usually only \_\_\_\_\_ (want) two glasses a day.
  11. The children usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed at 8pm, but lately they \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) up later because they're on holiday.
  12. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of money on clothes these days. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (save) most of his salary.
  13. My grandmother normally \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) bread every Sunday, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it from the shop nowadays because she's ill.
  14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) more vegetables at the moment. Usually, we \_\_\_\_\_ (include) a lot of meat in our diet.

15. Lisa typically \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) her dog in the morning, but this month she \_\_\_\_\_ (take) him out in the evening because of her new job.
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a blog these days. He usually just \_\_\_\_\_ (post) on social media.
17. They normally \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday in summer, but this year they \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) several short trips instead.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to cook Asian food at the moment. I usually only \_\_\_\_\_ (make) European dishes.
19. The company typically \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) meetings on Mondays, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (experiment) with different days this month.
20. My brother usually \_\_\_\_\_ (play) video games after work, but lately he \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) more time gardening.



## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR HABITS – B1

Put the verb in brackets into either the present simple or the present continuous.

Remember:

- Use the present simple when we're talking about a regular habit with adverbs like 'usually' and 'normally'.
- Use the present continuous when we want to say that the habit is irregular or irritating, with adverbs like 'constantly' and 'forever'.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / leave) his dirty dishes in the sink, but it doesn't bother me.
2. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / complain) about the fact that she arrives late. I hate it.
3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / arrive) late! It's so rude!
4. Because we're friends, my roommate \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / borrow) my stuff without asking.
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / do) their homework in the library after school.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / ask) me for advice about every single noise his car makes.
7. Our cat \_\_\_\_\_ (always / cry) at night when we're trying to sleep. It's awful.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / have) parties at the weekend.
9. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / leave) everything half-finished.
10. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / run) behind schedule recently, and it's a real problem.
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / play) tennis twice a week after work.
12. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / eat) twice a day.
13. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / complain) about his salary. It's getting really boring.
14. Students \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / use) computers in class, because the teacher likes it.
15. The printer \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / work) well.
16. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / visit) every weekend.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / lose) important documents.
18. We don't go to that café anymore because they \_\_\_\_\_ (always / mix) up the orders
19. She writes beautiful stories, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / miss) deadlines.
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / ask) the neighbours to take in their parcels.



## PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS 1 – B1

Put the verb in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

Remember:

- Use the past simple for a shorter, completed past action.
- Use the past continuous for an action that was in progress at a specific moment in the past.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ TV when the phone rang. (watch)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ all her homework before dinner. (finish)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at the library yesterday? (study)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ to school when it started to rain. (walk)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ his alarm and so he got up late. (not / hear)
6. While they \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, the lights suddenly went out. (eat)
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ at 7pm last night? (do)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ my ankle while I was playing football. (hurt)
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ to music when I entered the room. (listen)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the park last weekend. (go)
11. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ brightly when we arrived at the beach. (shine)
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework last night because he was too tired. (not / do)
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when you got home? (play)
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet while I was getting off the bus. (drop)
15. While she \_\_\_\_\_ her room, she found an old photograph. (clean)
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ late for the meeting because the train broke down. (arrive)
17. What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ when you saw him at the café? (read)
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ to call you, but my phone wasn't working. (try)
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the park when it started to rain. (not / sit)
20. While I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner, my brother dropped a glass. (cook)

## PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS 2 – B1

Put the verb in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

Remember:

- Use the past simple for the shorter, completed action.
- Use the past continuous for the action in progress at a specific moment in the past.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book when the doorbell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
2. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school, she \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) her notebook.
3. When the power \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you yesterday?
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep while he \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) dinner when my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) his glass.
7. When she \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) the tree, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drive) carefully.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when the fire alarm \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)?
9. My computer \_\_\_\_\_ (crash) while I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an email.
10. It suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain while they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football.
11. While the baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), someone \_\_\_\_\_ (rang) the doorbell.
12. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk), I \_\_\_\_\_ (step) on a piece of chewing gum.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden when it \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to snow?
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a deer on the road while we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport.
15. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (not / swim) in the pool when the lifeguard \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) vegetables when my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (call).
17. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (say) while you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the film?
18. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (not / write) notes when the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) his pen.
19. It suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain while I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus.
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bike when he \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off.



## PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HABITS – B1

Put the verb in brackets into past simple or past continuous.

Remember:

- Use past simple for long term or regular habits in the past
- Use past continuous for temporary habits in a shorter period, or changes to the routine

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. For a while last winter, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus to work and not the train.
2. During the 10 years he lived in London, he usually \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) dinner at home.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a teacher for many years.
4. When they played lots of sport, they normally \_\_\_\_\_ (train) outside in the mornings.
5. For a few months, we \_\_\_\_\_ (help) our grandparents in the garden.
6. While he was injured, he \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football matches on TV because he couldn't play.
7. The shop \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) fresh fruit every day.
8. For just one term, she \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) science at high school.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English at university.
10. While his car was at the mechanic's, he \_\_\_\_\_ (use) public transport.
11. We usually only \_\_\_\_\_ (have) meetings on Mondays.
12. The café \_\_\_\_\_ (close) at 6pm every evening.
13. For a couple of weeks last year, my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our parents more often.
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the results online all day during the election process.
15. When the children had a cold, they \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of time on the sofa.
16. John \_\_\_\_\_ (write) novels for his whole career.
17. For a few weeks, she \_\_\_\_\_ (open) her shop just on weekdays due to repairs.
18. When I was young, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) traditional food at home.
19. That month, she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) her favourite TV series every evening.
20. My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as a doctor for many years.



## PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR HABITS – B1

Put the verb in brackets into either the past simple or the past continuous.

Remember:

- Use the past simple for regular habits with adverbs like ‘normally’ and ‘usually’.
- Use the past continuous for irregular or irritating habits, with adverbs like ‘constantly’ and ‘forever’.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / drive) us to school every morning.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / argue) about silly things when we were on holiday.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / visit) her grandparents on Sundays.
4. The neighbours \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / complain) about the noise from our house.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / spend) every summer at the beach when I was a child.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / forget) where he left his keys.
7. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / give) us a lot of homework after every lesson.
8. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / borrow) my clothes without asking, and it annoyed me.
9. Our dog \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / sleep) on the sofa in the living room.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / interrupt) me while I was trying to study.
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (usually / play) football in the park after school.
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ (always / talk) too loudly during meetings, and it embarrassed me.
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / cook) dinner together as a family when I lived at home.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / cancel) plans at the last minute.
15. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / break down) on the way to work, which made me late.
16. My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / watch) the news every evening.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / drop) his phone and then ask me to fix it.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ (normally / go) camping in the mountains during the holidays.
19. The printer \_\_\_\_\_ (constantly / run out) of ink, and it was so frustrating.
20. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (forever / make) excuses when it was her turn to do the washing up.



## FUTURE SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE – B1

Put the verb in brackets into the future simple or future perfect simple.

Remember:

- Use the future simple for predictions, promises, spontaneous decisions, single future actions and plans.
- Use the future perfect simple for actions that will be completed before a specific point in the future, or states that will continue up to a point in the future.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. Next month, she \_\_\_\_\_ in London for five years. (be)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ you tomorrow evening. (call)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the project by Friday. (complete)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ his degree next summer. (finish)
5. By the time you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (prepare)
6. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ at 10pm tonight. (land)
7. Next week, they \_\_\_\_\_ their new house for a month. (own)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ the report before the deadline tomorrow. (submit)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch when you get here. (eat)
10. By December, I \_\_\_\_\_ on three trips abroad for work. (go)
11. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ at 3pm tomorrow. (start)
12. By next month, he \_\_\_\_\_ all his exams. (take)
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ home before midnight. (return)
14. By this time tomorrow, the race \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_. (begin)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ her book next year. (publish)
16. Before the party starts, we \_\_\_\_\_ all the preparations. (finish)
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ my work by 5pm tomorrow. (complete)
18. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at 8pm sharp. (begin)
19. By next summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ their house renovation. (finish)
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ you once we land. (call)





## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1 – B2

Put the verb in brackets into the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use present perfect simple when the important thing is the completion of the action or to say 'how many'.
- Use present perfect continuous when the important thing is the action itself, the length of the action or to say 'how long'.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ three tests today. (do)
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ three books this week. (read)
3. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus? (wait)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen and it looks amazing now. (clean)
5. Look at your clothes! What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (do)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ ten cups of coffee today. (drink)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ all morning and I'm very tired. (walk)
8. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Paris? (visited)
9. My eyes hurt because I \_\_\_\_\_ at the computer screen all day. (look)
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ her passport. She can't find it anywhere. (lose)
11. The children \_\_\_\_\_ television since 4 o'clock. (watch)
12. How many emails \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ today? (send)
13. It \_\_\_\_\_ all day. The streets are wet. (rain)
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ to call her five times but she hasn't answered. (try)
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem for hours but haven't found a solution. (talk)
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ that book three times. (read)
17. My arms hurt because I \_\_\_\_\_ the house all morning. (clean)
18. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish? (learn)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friends three times this week. (see)
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ tennis all afternoon and now she's exhausted. (play)

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2 – B2

Put the verb in brackets into the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use present perfect simple when the important thing is the completion of the action or to say 'how many'.
- Use present perfect continuous when the important thing is the action itself, the length of the action or to say 'how long'.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to this gym? (go)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ dinner for an hour. (cook)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ emails since this morning. (write)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ in this house for twenty years. (live)
5. How many countries \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (visit)
6. My feet hurt because I \_\_\_\_\_ all day. (stand)
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ that movie six times already. (see)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ for my keys for hours. (look)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ to reach him all week. (try)
10. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ English? (study)
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ four cakes for the party. (make)
12. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. We can't sleep. (cry)
13. How many miles \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ today? (run)
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ about this project since January. (talk)
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses. I can't find them anywhere. (lose)
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ the walls since early morning. (paint)
17. How many times \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ late this week? (be)
18. She \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for two hours. (talk)
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ five cups of coffee today. (drink)
20. The students \_\_\_\_\_ hard for their exams for a month. (study)



## PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1– B2

Put the verb in brackets into the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use past perfect simple for actions completed before another point in the past or to say ‘how many’.
- Use the past perfect continuous for actions that continued up to another point in the past, or to emphasise the length of the action.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. By the time I saw her, she \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours. (cry)
2. When I arrived, John \_\_\_\_\_ the car. (fix)
3. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden all morning and so they were hungry. (play)
4. Before he called, I \_\_\_\_\_ the report. (complete)
5. She was tired because she \_\_\_\_\_ all day. (work)
6. By 1pm, they \_\_\_\_\_ three meetings. (have)
7. I knew he \_\_\_\_\_ because his eyes were red. (cry)
8. The streets were wet because it \_\_\_\_\_ all night. (rain)
9. When I met her, she \_\_\_\_\_ ten kilometres. (run)
10. Before the party, she \_\_\_\_\_ five cakes. (bake)
11. They were exhausted because they \_\_\_\_\_ since breakfast. (walk)
12. By the time he arrived, I \_\_\_\_\_ three cups of coffee. (drink)
13. When I found my phone, I \_\_\_\_\_ five calls. (miss)
14. She couldn't walk because she \_\_\_\_\_ her knee. (hurt)
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ that book for weeks before finishing it. (read)
16. When I got home, she \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (make)
17. The floor was dirty because children \_\_\_\_\_ on it all day. (walk)
18. Before I met him, he \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris for two years and he was really happy. (study)
19. When we arrived, they \_\_\_\_\_ the film. (finish)
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ there for hours before anyone noticed her. (stand)

## PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2 – B2

Put the verb in brackets into the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use past perfect simple for actions completed before another point in the past, or to say 'how many'.
- Use the past perfect continuous for actions that continued up to another point in the past, to emphasise the length of the action.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

- 1.
2. She was exhausted because she \_\_\_\_\_ all night. (study)
3. When we arrived at the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_ already. (start)
4. The ground was white because it \_\_\_\_\_ for hours. (snow)
5. By the time he got home, I \_\_\_\_\_ three letters. (write)
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours when the bus finally came. (wait)
7. When I opened the window, it \_\_\_\_\_ raining. (stop)
8. He was tired because he \_\_\_\_\_ at the computer all day. (look)
9. By 6pm, he \_\_\_\_\_ five chapters of his book. (finish)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ in that house for ten years before we moved. (live)
11. The musicians \_\_\_\_\_ for hours before the concert began. (practise)
12. When I found my wallet, someone \_\_\_\_\_ all my money. (take)
13. She \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish for years before she visited Madrid. (learn)
14. By midnight, the children \_\_\_\_\_ asleep for hours. (be)
15. When I called him, he \_\_\_\_\_ the office. (leave)
16. They were exhausted because they \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon. (dance)
17. When she arrived, we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (eat)
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ three jobs before he found the right one. (try)
19. The garden was beautiful because he \_\_\_\_\_ in it all spring. (work)
20. By the time we met, she \_\_\_\_\_ for the company for five years. (work)
21. When I saw him, he \_\_\_\_\_ on a new suit. (put)



## FUTURE SIMPLE ('WILL') OR FUTURE CONTINUOUS – B2

Put the verb in brackets into the future simple with 'will' or the future continuous.

Remember:

- Use the future simple for simple future facts, predictions, promises and instant decisions.
- Use the future continuous for actions in progress at a specific moment in the future.
- For this exercise, don't use 'the future as a matter of course'.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. This time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in my new office.
2. Sarah will talk to you about the meeting. She \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you tonight about it.
3. I can't see you at 8pm tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with the Smiths then.
4. I think the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out soon. At least, I hope so!
5. Don't call me at 3pm tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) my class at that time.
6. I imagine they \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London one day.
7. At this time next week, she \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Paris for a trip.
8. Don't worry about the project. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you tomorrow.
9. At 8.30 tomorrow morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) the car, so he won't be free to talk.
10. I think the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on time.
11. They can't come to your party in June. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around Europe.
12. I'm going to the party tonight! I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her there.
13. When you arrive at midnight, everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the New Year's Eve programme on TV.
14. Don't worry! When your train arrives, we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you at the station.
15. The company is ready. They promise that they \_\_\_\_\_ (launch) the new product next week.
16. At 6pm tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner for my family. I always start cooking at 5:45.
17. He has a lot of work to do, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the report by tomorrow morning.
18. This time next month, they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their new house.
19. When you get home at 10pm, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), so please be quiet.
20. When you arrive tomorrow, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study), so please don't make too much noise.



## FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1 – C1

Put the verb in brackets into the future perfect simple or future perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use the future perfect simple for actions that will be completed before a point in the future, or to emphasise how many times, or the result of the action.
- Use the future perfect continuous for actions that continued for a while up to a point in the future, or to emphasise the length of the action.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. By next month, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) three presentations on this project.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the course by December.
3. In June, they \_\_\_\_\_ (build) their house for two years.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) all his assignments before the deadline.
5. This time next year, we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) yoga for a decade.
6. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) all orders by Christmas.
7. In October, she \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) medicine for six years.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for three hours when the plane lands.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five articles by the end of this year.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) for two hours when you arrive.
11. By next week, she \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) at this school for 20 years.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ (save) enough money by then.
13. The band \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) for four hours when the show ends.
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) all his novels by the time she meets him.
15. By midnight, I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) for ten hours straight.
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) all the necessary documents by Monday.
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ (practise) piano for six hours when his teacher comes.
18. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ (run) continuously for 48 hours by tomorrow.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the marathon by 3pm.
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the contract for months when they finally sign it.



## FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2 – C1

Put the verb in brackets into the future perfect simple or future perfect continuous.

Remember:

- Use the future perfect simple for actions that will be completed before a point in the future, or to emphasise how many times, or the result of the action.
- Use the future perfect continuous for actions that continued for a while up to a point in the future, or to emphasise the length of the action.

In some cases, both forms may be possible, but one is more natural in this situation.

1. By this time next year, I \_\_\_\_\_ at this company for ten years. (work)
2. When you arrive, I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. (prepare)
3. By 2027, they \_\_\_\_\_ their new house. (build)
4. At 5pm, she \_\_\_\_\_ for 8 hours. (work)
5. By next month, he \_\_\_\_\_ his driving test. (take)
6. This summer, we \_\_\_\_\_ in this house for twenty years. (live)
7. By the time you wake up tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. (fly)
8. Next week, the builders \_\_\_\_\_ on our house for six months. (work)
9. By Christmas, she \_\_\_\_\_ three new books. (write)
10. At this rate, by dinnertime, you \_\_\_\_\_ TV for six hours! (watch)
11. By the end of this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ all my debts. (pay)
12. When you get home, I \_\_\_\_\_ for five hours straight. (study)
13. By 2030, scientists \_\_\_\_\_ a cure. (find)
14. Next month, they \_\_\_\_\_ their project for a year. (develop)
15. At midnight, it \_\_\_\_\_ for 24 hours non-stop. (rain)
16. When we meet next week, I \_\_\_\_\_ my report. (finish)
17. In June, she \_\_\_\_\_ English for ten years. (teach)
18. At this time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ for eight hours. (drive)
19. By the end of the day, he \_\_\_\_\_ fifty emails. (send)
20. This Friday, I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the gym for six months. (go)



## ANSWERS

### PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS 1

1. My sister works in a hospital. She's a nurse.
2. Look! The dog is running in the garden.
3. Why aren't you wearing your coat? It's cold today.
4. Be quiet! The baby is sleeping.
5. Two plus two makes four.
6. Are you talking on the phone at the moment?
7. She doesn't speak / she does not speak English very well.
8. I'm not trying / am not trying to understand that grammar rule right now.
9. Why is he studying in the library today?
10. Dogs walk on four legs.
11. The children are playing football in the garden now.
12. It rains a lot in London.
13. They're eating / they are eating dinner at the moment.
14. Listen! Someone is knocking at the door.
15. I can't come to the phone. I'm taking / I am taking a shower.
16. Look! It's not raining / it isn't raining / it is not raining outside anymore.
17. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
18. The sun rises in the east.
19. They're painting / they are painting their house at the moment.
20. We're preparing / we are preparing for the party this weekend.

### PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS 2

1. Look! The cat is climbing up the tree.
2. Why aren't you reading a book right now?
3. The human heart pumps blood around the body.
4. Why is he making so much noise right now?
5. Lots of animals live in the mountains.
6. Be careful! The water is spilling over the edge of the bath.
7. Fish breathe water.
8. He isn't doing / he's not doing / he is not doing his homework right now.
9. Listen! The baby is crying for her mother.
10. She's working / she is working in the library today because her house is too noisy.
11. The dog isn't barking / is not barking right now because he's calm.
12. Elephants eat plants.
13. The company is expanding its operations in Asia right now.
14. She teaches English at the local school. She's a teacher.
15. My neighbours are doing some gardening outside now.
16. Libraries provide access to books and information.
17. Magnets attract iron and steel.
18. Penguins swim excellently.
19. She is working on her novel in her office today.
20. Most trees lose their leaves in autumn.



## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PAST SIMPLE

1. Yesterday, my brother drove his new car to work.
2. The supermarket opens at 8am every day.
3. Last summer, we went to Spain for our holiday.
4. She usually drinks coffee, but today she's drinking tea.
5. Did you watch the movie last night?
6. My grandmother taught me how to cook when I was young.
7. The shop sells fresh bread every morning.
8. Last week, I lost my phone at the beach.
9. He lives in London and he loves it.
10. We usually have dinner at 7pm.
11. The concert started two hours ago.
12. My sister works as a doctor at this hospital.
13. Last month, she passed her driving test.
14. The train always arrives on time.
15. Did you try to call me yesterday?
16. I play tennis every weekend.
17. They painted their house last summer.
18. She studied English when she was a child.
19. Does he usually eat breakfast at home?
20. The children went to bed at 9pm yesterday.

## FUTURE SIMPLE OR PRESENT SIMPLE

1. She always drinks coffee in the morning.
2. I'll call / I will call you tomorrow to discuss the details.
3. He walks to work every day.
4. We'll visit / we will visit our grandparents next weekend.
5. My brother plays football with his friends on Saturdays.
6. They'll buy / they will buy a new car next month.
7. The train leaves from this station at 8:30 every day.
8. I'll help / I will help you with your homework later.
9. She reads before going to bed every night.
10. We'll have / we will have a party for her birthday next Friday.
11. He always watches TV after dinner.
12. I'll finish / I will finish this book by the end of the week.
13. They go to the gym twice a week.
14. She'll send / she will send you an email later.
15. We take the bus to school every morning.
16. I'll meet / I will meet my friends at the park this afternoon.
17. He'll / he will listen to music tomorrow morning.
18. They'll travel / they will travel to Spain next summer.
19. She cooks dinner for her family every evening.
20. We'll see / we will see you at the concert tonight.

## PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT

1. I've finished / I have finished my homework already.
2. They went to Spain last summer.
3. Have you found your keys yet?
4. She called her best friend yesterday.
5. We've lived / we have lived in this city for ten years, and we're very happy here.
6. He sold his car two weeks ago.
7. Have you ever visited Rome before?
8. I went to that museum last month.
9. She can't pay for lunch because she's lost / she has lost her purse.
10. They've watched / they have watched the film already.
11. He didn't do / he did not do his homework last night.
12. I haven't eaten / I have not eaten breakfast yet, and I'm hungry.
13. Have they tried the new restaurant yet?
14. We had a great time at the party last weekend.
15. She's read / she has read her favourite book three times.
16. He hurt his leg while playing football yesterday.
17. I've seen / I have seen the dentist twice this year.
18. Has she finished her book yet?
19. They visited their grandparents two days ago.
20. We've walked / we have walked to the park many times this month.

## 'WILL' VS 'BE GOING TO' FOR FUTURE PREDICTIONS

1. I believe robots will do most manual jobs in the future.
2. The traffic is terrible and we're already 20 minutes behind schedule. We're / we are going to be late for the meeting.
3. I think life will be very different in 100 years.
4. Look at their trolley - lots of food and party decorations! They're / they are going to have a party!
5. I hope scientists will find a cure for cancer one day.
6. Oh, look at those dark clouds in the sky! It's / it is going to rain soon.
7. The weather forecast for this weekend is terrible. The picnic is going to be cancelled.
8. I believe virtual reality will revolutionise education.
9. I think Liverpool will win the league this year...but they're losing at the moment!
10. I believe electric cars will replace petrol cars completely.
11. Our team hasn't made any good moves in the first half. We're / we are going to lose this match.
12. That student hasn't opened a book all term. He's / he is going to fail the exam tomorrow.
13. I think house prices will rise in the next few years. I've got a feeling about it.
14. Oh no, look at that man running - the bus is just leaving. He's / he is going to miss his bus.
15. I think flying taxis will be common in 50 years.
16. Your face is so pale and you're sweating. You're / you are going to throw up - let me get you a bucket!
17. I think people will live longer in the future.
18. Quick! That tree is leaning dangerously! It's / it is going to fall!
19. I think humans will live on Mars someday.
20. I just checked my bank account and it's empty. I'm / I am going to have to borrow some money this month.

## FUTURE 'WILL' OR 'BE GOING TO' – OTHER USES

1. I'll / I will bring a bottle of wine later, if you want. (offer)
2. I promise I'll / I will help you with your homework. (promise)
3. A: The phone's ringing. B: I'll / I will get it. (instant decision)
4. We've bought the tickets. We're / we are going to visit Paris next month. (planned)
5. She's decided that she's / she is going to work late tonight. (decision already made)
6. A: I can't carry all those bags. B: I'll / I will help you. (offer)
7. They have already planned it. They're / they are going to get married in June. (planned)
8. I promise I'll / I will arrive on time! (promise)
9. She's subscribed to the course. She's / she is going to study Spanish next year. (planned)
10. I've decided that I'm / I am going to take the bus later. (decision already made)
11. I've made up my mind! I'm / I am going to sell my car. (decision already made)
12. A: There's no milk left. B: Don't worry, I'll / I will buy some if you want. (offer)
13. The train leaves at 3pm. We're / we are going to be late! (prediction with evidence)
14. They've saved enough money. They're / they are going to buy a new house. (planned)
15. I don't feel like cooking tonight. I think I'll / I will order pizza. (instant decision)
16. A: I have a terrible headache. B: I'll / I will get you an aspirin. (offer)
17. She's packed her bags. She's / she is going to leave tomorrow. (planned)
18. I haven't made any plans yet, but I probably will stay home. (instant decision)
19. We'll / we will stay and help you clean up, if that's helpful. (offer)
20. A: Someone's knocking on the door. B: I'll / I will answer it. (spontaneous decision)

## PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS AND 'BE GOING TO' FOR THE FUTURE

1. What time are you having dinner with your mum on Friday?
2. The film starts at 8pm tonight according to the website.
3. I'm / I am meeting Sarah for coffee tomorrow morning at 10.
4. What are you going to do with all these cleaning supplies?
5. Our flight departs at 7am next Thursday.
6. She's / she is having dinner with her parents this evening.
7. The bank closes at 5pm today.
8. I'm / I am buying a new car next month - I've saved enough money.
9. The concert begins exactly at 7:30pm tomorrow.
10. We're / we are moving to a bigger apartment next month.
11. The doctor is seeing you at 3pm tomorrow.
12. I'm / I am going to study medicine at university - I've made up my mind.
13. The new shopping centre opens at 9am next Monday.
14. She's / she is visiting her grandmother this Saturday. She's arranged everything.
15. The manager has decided that the swimming pool is going to close for maintenance next month.
16. I'm / I am going to learn Japanese - that's my plan for next year.
17. The exam starts at 10am on Thursday.
18. We're / we are having a party next Saturday at 9pm.
19. The train arrives at platform 3 in ten minutes.
20. I'm / I am going to paint my room - I just bought all the supplies.

## PRESENT SIMPLE OR FUTURE SIMPLE WITH 'WILL'

1. I'll call / I will call you to tell you the news as soon as I finish my homework.
2. We'll go / we will go for a walk after the rain stops.
3. Before the train arrives, I'll buy / I will buy some snacks.
4. She'll help / she will help you with your work when she has some free time.
5. I'll clean / I will clean the house before my parents get home.
6. They won't leave / they will not leave until their son comes back from school.
7. As soon as the film ends, we'll go / will go out for dinner.
8. He'll study / he will study law after he finishes school.
9. When Sarah arrives at the airport, I'll meet / I will meet her there.
10. We'll start / we will start the meeting as soon as everyone is ready.
11. She won't take / she will not take a break until she finishes the project.
12. After the children go to bed, we'll watch / we will watch a film.
13. I'll call / I will call the bank when I feel better.
14. As soon as the package arrives, I'll let / I will let you know.
15. We'll wait / we will wait here until the bus comes.
16. Before you decide, I'll explain / I will explain all the details to you.
17. When the weather gets warmer, we'll go / we will go to the beach.
18. He'll take / he will take his umbrella in case it rains.
19. As soon as the bell rings, the students will leave the classroom.
20. I'll write / will write after I arrive in Paris.

## PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

1. She's studied / she has studied English since 2010.
2. He drinks coffee every morning.
3. They haven't arrived / they've not arrived / they have not arrived yet.
4. I've read / I have read this book twice.
5. She lives in London now.
6. He travels to work by bus these days.
7. We've known / we have known each other since we were at school.
8. The shop opens at 9am every day.
9. They've finished / they have finished the homework already.
10. She plays tennis every weekend.
11. I've never been / I have never been to Paris.
12. He's worked / he has worked in this company for ten years.
13. The train is always late.
14. We haven't had / we've not had / we have not had lunch yet.
15. She speaks three languages fluently.
16. It snows every winter here.
17. They've heard / they have heard the news already.
18. He plays chess every evening.
19. I've lost / I have lost my keys somewhere.
20. The sun goes down in the west.

## PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HABITS

1. John usually takes the bus to work, but this week he's / he is driving because he's hurt his foot.
2. My sister normally goes to the gym on Mondays, but lately she's / she is working too much to exercise.
3. I'm / I am watching too much TV these days. Usually, I only watch one hour per day.
4. She studies French every Tuesday, but nowadays she's / she is learning Italian.
5. Tom is eating a lot of fast food lately. He usually cooks at home.
6. We normally have dinner at 7pm, but this month we're / we are eating later because of our new schedule.
7. My father usually reads the newspaper in the morning, but these days he's / he is using his tablet instead.
8. Sarah is doing her work from home these days. She normally goes to the office.
9. They usually play tennis on weekends, but this month they're / they are trying different sports.
10. I'm / I am drinking more water lately. I usually only want two glasses a day.
11. The children usually go to bed at 8pm, but lately they're / they are staying up later because they're on holiday.
12. Mark is spending a lot of money on clothes these days. He usually saves most of his salary.
13. My grandmother normally bakes bread every Sunday, but she's / she is buying it from the shop nowadays because she's ill.
14. We're / we are eating more vegetables at the moment. Usually, we include a lot of meat in our diet.
15. Lisa typically walks her dog in the morning, but this month she's / she is taking him out in the evening because of her new job.
16. He's / he is writing a blog these days. He usually just posts on social media.
17. They normally go on holiday in summer, but this year they're / they are planning several short trips instead.
18. I'm / I am learning to cook Asian food at the moment. I usually only make European dishes.
19. The company typically holds meetings on Mondays, but they're / they are experimenting with different days this month.
20. My brother usually plays video games after work, but lately he's / he is spending more time gardening.

## PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR HABITS

1. My brother usually leaves his dirty dishes in the sink, but it doesn't bother me.
2. The boss is constantly complaining about the fact that she arrives late. I hate it.
3. Tom is forever arriving late! It's so rude!
4. Because we're friends, my roommate usually borrows my stuff without asking.
5. The children normally do their homework in the library after school.
6. He's / he is constantly asking me for advice about every single noise his car makes.
7. Our cat is always crying at night when we're trying to sleep. It's awful.
8. They usually have parties at the weekend.
9. My sister is forever leaving everything half-finished.
10. The bus is constantly running behind schedule recently, and it's a real problem.
11. She usually plays tennis twice a week after work.
12. The dog usually eats twice a day.
13. Mark is forever complaining about his salary. It's getting really boring.
14. Students normally use computers in class, because the teacher likes it.
15. The printer normally works well.
16. My friend usually visits every weekend.
17. He's / he is forever losing important documents.
18. We don't go to that café anymore because they're / they are always mixing up the orders.
19. She writes beautiful stories, but she's / she is constantly missing deadlines.
20. They're / they are forever asking the neighbours to take in their parcels.

## PAST SIMPLE OF PAST CONTINUOUS 1

1. I was watching TV when the phone rang.
2. She finished all her homework before dinner.
3. Did you study at the library yesterday?
4. We were walking to school when it started to rain?
5. He didn't hear / did not hear his alarm and so he got up late.
6. While they were eating dinner, the lights suddenly went out.
7. What were you doing at 7pm last night?
8. I hurt my ankle while I was playing football.
9. She was listening to music when I entered the room.
10. They went to the park last weekend.
11. The sun was shining brightly when we arrived at the beach.
12. He didn't do / did not do his homework last night because he was too tired.
13. Were the children playing in the garden when you got home?
14. I dropped my wallet while I was getting off the bus.
15. While she was cleaning her room, she found an old photograph.
16. We arrived late for the meeting because the train broke down
17. What was he reading when you saw him at the café?
18. I tried to call you, but my phone wasn't working.
19. They weren't sitting / were not sitting in the park when it started to rain.
20. While I was cooking dinner, my brother dropped a glass.

## PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS 2

1. I was reading a book when the doorbell rang.
2. While she was walking to school, she dropped her notebook.
3. When the power went out, they weren't watching TV.
4. Were you studying when I called you yesterday?
5. I fell asleep while he was listening to music.
6. We were eating dinner when my brother dropped his glass.
7. When she hit the tree, she wasn't driving carefully.
8. Were you sleeping when the fire alarm rang?
9. My computer crashed while I was writing an email.
10. It suddenly started to rain while they were playing football.
11. While the baby was sleeping, someone rang the doorbell.
12. While I was walking, I stepped on a piece of chewing gum.
13. Was he working in the garden when it began to snow?
14. We saw a deer on the road while we were driving to the airport.
15. The children weren't swimming in the pool when the lifeguard arrived.
16. I was cutting vegetables when my brother called.
17. What did she say while you were watching the film?
18. The students weren't writing notes when the teacher dropped his pen.
19. It suddenly started to rain while I was waiting for the bus.
20. He was riding his bike when he fell off.

## PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS FOR TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT HABITS

1. For a while last winter, I was taking the bus to work and not the train.
2. During the 10 years he lived in London, he usually ate dinner at home.
3. She worked as a teacher for many years.
4. When they played lots of sport, they normally trained outside in the mornings.
5. For a few months, we were helping our grandparents in the garden.
6. While he was injured, he was watching the football matches on TV because he couldn't play.
7. The shop sold fresh fruit every day.
8. For just one term, she was teaching science at high school.
9. I studied English at university.
10. While his car was at the mechanic's, he was using public transport.
11. We usually only had meetings on Mondays.
12. The café closed at 6pm every evening.
13. For a couple of weeks last year, my sister was visiting our parents more often.
14. He was reading the results online all day during the election process.
15. When the children had a cold, they were spending a lot of time on the sofa.
16. John wrote novels for his whole career.
17. For a few weeks, she was opening her shop just on weekdays due to repairs.
18. When I was young, my parents cooked traditional food at home.
19. That month, she was watching her favourite TV series every evening.
20. My grandfather worked as a doctor for many years.

## PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR HABITS

1. My father normally drove us to school every morning.
2. They were constantly arguing about silly things when we were on holiday.
3. She usually visited her grandparents on Sundays.
4. The neighbours were constantly complaining about the noise from our house.
5. We usually spent every summer at the beach when I was a child.
6. He was forever forgetting where he left his keys.
7. The teacher usually gave us a lot of homework after every lesson.
8. My brother was forever borrowing my clothes without asking, and it annoyed me.
9. Our dog normally slept on the sofa in the living room.
10. She was constantly interrupting me while I was trying to study.
11. The children usually played football in the park after school.
12. He was always talking too loudly during meetings, and it embarrassed me.
13. We normally cooked dinner together as a family when I lived at home.
14. She was constantly cancelling plans at the last minute.
15. The was forever breaking down on the way to work, which made me late.
16. My grandparents normally watched the news every evening.
17. He was constantly dropping his phone and then asking me to fix it.
18. We normally went camping in the mountains during the holidays.
19. The printer was constantly running out of ink, and it was so frustrating.
20. My sister was forever making excuses when it was her turn to do the washing up.



## FUTURE SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

1. Next month, she'll have been / she will have been in London for five years.
2. I'll call / I will call you tomorrow evening.
3. They'll have completed / they will have completed the project by Friday.
4. He'll finish / he will finish his degree next summer.
5. By the time you arrive, I'll have prepared / I will have prepared dinner.
6. The plane will land at 10pm tonight.
7. Next week, they'll have owned / they will have owned their new house for a month.
8. She'll have submitted / she will have submitted the report before the deadline tomorrow.
9. We'll eat / we will eat lunch when you get here.
10. By December, I'll have gone / I will have gone on three trips abroad for work.
11. The meeting will start at 3pm tomorrow.
12. By next month, he'll have taken / he will have taken all his exams.
13. They'll return / they will return home before midnight.
14. By this time tomorrow, the race will already have begun.
15. She'll publish / she will publish her book next year.
16. Before the party starts, we'll have finished / we will have finished all the preparations.
17. I'll have completed / I will have completed my work by 5pm tomorrow.
18. The concert will begin at 8pm sharp.
19. By next summer, they'll have finished / they will have finished their house renovation.
20. We'll call / we will call you once we land.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1

1. I've done / I have done three tests today.
2. She's read / she has read three books this week.
3. How long have you been waiting for the bus?
4. They've cleaned / they have cleaned the kitchen and it looks amazing now.
5. Look at your clothes! What have you been doing?
6. He's drunk / he has drunk ten cups of coffee today.
7. I've been walking / I have been walking all morning and I'm very tired.
8. How many times have you visited Paris?
9. My eyes hurt because I've been looking / I have been looking at the computer screen all day.
10. She's lost / she has lost her passport. She can't find it anywhere.
11. The children have been watching television since 4 o'clock.
12. How many emails have you sent today?
13. It's been raining / it has been raining all day. The streets are wet.
14. I've tried / I have tried to call her five times but she hasn't answered.
15. They've been talking / they have been talking about the problem for hours but haven't found a solution.
16. He's read / he has read that book three times.
17. My arms hurt because I've been cleaning / I have been cleaning all morning.
18. How long have you been learning Spanish?
19. I've seen / I have seen my friends three times this week.
20. She's been playing / she has been playing tennis all afternoon and now she's exhausted.



## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2

1. How long have you been going to this gym?
2. They haven't / have not finished dinner yet. They're still cooking.
3. She's / she has been writing emails since this morning.
4. We've / we have lived in this house for twenty years.
5. How many countries have you visited?
6. My feet hurt because I've / I have been standing all day.
7. He's / he has seen that movie six times already.
8. I've / I have been looking for my keys for hours.
9. They've / they have been trying to reach him all week.
10. How long have you been studying English?
11. She's / she has made four cakes for the party.
12. The baby has been crying for hours. We can't sleep.
13. How many miles have you run today?
14. We've / we have been talking about this project since January.
15. I've / I have lost my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.
16. They've / they have been painting the walls since early morning.
17. How many times has he been late this week?
18. She's / she has been talking on the phone for two hours.
19. I've / I have drunk five cups of coffee today.
20. The students have been studying hard for their exams for a month.

## PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1

1. By the time I saw her, she'd been crying / she had been crying for three hours.
2. When I arrived, John had fixed the car.
3. The children had been playing in the garden all morning and so they were hungry.
4. Before he called, I'd completed / I had completed the report.
5. She was tired because she'd been working / she had been working all day.
6. By 1pm, they'd had / they had had three meetings.
7. I knew he'd been crying / he had been crying because his eyes were red.
8. The streets were wet because it'd been raining / it had been raining all night.
9. When I met her, she'd run / she had run ten kilometres.
10. Before the party, she'd baked / she had baked five cakes.
11. They were exhausted because they'd been walking / they had been walking since breakfast.
12. By the time he arrived, I'd drunk / I had drunk three cups of coffee.
13. When I found my phone, I'd missed / I had missed five calls.
14. She couldn't walk because she'd hurt / she had hurt her knee.
15. He'd been reading / he had been reading that book for weeks before finishing it.
16. When I got home, she'd made / she had made dinner.
17. The floor was dirty because children had been walking on it all day.
18. Before I met him, he'd been studying / he had been studying in Paris for two years and he was really happy.
19. When we arrived, they'd finished / they had finished the film.
20. She'd been standing / she had been standing there for hours before anyone noticed her.

## PAST PERFECT SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2

1. She was exhausted because she'd / she had been studying all night.
2. When we arrived at the cinema, the film had already started.
3. The ground was white because it'd / it had been snowing for hours.
4. By the time he got home, I'd / I had written three letters.
5. They'd / they had been waiting for two hours when the bus finally came.
6. When I opened the window, it had stopped raining.
7. He was tired because he'd / he had been looking at the computer all day.
8. By 6pm he'd / he had finished five chapters of his book.
9. We'd / we had been living in that house for ten years before we moved.
10. The musicians had been practising for hours before the concert began.
11. When I found my wallet, someone had taken all my money.
12. She'd / she had been learning Spanish for years before she visited Madrid.
13. By midnight, the children had been sleeping for hours.
14. When I called him, he'd / he had left the office.
15. They were exhausted because they'd / they had been dancing all afternoon.
16. When she arrived, we'd / we had eaten dinner.
17. He'd / he had tried three jobs before he found the right one.
18. The garden was beautiful because he'd / he had been working in it all spring.
19. By the time we met, she'd / she had been working for the company for five years.
20. When I saw him, he'd / he had put on a new suit.

## FUTURE SIMPLE OR FUTURE CONTINUOUS

1. This time tomorrow, I'll be working / I will be working in my new office.
2. Sarah will talk to you about the meeting. She'll call / she will call you tonight about it.
3. I can't see you at 8pm tomorrow. I'll be having / I will be having dinner with the Smiths then.
4. I think the sun will come out soon. At least, I hope so!
5. Don't call me at 3pm tomorrow. I'll be teaching / I will be teaching my class at that time.
6. I imagine they'll move / they will move to London one day.
7. At this time next week, she'll be flying / she will be flying to Paris for a trip.
8. Don't worry about the project. I promise I'll help / I will help you tomorrow.
9. At 8.30 tomorrow morning, he'll be repairing / he will be repairing the car, so he won't be free to talk.
10. I think the meeting will start on time.
11. They can't come to your party in June. They'll be travelling / they will be travelling around Europe.
12. I'm going to the party tonight! I hope I'll will see / I will see her there.
13. When you arrive at midnight, everyone will be watching the New Year's Eve programme on TV.
14. Don't worry! When your train arrives, we'll be waiting / we will be waiting for you at the station.
15. The company is ready. They promise that they'll launch / they will launch the new product next week.
16. At 6pm tomorrow, I'll be cooking / I will be cooking dinner for my family. I always start cooking at 5:45.
17. He has a lot of work to do, but he'll finish / he will finish the report by tomorrow morning.
18. This time next month, they'll be building / they will be building their new house.
19. When you get home at 10pm, the children will be sleeping, so please be quiet.
20. When you arrive tomorrow, she'll be studying / she will be studying, so please don't make too much noise.

## FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS 1

1. By next month, I'll have made / I will have made three presentations on this project.
2. She'll have finished / she will have finished the course by December.
3. In June, they'll have been building / they will have been building their house for two years.
4. He'll have completed / he will have completed all his assignments before the deadline.
5. This time next year, we'll have been doing / will have been doing yoga for a decade.
6. The company will have delivered all orders by Christmas.
7. In October, she'll have been practising / she will have been practising medicine for six years.
8. They'll have been waiting / they will have been waiting for three hours when the plane lands.
9. He'll have written / he will have written five articles by the end of this year.
10. I'll have been exercising / I will have been exercising for two hours when you arrive.
11. By next week, she'll have been teaching / she will have been teaching at this school for 20 years.
12. We'll have saved / we will have saved enough money by then.
13. The band will have been performing for four hours when the show ends.
14. She'll have read / she will have read all his novels by the time she meets him.
15. By midnight, I'll have been driving / I will have been driving for ten hours straight.
16. They'll have collected / they will have collected all the necessary documents by Monday.
17. He'll have been practising / they will have been practising piano for six hours when his teacher comes.
18. The machine will have been running continuously for 48 hours by tomorrow.
19. I'll have completed / I will have completed the marathon by 3pm.
20. They'll have been discussing / they will have been discussing the contract for months when they finally sign it.

## FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE OR FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS 2

1. By this time next year, I'll have been working / will have been working at this company for ten years.
2. When you arrive, I'll have prepared / I will have prepared dinner.
3. By 2027, they'll have built / they will have built their new house.
4. At 5pm, she'll have been working / she will have been working for 8 hours.
5. By next month, he'll have taken / he will have taken his driving test.
6. This summer, we'll have been living / we will have been living in this house for twenty years.
7. By the time you wake up tomorrow, I'll have flown / I will have flown to Paris.
8. Next week, the builders will have been working on our house for six months.
9. By Christmas, she will have written three new books.
10. At this rate, by dinnertime, you'll have been watching / you will have been watching TV for six hours!
11. By the end of this year, I'll have paid / I will have paid all my debts.
12. When you get home, I'll have been studying / I will have been studying for five hours straight.
13. By 2024, scientist will have found a cure.
14. Next month, they'll have been developing / they will have been developing their project for a year.
15. At midnight, it'll have been raining / it will have been raining for 24 hours non-stop.
16. When we meet next week, I'll have finished / I will have finished my report.
17. In June, she'll have been teaching / she will have been teaching English for ten years.
18. At this time tomorrow, we'll have been driving / we will have been driving for eight hours.
19. By the end of the day, he'll have sent / he will have sent fifty emails.
20. This Friday, I'll have been going / I will have been going to the gym for six months.

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