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English Verbs

On this page, there are tables of regular verb forms. I use the verb "walk" in the tables as an example for the conjugations.

If you're a beginner, don't be discouraged by so many verb forms. Some forms aren't very common. Focus on the simple forms first (simple present, simple past, simple future). Then, little by little, you can learn the other forms.

Present Tense

This form of the verb is used to talk about a habitual action in the present (something you do very often) or something that is continuous.

Examples:

I walk to school every day.

He works in a bank.

We sing with the choir.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I walk. You don't walk. They We	Do you walk? I they We
He walks. She doesn't walk. It	Does he walk? she it

NOTE: The word **don't** is a contraction of **do** and **not**, and **doesn't** is a contraction of **does** and **not**.

Past Tense

This form of the verb is used to talk about something that happened in the past.

Examples:

I **walked** to school.
He **painted** the house.
They **cooked** the food.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I walked.	Did you walk?
You didn't walk.	I
We	we
They	they
He	he
She	she
It	it

NOTE: The word **didn't** is a contraction of **did** and **not**.

Future

The simple future tense is used to talk about something that will happen in the future. You can also use the verb "to be" with "going to" to talk about the future.

Examples:

Next year I **will** study abroad.
He'll help you with your homework.

NOTE: 'll is a contraction of **will**.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I will walk.	Will you walk?
You won't walk.	I
We	we
They	they
He	he
She	she
It	it

NOTE: The word **won't** is a contraction of **will** and **not**.

Present Continuous

The present continuous is used to talk about something that is happening at that moment.

Examples:

I'm studying English.

She's driving the car.

They're painting the house.

NOTE: 'm is a contraction of **am**. 's is a contraction of **is**, and 're is a contraction of **are**.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I am walking. I'm not walking.	Am I walking?
You are walking. We aren't walking. They	Are you walking? we they
He is walking. She isn't walking. It	Is he walking? she it

NOTE: The word **aren't** is a contraction of **are** and **not**, and **isn't** is a contraction of **is** and **not**.

Past Continuous

The past continuous tense is used to describe an action that was happening at a time in the past. This form is used to describe an action that was interrupted.

Examples:

I was reading at 8 PM last night.

To describe what was happening at a time in the past

I was reading when the phone rang.

Interrupted action - The reading was interrupted by the phone ringing.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I was walking. He wasn't walking. She It	Was I walking? he she it
You were walking. We weren't walking. They	Were you walking? we they

NOTE: The word **wasn't** is a contraction of **was** and **not**, and **weren't** is a contraction of **were** and **not**.

Future Continuous

We use the future continuous to talk about something that will happen at some point in the future.

Examples:

At 2:00 PM I will be studying English.

When my uncle arrives, I will be working.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I will be walking.	Will you be walking?
You won't be walking.	I
We	we
They	they
He	he
She	she
It	it

Present Perfect

We use the present perfect for an action that began in the past and continues in the present or that happened at an indefinite time in the past (we don't specify when).

Examples:

I've lived in California for 10 years.

Action that began in the past and continues in the present

They've visited Disneyland.

Something that happened at an indefinite time in the past

NOTE: 've is a contraction of **have**.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I have walked.	Have you walked?
You haven't walked.	I
We	we
They	they
He has walked.	Has he walked?
She hasn't walked.	she
It	it

NOTE: The words **haven't** are contraction of **have** and **not**, and **hasn't** are contraction of **has** and **not**.

Past Perfect

The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that happened before a moment in the past.

Examples:

I had studied a little English before I moved to the United States.

He hadn't tried Thai food until he went to that restaurant.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I had walked. You hadn't walked. We They He She It	Had you walked? I we they he she it

NOTE: The word **hadn't** is a contraction of **had** and **not**.

Future Perfect

The future perfect is used to express that something will have happened before a certain time in the future.

Examples:

Before graduating I will have studied English two years.

When he arrives, we will have finished painting the house.

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I will have walked. You won't have walked. We They He She It	Will you have walked? I we they he she it

Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began in the past and has just ended or that continues in the present, and we are specifying the duration.

Examples:

I've been working at the bank but now I work at the hospital.

Example of an action that started in the past and has just ended

I've been studying English for six months.

Example of an action that continues in the present, and we are specifying the duration

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I have been walking. You haven't been walking. We They	Have you been walking? I we they
He has been walking. She hasn't been walking. It	Has he been walking? she it

Past Perfect Continuous

We use the past perfect continuous to describe the duration of an action in the past (and that ended in the past) or the cause of something in the past.

Examples:

He had been reading for an hour when his sister arrived.

To describe the duration of an action completed in the past

She was tired because she had been working all day.

To describe the cause of something in the past

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I had been walking. You hadn't been walking. We They He She It	Had you been walking? I we they he she it

Future Perfect Continuous

We use the future perfect continuous to describe the duration or cause of something in the future.

Examples:

At 9:00 he will have been working 8 hours without a rest.

To describe the duration of an activity in the future

He will be tired because he will have been working so long.

To describe the cause of something in the future

Affirmative and Negative	Interrogative
I will have been walking.	Will you have been walking?
You won't have been walking.	I
We	we
They	they
He	he
She	she
It	it