

Present and Past Tense Review

Usages Identification

Direction: Read the following usages and write down the correct tense to each usage.

A. Present Simple	E. Past Simple
B. Present Continuous/ Progressive	F. Past Continuous/ Progressive
C. Present Perfect Simple	G. Past Perfect Simple
D. Present Perfect Continuous	H. Past Perfect Continuous

Present and Past Tense Usages	Tense Identification
1. We use the tense when something is generally or always true.	
2. We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we have a finished time word (yesterday, last week, at 2 o'clock, in 2003).	
3. We usually use this tense to make it clear which action happened first. Maybe we are already talking about something in the past and we want to mention something else that is further back in time. This is often used to explain or give a reason for something in the past.	
4. We use this tense to emphasize that something lasted for a while. This use is often optional and we usually use it with time expressions like 'all day' or 'all evening' or 'for hours'.	

<p>5. We use this tense with actions which have recently stopped (though the whole action can be unfinished) and have a result, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present. We don't use a time word here.</p>	
<p>6. We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'. We often use stative verbs.</p>	
<p>7. We use this tense for something that started in the past and continued up to another action or time in the past. This tense tells us 'how long', just like the tense in the present, but this time the action continues up to a point in the past rather than the present. Usually we use 'for + time'.</p>	
<p>8. We use this tense for something that started in the past and continued up to another action or time in the past. The tense tells us 'how long', just like the present perfect continuous, but this time the action continues up to a point in the past rather than the present. Usually we use 'for + time'.</p>	
<p>9. we use this tense for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.</p>	
<p>10. We use this tense with an unfinished time word (this month, this week, today). The period of time is still continuing.</p>	
<p>11. The tens is used for habits or things that we do regularly. We often use adverbs of frequency (such as 'often', 'always' and 'sometimes') in this case, as well as expressions like 'every Sunday' or 'twice a month'.</p>	

<p>12. We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past when we know from general knowledge that the time period has finished. This includes when the person we are talking about is dead.</p>	
<p>13. We use this tense to talk about unreal or imaginary things in the past. In the same way that we use the past simple to talk about unreal or imaginary things in the present, we use this tense (one step back in time) to talk about unreal things in the past. This is common in the third conditional and after 'wish'.</p>	
<p>14. We use this tense for temporary habits or habits that happen more often than we expect in the past. We often use 'always, constantly' or 'forever' here. This is the same as the way we use this tense in the present for habits, but the habit started and finished in the past. This thing doesn't happen now.</p>	
<p>15. These are actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life. We don't say when the experience happened, and the person needs to be alive now. We often use the words 'ever' and 'never' here with that tense.</p>	
<p>16. We can also use this tense for other kinds of temporary situations, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.</p>	
<p>17. We use this tense with a finished action with a result in the present (focus on result). We often use the this tense to talk about something that happened in the recent past, but that is still true or important now.</p>	

18. We use it with finished actions, states or habits in the past that we have introduced with the present perfect or another tense. This is sometimes called 'details of news'.	
19. we need to use this tense for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.	
20. We can use this tense for temporary or new habits and we often use this tense with expressions like 'these days' or 'at the moment'.	
21. We use this tense to talk about the future when we are discussing a timetable or a fixed plan. Usually, the timetable is fixed by an organisation, not by us.	
22. We use this tense for habits that are not regular, but that happen very often. In this case we usually use an adverb like 'always', 'forever' or 'constantly'. Often, we use this tense in this way to talk about an annoying habit.	
23. We can also use this tense for short actions that are happening now. The actions are so short that they are finished almost as soon as you've said the sentence. This is often used with sports commentary.	
24. We use this tense with an action in the past which overlaps another action or a time. The action in this tense starts before and often continues after the other shorter action or time.	
25. We use this tense for definite future arrangements (with a future time word). In this case we have already made a plan and we are pretty sure that the event will happen in the future.	

<p>26. For stories or lists of events, we often use this tense for the actions in the story and the past continuous for the background.</p>	
<p>27. We use this tense in the first and the zero conditionals.</p>	
<p>28. We also use this tense to talk about the future after words like 'when', 'until', 'after', 'before' and 'as soon as'. These are sometimes called subordinate clauses of time.</p>	
<p>29. In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances. We use 'been' (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person we're talking about visited the place and came back. We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.</p>	
<p>30. We can also use the this tense to talk about something that happened recently, even if there isn't a clear result in the present. This is common when we want to introduce news and we often use the words 'just / yet / already / recently'.</p>	
<p>31. We use this tense to talk about things that are not real in the present or future. So we use it with the second conditional and after words like 'wish'.</p>	
<p>32. We use this tense to say how long for unfinished actions which started in the past and continue to the present. We often use this with 'for' and 'since'.</p>	