A verb takes different forms (tenses) to tell the reader when the action occurs. There are twelve verb tenses: three simple tenses, three perfect tenses, and six progressive tenses.

**Simple Tense**
For these tenses, the writer or speaker is viewing the action of the sentence from the point in time when the sentence is written.

**Simple Past**
The simple past tense portrays an action or state of being that took place before the time when the sentence is written. It is often formed by adding -ed to the end of the verb.

**EXAMPLE:** I **laughed** at the clown.

**Simple Present**
The simple present tense is used to describe an action or state of being that occurs at the time the sentence is written.

**EXAMPLE:** I **laugh** as I look at the clown.

**Simple Future**
The simple future tense portrays an action or state of being that will occur sometime after the sentence is written. It is often formed with the word *will* followed by the infinitive of the verb.

**EXAMPLE:** I **will laugh** at the clown when I go to the circus tonight.

**Perfect Tense**
They are created by adding a form of the verb to have to the past participle of the main verb. (Past participles are usually formed by adding -ed to the verb. See the Verbs handout for more information.)

**Past Perfect**
The past perfect tense shows that the verb’s action was completed at some time before a second past event. It consists of the word had plus the past participle of the verb.

**EXAMPLE:** Before I came home, I **had already eaten** dinner.

**Present Perfect**
The present perfect tense indicates that the verb’s action began in the past and continued up through the time the sentence is written. It is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the word have.

**EXAMPLE:** I **have eaten** candy all day long!

**Future Perfect**
The future perfect tense indicates that by the time of a specified future event, the verb’s action will have been completed. It is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the words will have.

**EXAMPLE:** By the end of the day, I **will have eaten** one hundred almonds.
Progressive Tenses

Progressive verbs show that the action of the verb is still in progress. The progressive tenses are created by a form of the word to be followed by the present participle form (the -ing form) of the main verb. The tense of the verb to be indicates whether the overall progressive verb is simple present, simple past, simple future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

Simple Past Progressive
Consists of the past tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I was going to the beach when I saw a whale.

Simple Present Progressive
Consists of the present tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I am going to the beach.

Simple Future Progressive
Consists of the future tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I will be going to the beach on Tuesday.

Past Perfect Progressive
Consists of the past perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I had been going to Pine Beach weekly, but then I moved to Nevada.

Present Perfect Progressive
Consists of the present perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I have been going to Pine Beach for years.

Future Perfect Progressive
Consists of the future perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I will have been going to Pine Beach for two years at the end of July.

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