

# ENGLISH TENSES

FORME AFFIRMATIVE	FORME NEGATIVE	FORME INTERROGATIVE
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PRESENT SIMPLE	I work You work He, she, it works	I <b>do not</b> (don't) work You <b>do not</b> (don't) work He, she, it <b>does not</b> (doesn't) work We <b>do not</b> (don't) work You <b>do not</b> (don't) work They <b>do not</b> (don't) work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he, she, it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?
Utilisé pour les descriptions, les actions répétitives, les faits généraux	We work You work They work		

Repères temporels : every + date/durée (every day, every two weeks)

PRESENT PROGRESSIF	I <b>am work</b> <b>ing</b> You <b>are work</b> <b>ing</b> He, she, it <b>is work</b> <b>ing</b> We <b>are work</b> <b>ing</b> You <b>are work</b> <b>ing</b> They <b>are work</b> <b>ing</b>	I <b>am not</b> (I'm not) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b> You <b>are not</b> (you're not / you aren't) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b> He, she, it <b>is not</b> (he's not / he isn't) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b> We <b>are not</b> (we're not / we aren't) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b> You <b>are not</b> (you're not / you aren't) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b> They <b>are not</b> (they're not / they aren't) <b>work</b> <b>ing</b>	Am I working? Are you working? Is he, she, it working? Are we working? Are you working? Are they working?
Utilisé pour décrire une action en train de se produire			

PRESENT PERFECT	I <b>have work</b> <b>ed</b> You <b>have work</b> <b>ed</b> He, she, it <b>has work</b> <b>ed</b> We <b>have work</b> <b>ed</b> You <b>have work</b> <b>ed</b> They <b>have work</b> <b>ed</b>	I <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b> You <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b> He, she, it <b>has not</b> (hasn't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b> We <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b> You <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b> They <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>work</b> <b>ed</b>	Have I worked? Have you worked? Has he, she, it worked? Have we worked? Have you worked? Have they worked?
Utilisé : <b>1/</b> pour exprimer une action qui a débuté dans le passé et qui se poursuit dans le présent ou <b>2/</b> pour exprimer une action passée qui a des conséquences sur le présent			

Repères temporels : since (+ date), for (+ durée), already, ever, never, yet

PAST SIMPLE (PRETERIT)	I work <b>ed</b> You work <b>ed</b> He, she, it work <b>ed</b> We work <b>ed</b> You work <b>ed</b> They work <b>ed</b>	I <b>did not</b> (didn't) work You <b>did not</b> work He, she, it <b>did not</b> work We <b>did not</b> work You <b>did not</b> work They <b>did not</b> work	Did I work? Did you work? Did he, she, it work? Did we work? Did you work? Did they work?
Utilisé pour exprimer des actions passées, datées.			

Repères temporels : ago, last + date ou durée (last week), in + date passée

FUTUR SIMPLE	I <b>will</b> work	I <b>will not</b> (won't) work	Will I work?
Utilisé pour exprimer des actions futures	You <b>will</b> work He, she, it <b>will</b> work We <b>will</b> work You <b>will</b> work They <b>will</b> work	You <b>will not</b> work He, she, it <b>will not</b> work We <b>will not</b> work You <b>will not</b> work They <b>will not</b> work	Will you work? Will he, she, it work? Will we work? Will you work? Will they work?

FUTUR EN BE GOING TO	I <b>am going to</b> work	I <b>am not</b> going to work	Am I going to work?
Utilisé pour exprimer des actions futures (plus familier que le futur simple)	You <b>are going to</b> work He, she, it <b>is going to</b> work We <b>are going to</b> work You <b>are going to</b> work They <b>are going to</b> work	You <b>are not</b> going to work He, she, it <b>is not</b> going to work We <b>are not</b> going to work You <b>are not</b> going to work They <b>are not</b> going to work	Are you going to work? Is he, she, it going to work? Are we going to work? Are you going to work? Are they going to work?