

Tenses

A guide to
understanding and
using tenses in
English



www.wrightenglish.com
ana@wrightenglish.com
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Wright English

Learn the Wright Way

English Tenses

It's all about time...

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Present simple

It's always the way

I learn
 you learn
 he / she / it learns
 we learn
 they learn

Question

Do you learn?

Negative

I don't (do not) learn

Past

Present

Future

←-----Cars drive on the road-----→

"Cars drive on the road" - It is a fact that cars drive on roads. This was true in the past, is true now, and will be true in the future.

When do I use the present simple?

- When something is generally or always true.
 - ✓ *Cars **drive** on the road.*
 - ✓ ***Does it rain** a lot in England?*
 - ✓ *Cat's **don't (do not) eat** sweets.*
- When something is long term and is not likely to change
 - ✓ *I **have** 2 brothers.*
 - ✓ *Sid **works** at the hospital in town.*
 - ✓ *I **don't (do not) like** mushrooms.*
- When a situation is a habit or is done often.
 - ✓ *Claire **plays** tennis and football.*
 - ✓ ***Does he fly** to Jamaica every year?*
 - ✓ *I **don't (do not) smoke**.*

Special uses for the present simple

The present simple can be used to talk about the future when there is a fixed plan to do something like a timetable.

- ✓ *The train to Birmingham **leaves** at 09:43.*
- ✓ *The Batman film **doesn't (does not) end** until 22:30.*
- ✓ *What time **does** the meeting **start**?*

Present continuous

It is making sense!

Sometimes this is called the present
“progressive”

I am learning
you are learning
he / she / it is learning
We are learning
they are learning

Question

Are you learning?

Negative

I am not learning

‘...ing’ is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The present perfect is formed using the **auxiliary verb** ‘to be’.

Past

Present

Future

← Reading a booklet →

“I am reading a Wright English booklet at the moment” - I am reading the book now.

When do I use the present continuous?

- When something is happening right now.
 - ✓ *I **am reading** a Wright English booklet at the moment.*
 - ✓ ***Are you eating** lunch right now? We can invite Ivan over later.*
 - ✓ *He **isn't (is not) listening** to me!*
- When something is generally happening, but it is short term, unusual, or temporary (When it is long term, usual or always true we use the present simple).
 - ✓ *I **am learning** the guitar (This is a new hobby).*
 - ✓ ***Is Christine working** in China for a month or two months?*
 - ✓ ***I'm (I am) not sleeping** well these days.*
- When something unusual happens often. This usually comes with an adverb such as “always”, “constantly” or “forever”. This is often used to describe a habit or behaviour that is annoying.
 - ✓ *That dog **is always barking**.*
 - ✓ ***I am constantly locking** myself out of the house.*
 - ✓ ***She is forever forgetting** her appointments.*

Special uses for the present continuous

The present continuous can be used to talk about future situations where an event has been planned. (If something always happens on a timetable, we would use the present simple).

- ✓ *Sorry I can't see you on Friday, I **am meeting** my friend Karen.*
- ✓ *Suzie **isn't (is not) visiting** this weekend. She's visiting the weekend after.*
- ✓ ***Are we meeting** in the conference room next week?*

Past simple

It was nice and
simple

I learned
you learned
he / she / it learned
we learned
they learned

Question

Did you learn?

Negative

I did not learn

'...ed at the end of the verb is called the **past participle**. It is used in past tenses.

Past

Present

Future

Woke up at 08:00



"I woke up at 8 this morning" - You woke up in the past, and the action is now finished.

When do I use the past simple?

- When something happened in the past and the event is finished.
 - ✓ *I **woke up** at 8 this morning.*
 - ✓ *Jeff **didn't (did not)** have a job in 2005.*
 - ✓ ***Did you see** Bethany yesterday?*
- When describing the actions in a story.
 - ✓ *The car **drove** over the hill, **got** faster and faster, and then **crashed** into a bush.*
 - ✓ *I **didn't (did not)** see Ken yesterday. Then I went to the office and I **didn't see** him at work either.*
 - ✓ ***Did you check** there **was** enough fuel in the car before you **took** it to work this morning?*

Past continuous

I was looking for
this explanation.

Sometimes this is called the past
“progressive”

I was learning
you were learning
He / she / it was learning
we were learning
they were learning

Question

Were you learning?

Negative

I was not learning

‘...ing’ is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The past continuous is formed using the **auxiliary verb** ‘to be’.

Past

Present

Future

←----- Kate was working -----→

↑ You called

“Kate was working when you called” - Kate working was a long activity in the past. You called Kate in the past at the same time she was working. This was a short activity that finished in the past, and Kate continued working.

When do I use the past continuous?

- When one action in the past happened in the middle of a longer action in the past.
 - ✓ *Kate **was working** when you called.*
 - ✓ *Bruno **wasn't (was not) living** in New Mexico when he met his wife.*
 - ✓ ***Were you playing** with the kids when the postman arrived?*
- When something unusual happened often in the past. This usually comes with an adverb such as “always”, “constantly” or “forever”.
 - ✓ That dog **was always barking**, but the family have moved now.
 - ✓ I **was constantly locking** myself out of the house when I was younger.
 - ✓ She **was forever forgetting** her appointments, so we stopped having her as a client.

3. To show an activity lasted longer than expected.

- ✓ *She **was playing** video games all evening.*
- ✓ *Chris **wasn't (was not) talking** to me all weekend!*
- ✓ *He **was playing** with the cat for hours!*

Present perfect

I have learned a
lot!

I have learned
you have learned
He / she / it has learned
They have learned
We have learned

Question

Have you learned?

Negative

I have not learned.

'...ed at the end of the verb is called the
past participle.

The present perfect is formed using the
auxiliary verb 'to have'.

Past

Present

Future

← I have lived in England for 5 years →

"I have lived in England for 5 years" - You started living in England 5 years ago, and you live there now.

When do I use the present perfect?

1. When something started in the past and is still happening or active now.

- ✓ *I **have lived** in England for 5 years.*
- ✓ ***Have you studied** at university for a long time?*
- ✓ *He **hasn't (has not) worked** here very long.*

2. When talking about something that happened during a time period that is still active. Time periods that are still active can be 'today', 'this week', 'this month' etc.

- ✓ *I **haven't (have not) seen** him today (Today is a time period that is still active. There is still a chance that I will see him later today).*
- ✓ ***Have you taken** your medicine this week?*
- ✓ *She **has gone** to that restaurant 3 times this month.*

3. When something happened in the past, but the result or impact is still active. This is often used when something very important or surprising has happened.

- ✓ *He **has eaten** most of the birthday cake already (There is not enough cake left for the rest of us now).*
- ✓ *An alien spaceship **has landed** in the back garden! (Everyone is now shocked about an alien spaceship, so the result of this activity is still active).*
- ✓ ***Have you done** your homework? (If she hasn't, she can't get any feedback on her work).*

4. Life experiences. This is another way of thinking about something that happened in the past and is still active. Our lives started in the past, and we are still alive!

- ✓ ***Have you ever been** to Namibia?*
- ✓ *She **hasn't (has not) finished** her university degree (she is still alive and still has the possibility to finish her studies. If she leaves school, you might use the past simple to show that it is not likely that she will finish).*
- ✓ *I **have climbed** 4 mountains!*

Present perfect continuous

I've been reading
this for a while!

I have been learning
you have been learning
he / she / it has been learning
we have been learning
they have been learning

Question

Have you been
learning?

Negative

I have not been
learning

'...ing' is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The present perfect continuous is formed using the two **auxiliary verbs** 'to have', and 'to be'

Past

Present

Future

← I have been waiting a long time →

"I have been waiting a long time" - *You started waiting in the past and you are still waiting now.*

When do I use the present perfect continuous?

1. When something started in the past and is still happening, and you want to show how long it has been happening for. We usually use 'for' and 'since' to demonstrate the length of time.
 - ✓ *I **have been dating** Nigel for 4 years now.*
 - ✓ ***Have you been waiting** for a long time?*
 - ✓ *She **hasn't been working** here since 2004. She's (**she has**) **been working** here since 2007.*

2. When something started in the past and is still happening, but it is not important how long it has been happening. This is often a recent hobby or temporary situation. We often use 'recently' or 'lately' to demonstrate time.
- ✓ *Have you been reading a lot of Stephen King lately?*
 - ✓ *Jessie has been making videos about a new game recently.*
 - ✓ *He hasn't (has not) been working extra hours to save up money lately, I wonder if he has saved enough now.*
3. When something has very recently finished, and the outcome of that action is happening now.
- ✓ *He has been running, let's give a few minutes to sit down.*
 - ✓ *I haven't (have not) been painting, so I don't need to change my clothes before we go out.*
 - ✓ *Have you been dancing? You look really tired.*

Past Perfect

I had expected
more pages!

I had learned
you had learned
he / she / it had learned
we had learned
they had learned

Question

Had you learned?

Negative

I had not learned

'...ed at the end of the verb is called the **past participle**.

The past perfect is formed using the **auxiliary verb** 'to have'.

Past

Present

Future



The car stopped running



I walked the last mile

"The car had stopped running, so I walked the last mile" - The car stopped working in the past. After this you walked the last mile to your destination in the past.

When do I use the past perfect?

1. When you want to show that an event in the past happened before a second event in the past. The second event is usually written in the past simple.
 - ✓ *I **hadn't eaten** a large meal, so I was hungry for dessert!*
 - ✓ *The car **had stopped** running, so I walked the last mile*
 - ✓ *When Kathy arrived at the church, **had** the wedding already **started**?*

Past Perfect continuous

I had been
struggling before!

I had been learning
you had been learning
he / she / it had been learning
we had been learning
they had been learning

Question

Had you learned?

Negative

I had not learned

'...ing' is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The past perfect is formed using the two **auxiliary verbs** 'to have', and 'to be'.

Past

Present

Future

← Katie had been living
in Bulgaria for 3 years →

Katie met Alice ↑

"Katie had been living in Bulgaria for 3 years before she met Alice" – In the past Katie lived in Bulgaria for 3 years. Katie then met Alice in the past.

When do I use the past perfect continuous?

- When you want to describe how long something lasted that started in the past, and finished in the past. There is often a second event in the past that happened after the present perfect continuous event. This second event is written using the past simple.
 - ✓ *Katie **had been living** in Bulgaria for 3 years before she met Alice.*
 - ✓ *I **hadn't been waiting** very long before you picked me up yesterday.*
 - ✓ ***Had you been working** for the company for a long time before you decided to leave?*
- When you are telling a story about something that happened in the past, and you want to show the outcome for that action in the past. The result is usually written in the past simple.
 - ✓ *Daniel **had been swimming** before his class, so he was very tired.*
 - ✓ ***Had you been sleeping** before I called you yesterday? You sounded confused on the telephone.*
 - ✓ *It **hadn't (had not) been raining** for long, so the pavement was quite dry.*

Future simple

I will succeed!

I Will learn
 you Will learn
 he / she / it Will learn
 we Will learn
 they Will learn

Question

Will you learn?

Negative

I will not learn

Past

Present

Future



It will be sunny tomorrow

"It will be sunny tomorrow" – In the future the weather will be sunny.

When do I use the future simple?

- When you want to predict the future. This can be used to describe definite facts, or uncertain predictions.
 - ✓ *It **will be** sunny tomorrow (this is a certain statement).*
 - ✓ *I don't think Carol will eat all the chocolate biscuits. We should have enough (this is an uncertain statement).*
 - ✓ *Will Egypt **win** the world cup this year?*
- To make a promise to do something, offer to do something, or refuse to do something. It can also be used to ask for help.
 - ✓ *I **will buy** you an ice cream if you want one (offer/promise).*
 - ✓ *I **won't (will not) go** and see that film! It is terrible! (refusal).*
 - ✓ *Will you **help** me with this heavy box please? (asking for help).*

Special uses of the future simple.

People use “going to” in the same way as the future simple to talk about predictions for the future.
With the “going to” future, use the auxiliary verb “to be” and replace “will” with “going to”.

- ✓ *I **am going to eat** a lot when we go out for sushi! (I will eat a lot when I go out for sushi).*
- ✓ *Tom **isn't (is not) going to like** the new office (Tom will not like the new office).*
- ✓ *Are you **going to join** us at the pub later? (Will you join us at the pub later?).*

Future continuous

I will be teaching
others soon!

I will be learning
you will be learning
he / she / it will be learning
we will be learning
they will be learning

Question

Will you be learning?

Negative

I will not be learning

'...ed at the end of the verb is called the **past participle**.

The future continuous is formed using the **auxiliary verb** 'to have'.

Past

Present

Future

← Edwin will be living
in Portugal →



Edwin marries Belinda

“Edwin will be living in Portugal when he marries Belinda” – Edwin will be living in Portugal in the future for a period of time. Edwin will marry Belinda in the future at the same time he is living in Portugal.

When do I use the future continuous?

- When you want to talk about an event in the future which happens at the same time as another event in the future.
 - ✓ Edmund **will be living** in Portugal when he marries Belinda (Edmund lives in Portugal in the future, and at the same time the shorter event on marrying Belinda will also happen).
 - ✓ **Will you be making** dinner when I arrive?
 - ✓ Sorry, I **won't (will not) be going** to the wedding in July. I will be in having an operation in hospital.

2. When you want to talk about an ongoing activity in the future. This is often used with a time to say when it will happen.
- ✓ *I **will be teaching** others soon!*
 - ✓ *I **won't (will not) be living** here anymore next year.*
 - ✓ *Will you **be competing** in the next Olympics?*

Future perfect

I will have learned
a lot by the end of
this!

I	will have learned
you	will have learned
he / she / it	will have learned
we	will have learned
they	will have learned

Question

Will you have
learned?

Negative

I will not have
learned

'...ing' is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The future continuous is formed using the **auxiliary verb** 'to be'.

Past

Present

Future

← Traveling on a tour of different countries →

↑ February

"In February I will have traveled through 8 different countries on my tour" – Your tour of different countries could have begun in the past, or could begin in the future. Your tour will end in the future. At February in the future you will have visited 8 different countries on your tour.

When do I use the Future Perfect?

- When you want to say how long an action lasts in the future, before another event in the future begins.
 - ✓ *At 12 o'clock tomorrow I **will have worked** on this report for three days!*
 - ✓ ***Will Gregory have lived** here for 2 years when he moves to a new house on Sunday?*
 - ✓ *In February I **will have traveled** through 8 different countries on my tour.*

2. When you want to say when an action will finish in the future, but you do not know exactly when. We often use “by the time” or “when” to show when we expect the action to happen.
- ✓ *I **will have retired** by the time I am 75 years old.*
 - ✓ ***Will you have finished** your homework by the time your lesson starts?*
 - ✓ *I **won't (will not) have decided** what I want to eat when the waitress comes back. She returns too quickly!*

Future perfect continuous

I will have been
reading this for
ages...

I	will have been learning
you	will have been learning
he / she / it	will have been learning
we	will have been learning
they	will have been learning

Question

Will you have been
learning?

Negative

I will not have been
learning.

'...ing' is called a **gerund** and is used to form continuous tenses.

The future continuous is formed using the two **auxiliary verbs** 'to be', and 'to have'.

Past

Present

Future

← Looking after brother →



You get here

"When you get here, I will have been looking after my little brother all day, so I might be a little tired"
– I will look after my brother in the future. This action will continue until you arrive at my house. It is not clear from this sentence if it will continue while you are at the house.

When do I use the Future Perfect Continuous?

1. This is very similar to the Future Perfect tense. It is used to show how long an action or activity will have been by a certain point in the future. We often use the continuous tenses to describe activities such as teaching, playing, learning, or cooking.

- ✓ *When you get here, I **will have been looking after** my little brother all day, so I might be a little tired.*
- ✓ *Fred **will have been playing football** for 6 years when he plays the final on Saturday.*
- ✓ *I **will have been learning** English for 5 years in the Summer.*

2. Like other continuous tenses, you can use the future perfect continuous to show that an event in the future ends just before another event in the future begins. This is used to explain why there is a certain result.
- ✓ *I **will have been exercising** for an hour when you get home tonight. Dinner will be later than normal.*
 - ✓ *Katharine **won't (will not) have been waiting** for long when you arrive. You won't have to say sorry for being late.*
 - ✓ ***Will you have been resting** long enough when I arrive? I will feel guilty if you are still tired when we go out together.*

Conditional 0

If I work hard, I
learn well.

(if/when +present simple, present simple).

I If I work hard, I learn well
you If you work hard you learn well
he/she/it If she works hard, she learns well
we If we work hard, we learn well
they If they work hard, they learn well

Question

Do you learn well when you work hard?

Negative

I don't learn well when I work hard.

Past

Present

Future

←-----If you cook food, it gets hot-----→

"If you cook food, it gets hot" – Cooking food makes the food hot. This is true in the past, present and in the future.

When do I use Conditional 0? (if/when +present simple, present simple).

1. Conditional 0 describes facts in the real world. These are things that are usually or always true. You can use conditional 0 to describe the outcome or result of an action. This can be written using 'if' or 'when'. You can start the conditional 0 with the action *or* result. Conditional 0 is written using the present simple tense.

- ↙ If and present simple ↘ Present simple
- ✓ *If you **stroke** a cat, **it purrs**.*
 - ✓ *Cats **purr** when you **stroke** them.*
 - ✓ *Do cats **purr** if you **stroke** them?*
 - ✓ *Cats **don't bark** if you **stroke** them.*

 - ✓ *If you **cook** food, it **gets** hot.*
 - ✓ *Food **gets** hot if you **cook** it.*
 - ✓ *Does food **get** hot if you **cook** it?*
 - ✓ *Food **doesn't get** hot if you **put** it in a fridge.*

Conditional 1

If I read this
booklet, I will learn
tenses.

(if + present simple, future simple)

I	If I read this booklet, I will learn tenses
you	If you read this booklet, you will learn tenses
he/she/it	If he reads this booklet, he will learn tenses
we	If we read this booklet, we will learn tenses
they	If they read this booklet, they will learn tenses

Question

If I read this booklet, will I learn tenses?

Negative

If I don't read this booklet, I won't learn tenses.

Past

Present

Future

↑ Move to Spain

↑ Leave friends behind

"If I move to Spain, I will leave my friends behind." – It is possible to move to Spain in the future. If I move to Spain, the result of this action will be to leave my friends behind."

When do I use Conditional 1? (if + present simple, future simple)

- Conditional 1 describes possible future actions and their likely outcomes. This is written using the word 'if', and not when, because we are not certain that it will happen. You can start the conditional 1 with the action *or* result. Conditional 1 is written using the present simple, and the future simple.

- ✓ *If I **move** to Spain, I **will leave** my friends behind.*
- ✓ *I **will leave** my friends behind **if I move** to Spain.*
- ✓ *If you **move** to Spain, **will** you **leave** your friends behind?*
- ✓ *I **won't** (will not) **leave** my friends behind **if I move** to Spain.*

- ✓ *If it rains, the flowers will grow.*
- ✓ *The flowers will grow if it rains.*
- ✓ *Will the flowers grow if it rains?*
- ✓ *The flowers won't grow if it doesn't (does not) rain.*

- ✓ *If I leave home now, I will be on time for work.*
- ✓ *I'll (I will) be on time for work if I leave home now.*
- ✓ *If you leave home now will you be on time for work?*
- ✓ *I won't (will not) be on time for work if I don't leave now.*

Conditional 2

If I won the lottery,
I could buy an
island!

(if + past simple, present conditional)

I	If I won the lottery, I could buy an island
you	If you won the lottery, you could buy an island
he/she/it	If he won the lottery, he could buy an island
we	If we won the lottery, we could buy an island
they	If they won the lottery, they could buy an island.

Question

If I won the lottery, could I buy an island?

Negative

If I didn't win the lottery, I couldn't buy an island.

Past

Present

Future



Move to Spain



Leave friends behind

"If I move to Spain, I will leave my friends behind." – It is possible to move to Spain in the future. If I move to Spain, the result of this action will be to leave my friends behind.

When do I use Conditional 2? (if + past simple, present conditional)

- Conditional 1 describes unreal situations and their hypothetical outcomes. Conditional 2 refers to any time, but it is always an unreal situation. It is made using the past simple, and the present conditional, or present continuous conditional.

- ✓ *If I **walked** to Bermuda, I **would have** very strong legs.*
- ✓ *I **would have** very strong legs if I **walked** to Bermuda.*
- ✓ *If you **walked** to Bermuda, **would** you **get** very strong legs?*
- ✓ *I **wouldn't** (would not) **get** strong legs if I **walked** to Bermuda.*

- ✓ *If money **fell** from the sky, I **could buy** a Ferrari.*
- ✓ *I **could buy** a Ferrari **if** money **fell** from the sky.*
- ✓ ***Could you buy** a Ferrari **if** money **fell** from the sky?*
- ✓ *I **couldn't** (could not) **buy** a Ferrari **if** money **didn't fall** from the sky!*

- ✓ *If I **met** a famous actor, I **would invite** him out for a meal.*
- ✓ *I **would invite** a famous actor out for a meal **if** I **met** one.*
- ✓ *If you **met** a famous actor, **would** you **invite** him out for a meal?*
- ✓ *I **wouldn't** (would not) **invite** a famous actor out for a meal **if** I **met** one.*

Conditional 3

If I had been born in the UK, this would have been easy!

(if + past perfect, present perfect conditional)

- I If I had been born in the UK, this would have been easy
- you If you had been born in the UK, this would have been easy
- he/she/it If she had been born in the UK, this would have been easy.
- we If we had been born in the UK, this would have been easy
- they If they have been born in the UK, this would have been easy

Question

If you had been born in the UK, would this have been easy?

Negative

This would not have been easy if you were not born in the UK

Past

Present

Future

← Walked for longer →

Too tired to dance ↑

“If I had walked for longer, I would have been too tired to dance.” – It is possible to move to Spain in the future. If I move to Spain, the result of this action will be to leave my friends behind.

When do I use Conditional 3? (if + past perfect, present perfect conditional)

- Conditional 1 describes unreal situations in the past. These events did not happen, but you want to show what the outcome of an unreal situation in the past. Conditional 3 is often used to talk about things we *wish* were true, or situations that we are happy are not true. Conditional 3 is made using the word ‘if’ and the past perfect, and then the present perfect conditional.

- ✓ *If I had walked for longer, I would have been too tired to dance.*
- ✓ *I would have been too tired to dance if I had walked for longer.*
- ✓ *If you had walked for longer, would you have been too tired to dance?*
- ✓ *I wouldn't (would not) have been too tired to dance if I hadn't walked for longer.*

- ✓ *If Mum and Dad **had met** in Berlin, I **would have been** German!*
- ✓ *I **would have been** German **if** Mum and Dad **had met** in Berlin!*
- ✓ ***Would** you **have been** German **if** your Mum and Dad **had met** in Berlin?*
- ✓ *I **wouldn't** (would not) **have been** German **if** Mum and Dad **had met** in Paris.*

- ✓ *If it **had not rained**, the flowers **would have died**.*
- ✓ *The flowers **would have died** **if** it **had not rained**.*
- ✓ ***Would** the flowers **have died** **if** it **had not rained**?*
- ✓ *The flowers **wouldn't** **have died** **if** it **hadn't** (had not) **rained**.*

Mixed Conditional

If I wasn't so
smart, this would
have been hard!

(if + past perfect, present simple conditional) *or* (If + past simple, present perfect conditional)

I If I had slept longer, I would be more awake now

you If you had slept longer, you would be more awake now

he/she/it If she had slept longer, she would be more awake now

we If we had slept longer, we would be more awake now

they If they had slept longer, they would be more awake now

Question

Would you be more awake now if you had slept longer?

Negative

If you hadn't slept longer, you wouldn't be so awake now.

Past

Present

Future



Used satellite navigation app

← Not lost →

"If I had used a satellite navigation app, I wouldn't be lost right now" – In the past I did not use a satellite navigation app, so now I am lost. If the past could be changed, and I used a satellite navigation app, I would not be lost now.

When do I use the mixed conditional? (if + past perfect, present simple conditional) *or* (If + past simple, present perfect conditional)

1. When you want to talk about an unreal situation in the past, and the outcome of that situation happening now. There are two ways to form the mixed conditional: a) if + past perfect, present simple conditional, *or* b) if + past simple, present perfect conditional.

If + past perfect

Present simple conditional

- ✓ *If I had used* a satellite navigation app, *I wouldn't be* lost right now.
- ✓ *I wouldn't be* lost right now *if I had used* a satellite navigation app.
- ✓ *Would you be* lost right now *if you had used* a satellite navigation app?
- ✓ *I would be* lost right now *if I hadn't used* a satellite navigation app.

If + past simple

Past perfect conditional

- ✓ *If I liked* chocolate, *I would have made* a chocolate cake.
- ✓ *I would have made* a chocolate cake *if I liked* chocolate.
- ✓ *Would you have made* a chocolate cake *if you liked* chocolate?
- ✓ *I wouldn't have made* a chocolate cake *if I didn't like* chocolate.

- ✓ *I would have* better grades *if I had studied* more.
- ✓ *If I had studied* more *I would have* better grades.
- ✓ *If you had studied* more, *would you have* better grades?
- ✓ *I wouldn't have* better grades *if I had studied* more.