



FUTURE SCIENCE

# THE RULES OF INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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**THE RULES OF  
INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

## **UU No 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta**

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Editor: **Dr. Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

Desain Cover: **Nada Kurnia, S.I.Kom.**

Tata Letak: **Samuel, S.Kom.**

Ukuran: **A5 Unesco (15,5 x 23 cm)**

Halaman: **xiv, 336**

e-ISBN: **978-634-7216-16-8**

Terbit Pada: **Mei 2025**

Hak Cipta 2025, Pada Penulis

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Anggota IKAPI (348/JTI/2022)

Jl. Terusan Surabaya Gang 1 A No. 71 RT 002 RW 005, Kel. Sumbersari, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota  
Malang, Provinsi Jawa Timur.  
[www.futuresciencepress.com](http://www.futuresciencepress.com)

## **PREFACE**

I would like to thank to the authors for the idea and valuable knowledge to complete this book that entitled “The Rules of Intermediate English Grammar”.

This book is focused on the basic grammar: (1) Introduction to intermediate english grammar, (2) Part of speech, (3) Verb and tensed, (4) Comparison degree, (5) Spelling and capitalization, (6) Phrases, (7) Clauses, (8) Gerund, (9) Modals, (10) Comparison, (11) Sentences, (12) Questions, (13) English tenses, (14) Active and passive voice, (15) Reported speech, (16) Conditional sentence in english, (17) English derrivational, (18) Synonym and antonyms, (19) Idioms, (20) Transitional words and phrases. This book is a guidance for the learners to learn english basic grammar from the beginners up to the advance level.

I also thank to a deepest appreciation to the publisher for giving support and encouragement in layouting, designing, editing and publishing the book. Again, I really appreciate for all the authors to share, write, and give the idea for this book.

Thank you all for your valuable contribution to this book.

Pematang Siantar, April 2025

Editor

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## **CHAPTER 13**

### **ENGLISH TENSES**

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#### **13.1. INTRODUCTION**

Mastering English grammar is fundamental to effective communication, and among its most essential components is the correct use of tenses. English tenses are the backbone of the language, enabling speakers and writers to clearly express time-related concepts such as past, present, and future actions or states. For intermediate learners, understanding tenses goes beyond basic memorization; it requires the ability to apply them dynamically in various contexts to convey meaning accurately. At the intermediate level, learners are expected to refine their understanding of tenses, ensuring grammatical accuracy while enhancing fluency. This stage often serves as a bridge between foundational grammar and advanced language use, where the precision of tenses becomes increasingly significant. Errors in tense usage (Stosic, D., 2019) can lead to misunderstandings, as they directly impact the timing and sequence of events in communication.

Furthermore, tenses are not just about indicating time—they reflect aspects such as habitual actions, ongoing processes, completed tasks, and hypothetical scenarios. For instance, distinguishing between simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous forms allows learners to express complex ideas with clarity and depth. Thus, gaining proficiency in tenses at the intermediate level is essential for advancing toward more sophisticated language skills.

We will explore tenses and their practical applications and significance in everyday communication, academic writing, and professional contexts. Intermediate learners can build confidence in their language abilities by mastering tenses, laying a solid foundation for further progress. Tenses in English help indicate the time of an action, event, or condition. They are essential for clear communication, ensuring listeners and readers understand when something happened, is happening, or will happen.

**1. THE THREE MAIN TENSE CATEGORIES**

English tenses are broadly divided into three **main categories**:

Table 13.1. Three Main Tense Categories

<b>Tense Category</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Past Tense</b>	Describes actions or events that have already happened.	<i>She studied English yesterday.</i>
<b>Present Tense</b>	Describes actions happening now or general truths.	<i>She studies English every day.</i>
<b>Future Tense</b>	Describes actions that will happen later.	<i>She will study English tomorrow.</i>

Each of these main categories is further divided into **four aspects**, which describe the **nature of the action**:

**2. THE FOUR ASPECTS OF TENSES**

Each tense (past, present, future) has four aspects:

Table 13.2. Aspect of Tense

Aspect	Definition	Example (Present Tense)
<b>Simple</b>	Describes general facts, habits, or completed actions.	<i>I study English.</i>
<b>Continuous (Progressive)</b>	Describes ongoing or temporary actions.	<i>I am studying English.</i>
<b>Perfect</b>	Describes completed actions with a connection to another time.	<i>I have studied English.</i>
<b>Perfect Continuous</b>	Describes actions that started in the past and are still continuing.	<i>I have been studying English.</i>

### 3. How the Tense Structure Works

Each tense follows a specific **sentence structure**:

#### a. Simple Tenses

**Past:** Subject + V2 (Past Verb) → *She visited Paris last year.*

**Present:** Subject + V1 (Base Verb) / V1 + s/es → *He works at a bank.*

**Future:** Subject + will + V1 → *They will travel to London.*

#### b. Continuous Tenses (Uses *be* + V-ing)

**Past:** Subject + was/were + V-ing → *She was reading a book.*

**Present:** Subject + is/am/are + V-ing → *They are watching TV.*

**Future:** Subject + will be + V-ing → *I will be studying then.*

- c. **Perfect Tenses** (Uses *have/has/had* + V3)  
**Past:** Subject + had + V3 → *She **had finished** her work before dinner.*  
**Present:** Subject + has/have + V3 → *I **have completed** my assignment.*  
**Future:** Subject + will have + V3 → *By next week, they **will have arrived**.*
- d. **Perfect Continuous Tenses** (Uses *have been/has been/had been/will have been* + V-ing)  
**Past:** Subject + had been + V-ing → *She **had been working** all day.*  
**Present:** Subject + has/have been + V-ing → *He **has been playing** for hours.*  
**Future:** Subject + will have been + V-ing → *By next year, she **will have been studying** for five years.*

### 13.2. PRESENT TENSES IN ENGLISH

Present tenses describe actions that happen in the present time, either as habits, ongoing activities, or actions that connect the past and present (Vince, M., 2008). Below is a detailed breakdown of the four present tenses.

<b>Present Tenses</b>	<b>Present Simple Tense</b>	<b>Present Continuous Tense</b>	<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	<b>Present Perfect Continuous Tense</b>
Usage	<p>The present simple is used to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Facts and general truths</b> → Things that are always true.</li> <li>✓ <b>Habits and routines</b> → Actions that happen regularly.</li> <li>✓ <b>Fixed schedules</b> → Timetables or scheduled events (e.g., train departures).</li> </ul>	<p>The present continuous is used to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Actions happening right now</b> → Things happening at the moment of speaking.</li> <li>✓ <b>Temporary situations</b> → Activities that are happening for a limited time.</li> <li>✓ <b>Future plans</b> → Actions planned for the near future.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The present perfect is used to describe:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Actions that happened at an unspecified time before now → <b>The focus is on the result, not when it happened.</b></li> <li>✓ Life experiences → <b>Things someone has done in their life.</b></li> <li>✓ Actions that started in the past and continue to the present.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The present perfect continuous is used to describe:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Actions that started in the past and are still continuing</li> <li>✓ Actions that have recently stopped but have a visible result.</li> </ul>
Structure	<p><b>Positive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Subject + V1 (+s/es for third-person singular)</li> <li>• <i>She reads books every night.</i></li> <li>• <i>The sun rises in the</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Subject + is/am/are + V-ing</li> <li>• <i>She is watching a movie.</i></li> <li>• <i>I am studying for</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Subject + has/have + V3 (past participle)</li> <li>• <i>She has finished her homework.</i></li> <li>• <i>I have visited</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ Subject + has/have been + V-ing</li> <li>• <i>She has been working since morning.</i></li> <li>• <i>I have been</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>east.</i>  <b>Negative:</b>      ✦ Subject + do/does + not + V1      • <i>He does not like coffee.</i>      • <i>They do not work on Sundays.</i>  <b>Question:</b>      ✦ Do/Does + Subject + V1?      • <i>Do you play football?</i>      • <i>Does she study English?</i></p>	<p><i>my exam.</i>  <b>Negative:</b>      ✦ Subject + is/am/are + not + V-ing      • <i>They are not playing outside.</i>      • <i>He is not working today.</i>  <b>Question:</b>      ✦ Is/Am/Are + Subject + V-ing?      • <i>Are you listening?</i>  <i>Is she coming to the party?</i></p>	<p><i>Paris.</i>  <b>Negative:</b>      ✦ Subject + has/have + not + V3      • <i>They have not seen this movie.</i>      • <i>He has not finished his project yet.</i>  <b>Question:</b>      ✦ Has/Have + Subject + V3?      • <i>Have you ever traveled to Japan?</i>      • <i>Has he completed his work?</i></p>	<p><i>studying all day.</i>  <b>Negative:</b>      ✦ Subject + has/have not been + V-ing      • <i>They have not been sleeping well.</i>      • <i>He has not been exercising lately.</i>  <b>Question:</b>      ✦ Has/Have + Subject + been + V-ing?      • <i>Have you been waiting long?</i>      • <i>Has she been feeling better?</i></p>
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<p>Examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Water <b>boils</b> at 100°C.</i> (Fact)</li> <li>• <i>I <b>go</b> to the gym every day.</i> (Habit)</li> <li>• <i>The train <b>leaves</b> at 8 PM.</i> (Schedule)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She <b>is talking</b> to her friend right now.</i> (Ongoing action)</li> <li>• <i>I <b>am staying</b> in London for two weeks.</i> (Temporary situation)</li> <li>• <i>We <b>are meeting</b> our teacher tomorrow.</i> (Future plan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I <b>have lost</b> my keys.</i> (The exact time is unknown, but the result affects now.)</li> <li>• <i>She <b>has visited</b> Italy three times.</i> (Life experience)</li> <li>• <i>They <b>have lived</b> here for five years.</i> (Started in the past and continues now)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She <b>has been reading</b> for two hours.</i> (Ongoing action)</li> <li>• <i>I <b>have been learning</b> Spanish for three years.</i> (Started in the past, still happening)</li> <li>• <i>He <b>has been running</b>, so he is out of breath.</i> (Recently stopped with a visible result)</li> </ul>
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Here is the summary table of present tenses.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Present Simple</b>	Facts, habits, schedules	<i>She <b>works</b> every day.</i>
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Ongoing actions, temporary situations, future plans	<i>They <b>are playing</b> football now.</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Unspecified past actions, experiences, past-to-present actions	<i>He <b>has visited</b> Japan.</i>
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b>	Ongoing actions from past to present, recent activities with visible effects	<i>I <b>have been studying</b> for three hours.</i>

### 13.3. PAST TENSES IN ENGLISH

Past tenses describe actions that happened before now (Azar, S. B., 2002). They help us understand when an event occurred and its relation to other past events. Below is a detailed breakdown of the four past tenses.

Past Tenses	Past Simple Tense	Past Continuous Tense	Past Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
Usage	<p>The past simple is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Completed actions in the past</b> → The action happened and is finished.</li> <li>✓ <b>A sequence of past events</b> → Actions that happened one after another.</li> <li>✓ <b>Past habits or repeated actions</b> → Things that happened regularly in the past but not anymore.</li> </ul>	<p>The past continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Ongoing actions in the past</b> → Actions that were happening at a specific moment.</li> <li>✓ <b>Interruptions in the past</b> → A longer action that was interrupted by a shorter action.</li> <li>✓ <b>Parallel past actions</b> → Two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.</li> </ul>	<p>The past perfect is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>An action that happened before another past event</b> → It shows which action happened first.</li> <li>✓ <b>Reported speech</b> → When reporting what someone said in the past.</li> <li>✓ <b>Unreal past situations</b> → In conditional sentences (e.g., <i>If I had studied, I would have passed.</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>The past perfect continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>An action that was happening for a period of time before another past event</b></li> <li>✓ <b>Describing reasons for past situations</b> → Explains why something happened in the past.</li> <li>✓ <b>Showing duration of past actions</b></li> </ul>
Structure	<p><b>Positive:</b> Subject + V2 (past verb)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She visited London last year.</i></li> <li>• <i>They played</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + was/were + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She was reading a book at 8 PM.</i></li> <li>• <i>They were watching</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + had + V3 (past participle)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She had finished her homework before</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + had been + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She had been studying for five hours before the exam.</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>football yesterday.</i></p> <p>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + did not + V1 (base verb)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>He <b>did not eat</b> breakfast.</i></li> <li>• <i>We <b>did not go</b> to the party.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Question:</b> Did + Subject + V1?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Did you watch the movie?</i></li> <li>• <i>Did she call you?</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>TV when I arrived.</i></p> <p>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + was/were not + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>He <b>was not sleeping</b> at that time.</i></li> <li>• <i>We <b>were not talking</b> when she called.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Question:</b> Was/Were + Subject + V-ing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Was she studying when you called?</i></li> <li>• <i>Were they playing football?</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>dinner.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>By the time we arrived, they <b>had left</b>.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + had not + V3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>He <b>had not eaten</b> before the meeting.</i></li> <li>• <i>They <b>had not seen</b> that movie before.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Question:</b> Had + Subject + V3?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Had you ever traveled abroad before last year?</i></li> <li>• <i>Had she met him before the party?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>We <b>had been waiting</b> for an hour when the bus finally arrived.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + had not been + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>He <b>had not been sleeping</b> well before the trip.</i></li> <li>• <i>They <b>had not been talking</b> for months before they reconciled.</i></li> </ul> <p>★ <b>Question:</b> Had + Subject + been + V-ing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Had you <b>been working</b> there for long before you left?</i></li> <li>• <i>Had she <b>been feeling</b> sick before the doctor arrived?</i></li> </ul>
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<p>Examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I <b>finished</b> my homework two hours ago.</i> (A completed action)</li> <li>• <i>She <b>left</b> the office at 5 PM.</i> (A specific past time)</li> <li>• <i>When I was a child, I <b>played</b> outside every day.</i> (A past habit)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I <b>was cooking</b> dinner when the phone rang.</i> (Ongoing action interrupted by another action)</li> <li>• <i>She <b>was working</b> while I <b>was reading</b> a book.</i> (Two actions happening at the same time)</li> <li>• <i>At 10 PM last night, I <b>was sleeping</b>.</i> (Ongoing past action at a specific time)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I <b>had already eaten</b> when they arrived.</i> (Action happened before another past event)</li> <li>• <i>She <b>had never visited</b> Paris before 2020.</i> (An action completed before a specific past time)</li> <li>• <i>By the time I woke up, my mom <b>had cooked</b> breakfast.</i> (One action completed before another)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I <b>had been working</b> all day, so I was very tired.</i> (Reason for a past situation)</li> <li>• <i>She <b>had been crying</b> before you arrived.</i> (Action happening before another past event)</li> <li>• <i>By the time he arrived, they <b>had been discussing</b> the topic for an hour.</i> (Action continuing before another past event)</li> </ul>
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Here is the summary table of past tenses.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Past Simple</b>	Completed actions in the past	<i>She <b>visited</b> Paris last year.</i>
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Ongoing actions, interruptions	<i>I <b>was cooking</b> when she arrived.</i>
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Actions before another past event	<i>They <b>had left</b> before we arrived.</i>
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b>	Long actions before another past event	<i>She <b>had been working</b> for hours before the break.</i>

#### **13.4. FUTURE TENSES IN ENGLISH**

Future tenses describe actions that will happen after the present moment. They help us talk about predictions, plans, ongoing future activities, and actions that will be completed in the future (Azar, S. B., 2002). Below is a detailed breakdown of the four past tenses.

Future Tenses	Future Simple Tense	Future Continuous Tense	Future Perfect Tense	Future Perfect Continuous Tense
Usage	<p>The future simple is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Predictions</b> → When we guess or expect something will happen in the future.</li> <li>✓ <b>Spontaneous decisions</b> → When we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.</li> <li>✓ <b>Promises, offers, and threats</b> → When we assure, offer help, or warn someone.</li> </ul>	<p>The future continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Ongoing actions in the future</b> → Actions that will be happening at a specific future time.</li> <li>✓ <b>Planned or scheduled future actions</b> → Actions that are expected to happen.</li> <li>✓ <b>Polite inquiries</b> → Used to ask about future plans in a polite way.</li> </ul>	<p>The future perfect is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Actions completed before a specific time in the future</b> → Actions that will be finished before a certain point.</li> <li>✓ <b>Making assumptions about completed actions</b> → Guessing that something has already been done.</li> </ul>	<p>The future perfect continuous is used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Actions that will continue up to a specific future point</b> → Actions that started earlier and will still be happening.</li> <li>✓ <b>Indicating the duration of an action before a future time</b> → Often used with "for" and "by".</li> </ul>
Structure	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + will + V1 (base verb)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She <b>will visit</b> Paris next year.</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + will be + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>She <b>will be studying</b> at 8 PM tonight.</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + will have + V3 (past participle)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>By next year, she</i></li> </ul>	<p>✦ <b>Positive:</b> Subject + will have been + V-ing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>By next year, she <b>will have been working</b></i></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I will call you later.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + will not (won't) + V1</li> <li>• <i>He will not pass the test without studying.</i></li> <li>• <i>They won't attend the meeting.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Question:</b> Will + Subject + V1?</li> <li>• <i>Will you help me with my homework?</i></li> <li>• <i>Will she arrive on time?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>They will be traveling to Japan next week.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + will not (won't) be + V-ing</li> <li>• <i>I won't be working tomorrow.</i></li> <li>• <i>He will not be coming to the party.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Question:</b> Will + Subject + be + V-ing?</li> <li>• <i>Will you be studying at 10 AM?</i></li> <li>• <i>Will she be driving to work in the morning?</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>will have graduated from university.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I will have finished my project by tomorrow.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + will not (won't) have + V3</li> <li>• <i>He won't have completed his work by Friday.</i></li> <li>• <i>They will not have arrived by 10 PM.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Question:</b> Will + Subject + have + V3?</li> <li>• <i>Will you have finished the report by Monday?</i></li> <li>• <i>Will they have left before we arrive?</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>here for five years.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>He will have been studying all night before the test.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Negative:</b> Subject + will not (won't) have been + V-ing</li> <li>• <i>They won't have been waiting for long when we arrive.</i></li> <li>• <i>She will not have been practicing enough before the performance.</i></li> <li>★ <b>Question:</b> Will + Subject + have been + V-ing?</li> <li>• <i>Will you have been studying for two hours by then?</i></li> <li>• <i>Will he have been working at the company for a decade?</i></li> </ul>
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Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>I will buy a new phone next month.</i> (Spontaneous decision)</li> <li>• <i>It will rain tomorrow.</i> (Prediction)</li> <li>• <i>Don't worry, I will help you.</i> (Promise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>At this time tomorrow, I will be flying to New York.</i> (Ongoing future action)</li> <li>• <i>They will be waiting for you at the airport.</i> (Planned future action)</li> <li>• <i>Will you be using the car tonight?</i> (Polite inquiry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>By the time you wake up, I will have left for work.</i> (Action completed before a future point)</li> <li>• <i>She will have finished her book by next week.</i> (Future completed action)</li> <li>• <i>Will you have written the essay before the deadline?</i> (Asking about completion)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>By the time we arrive, they will have been driving for six hours.</i> (Ongoing action up to a future point)</li> <li>• <i>She will have been practicing for months before the competition.</i> (Future duration)</li> <li>• <i>How long will you have been waiting when the bus arrives?</i> (Asking about duration)</li> </ul>
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Here is a summary table of future tenses.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Future Simple</b>	Predictions, spontaneous decisions	<i>She <b>will travel</b> next month.</i>
<b>Future Continuous</b>	Ongoing actions in the future	<i>At 5 PM, I <b>will be studying</b>.</i>
<b>Future Perfect</b>	Actions completed before a future time	<i>By 2025, she <b>will have graduated</b>.</i>
<b>Future Perfect Continuous</b>	Actions continuing up to a future time	<i>By noon, they <b>will have been working</b> for six hours.</i>

### 13.5. CONCLUSION

English tenses play a fundamental role in effective communication by indicating the time, duration, and nature of actions or events. Understanding the three main tense categories—past, present, and future—along with their four aspects—simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous—empowers learners to express ideas with clarity and precision. Each tense has its unique form and function, enabling speakers and writers to differentiate between habitual actions, ongoing processes, completed tasks, and actions that span across different timeframes. This chapter effectively breaks down the structure, usage, and examples of all twelve tenses, making it a valuable resource for intermediate learners who aim to master tense usage in both spoken and written English.

Mastering English tenses is not merely a matter of memorizing rules but understanding their practical application in real-life communication. Proficiency in tense usage allows learners to convey meaning more accurately, reduce misunderstandings, and enhance their overall fluency and confidence in the language. Whether for academic writing, professional settings, or everyday interactions, a solid grasp of

tenses forms the backbone of coherent and effective English usage. As learners progress, integrating these tenses seamlessly into their language use becomes crucial for achieving higher levels of language competence.

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**IKAPI**  
IKATAN PENYIAIT INDONESIA

No. 348/JTI/2022

ISBN 978-634-7216-16-8 (PDF)



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