

PAST PERFECT (had + past participle)
 (for actions before the past tense)
 I had already written a letter when it started to rain.
 I hadn't written a letter yet when it started to rain.
 He had already written a letter when his wife came home.
 He hadn't written a letter yet when his wife came home.

PRESENT PERFECT (have/has + past participle)
 (for continuing action)
 I have lived here for 5 years.
 I haven't lived here in 10 years.
 He has lived here since 2001.
 He hasn't lived here since 1996.

PAST CONTINUOUS
 I was writing a letter.
 I wasn't writing a letter.
 He was writing a letter.
 He wasn't writing a letter.

SIMPLE FUTURE
 I will write a letter.
 I won't write a letter.
 He will write a letter.
 He won't write a letter.

SIMPLE PRESENT
 I am writing a letter.
 I don't write a letter.
 He writes a letter.
 He doesn't write a letter.

GRAMMAR CARD

GRAMMAR CARD

SIMPLE PRESENT
 I write a letter.
 I don't write a letter.
 He writes a letter.
 He doesn't write a letter.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS
 I am writing a letter.
 I am not writing a letter.
 He is writing a letter.
 He is not writing a letter.

SIMPLE FUTURE
 I will write a letter.
 I won't write a letter.
 He will write a letter.
 He won't write a letter.

FUTURE with "be going to"
 I am going to write a letter.
 I am not going to write a letter.
 He is going to write a letter.
 He is not going to write a letter.

SIMPLE PAST
 I wrote a letter.
 I didn't write a letter.
 He wrote a letter.
 He didn't write a letter.

PAST CONTINUOUS
 I was writing a letter.
 I wasn't writing a letter.
 He was writing a letter.
 He wasn't writing a letter.

PRESENT PERFECT (have/has + past participle)
 (for unspecified time)
 I have already written a letter.
 I haven't written a letter yet.
 He has already written a letter.
 He hasn't written a letter yet.

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 (for continuing action)
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 I won't write a letter.
 He will write a letter.
 He won't write a letter.

SIMPLE PRESENT
 I am writing a letter.
 I am not writing a letter.
 He writes a letter.
 He doesn't write a letter.

GRAMMAR CARD

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 I am writing a letter.
 I am not writing a letter.
 He is writing a letter.
 He is not writing a letter.

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 I will write a letter.
 I won't write a letter.
 He will write a letter.
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FUTURE with "be going to"
 I am going to write a letter.
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 He is going to write a letter.
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 I didn't write a letter.
 He wrote a letter.
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(FACT: He didn't have a few days off, so he didn't go to London.)

If he had had a few days off, he would have gone to London.

(FACT: She was late so she didn't take the train.)

She would've taken the train if she hadn't been late.

(FACT: It rained so he wasn't outside playing soccer.)

If it hadn't rained, he would've been outside playing soccer.

(if clause—past perfect tense) (result clause—would/could + present perfect)

3rd conditional

SPECIFIC—UNREAL CONDITION OF THE PAST

(FACT: He doesn't have a few days off, so he's not going to London.)

If he had a few days off, he'd go to London.

(FACT: She's running late, so she's not taking the train.)

She'd take the train if she weren't running late.

(FACT: It's raining, so he's not outside playing soccer.)

If it weren't raining, he would be outside playing soccer.

(if clause—past tense) (result clause—would/could + simple form of the verb)

2nd conditional

SPECIFIC—UNREAL CONDITION IN THE PRESENT & FUTURE

If he has a few days off, he should go to London.

Tell her to take a taxi if she's running late.

(result clause—future tense, imperative, suggestion with should)

If it rains tomorrow, he'll stay home.

(if clause—present tense)

First conditional

SPECIFIC—REAL CONDITION IN THE PRESENT & FUTURE

When he had a few days off, he went to London.

When it rains, he usually stays home.

(result clause—present tense) or (result clause—past tense)

(if clause—present tense) or (if clause—past tense)

Zero conditional

GENERAL—ALWAYS TRUE IN THE PRESENT & PAST

CONDITIONALS

CONDITIONALS

GENERAL—ALWAYS TRUE IN THE PRESENT & PAST

Zero conditional

(if clause—present tense) or (if clause—past tense)

(result clause—present tense) or (result clause—past tense)

When it rains, he usually stays home.

She takes a taxi whenever she's running late.

When he had a few days off, he went to London.

SPECIFIC—REAL CONDITION IN THE PRESENT & FUTURE

First conditional

(if clause—present tense)

(result clause—future tense, imperative, suggestion with should)

If it rains tomorrow, he'll stay home.

Tell her to take a taxi if she's running late.

If he has a few days off, he should go to London.

SPECIFIC—UNREAL CONDITION IN THE PRESENT & FUTURE

2nd conditional

(if clause—past tense) (result clause—would/could + simple form of the verb)

If it weren't raining, he would be outside playing soccer.

(FACT: It's raining, so he's not outside playing soccer.)

She'd take the train if she weren't running late.

(FACT: She's running late, so she's not taking the train.)

If he had a few days off, he'd go to London.

(FACT: He doesn't have a few days off, so he's not going to London.)

SPECIFIC—UNREAL CONDITION OF THE PAST

3rd conditional

(if clause—past perfect tense) (result clause—would/could + present perfect)

If it hadn't rained, he would've been outside playing soccer.

(FACT: It rained so he wasn't outside playing soccer.)

She would've taken the train if she hadn't been late.

(FACT: She was late so she didn't take the train.)

If he had had a few days off, he would have gone to London.

(FACT: He didn't have a few days off, so he didn't go to London.)

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She would've taken the train if she hadn't been late.

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(if clause—past tense) (result clause—would/could + simple form of the verb)

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She'd take the train if she weren't running late.

(FACT: She's running late, so she's not taking the train.)

If he had a few days off, he'd go to London.

(FACT: He doesn't have a few days off, so he's not going to London.)

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If he had had a few days off, he would have gone to London.

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