



# Journey Around the World of 12 English Tenses



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# Let's set off on a journey!



Lost at the sea of English tenses? Don't know whether to go **simple** or **continuous**? Your **ALGO Guides** are happy to accompany you during the entire journey through **12 English tenses**. You're now looking at your new grammar safety instruction that will help you survive in the English-speaking world. We've designed a perfect itinerary so that you won't get lost in the **present**, **past** or **future** any more. Ready to set off to **12 different countries** to explore English tenses? Fasten your grammatical seatbelt and go to the next page.

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*Every corner of LA holds a secret.*

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*I have been eating croissants for the whole day!*

## 5. Past Simple

*We didn't see any kangaroos there!*

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*She was drinking sangría all day long.*

## 7. Past Perfect Simple

*If I hadn't gone to Czechia, I wouldn't have met my wife.*

## 8. Past Perfect Continuous

*Janek hadn't been making pierogi for hours...*

## 9. Future Simple

*I will prepare a sushi night for the two of us.*

## 10. Future Continuous

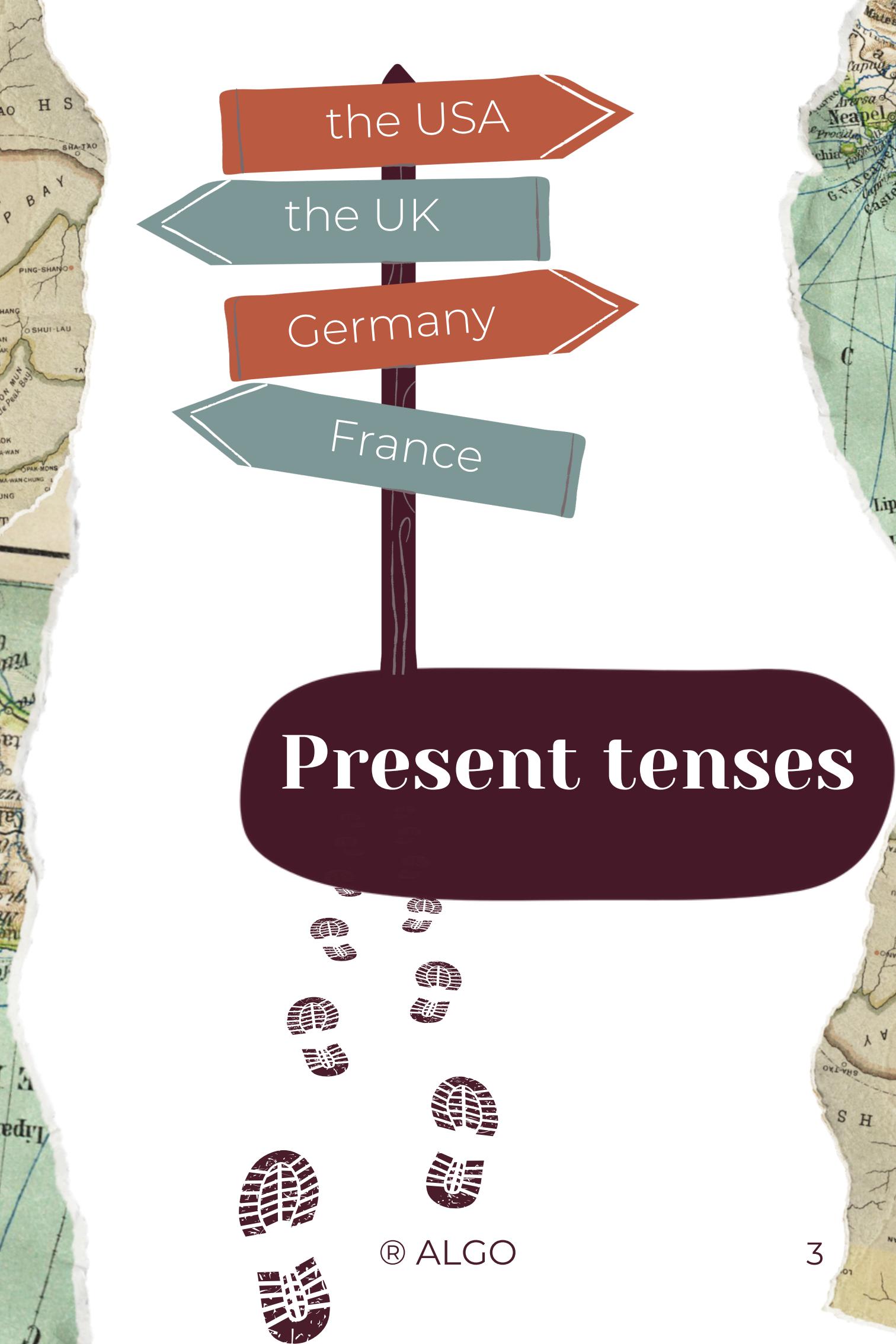
*This time next summer I will be driving around Sicily.*

## 11. Future Perfect Simple

*By 2040 I will have bought a Swiss watch.*

## 12. Future Perfect Continuous

*They will have been celebrating Día de los Muertos for 100 years.*



the USA

the UK

Germany

France

# Present tenses



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# Present Simple

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They) + infinitive verb + the rest of the sentence...

I often **visit** NYC.

Subject (He, She, It) + infinitive verb + **S/ES/IES** + ...

She **hates** rats in the city.

I **am** / 'm a New Yorker.

You **are** / 're (a) pizza guy/s.

She/he/it **is** /'s awesome.

We/they **are** / 're proud US citizens.

TO BE

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject ( I, You, We, They ) + **do not / don't** + infinitive verb +...

Kim Kardashian? You **don't** look like celebrity in real life.

Subject (He, She, It) + **does not / doesn't** + infinitive verb +...

She **doesn't** think that Europeans are less polite than Americans.

I **am not** /'m not a New Yorker.

You **are not** /aren't (a) pizza guy/s.

She/he/it **is not** / isn't awesome.

We/they **are not** / aren't proud US citizens.

TO BE

### ► QUESTIONS

**Do** + Subject (I, You, We, They) + infinitive verb +...?

Do they **walk** around Central Park a lot?

**Does** + Subject (He, She, It) + infinitive verb + ...?

Does he really **think** he can get into Yale with those grades?

Am I a New Yorker?

Are you (a) pizza guy/s?

Is she/he/it awesome?

Are we/they proud US citizens?

TO BE

subject **am/is/are**

# Present Simple

## ► SHORT ANSWERS

YES / NO + Subject (I, You, We, They )+ do / don't.

Do you **like** junk food? Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

YES / NO + Subject (He, She, It ) + does / doesn't.

Does she **know** who Steve Jobs is? Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't.

### TO BE

Am I a New Yorker? → Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Are you (a) pizza guy/s? → Yes, you are. / No, you aren't..

Is she/he/it awesome? → Yes, she/he/it is. / No, she/he/it isn't..

Are we/they proud US citizens? → Yes, we/they are. / No, we/they aren't..



## When do I use Present Simple?

Use Present Simple to:

### • describe more or less permanent situations

*Every corner of LA holds a secret, there's no other place like it.*

### • describe facts

*New York City has over 8 million residents.*

### • talk about things that are generally true

*American people are very friendly.*

### • give opinions

*I think that obesity is a real big issue in the United States.*

### • talk about habits

*Every morning begins with purpose. I wake up at exactly 6:30 AM, then I sit for a few minutes on the balcony to clear my head.*

### • talk about regular or repeated actions

*I usually hang out at the art gallery after the classes and admire art. From time to time, I watch a Broadway show.*



Such events are often described using specific **signals words/adverbs of frequency** like: *always, never, rarely, often, sometimes, usually, every day, once a week, twice a month* etc.

# Present Simple

## •talk about the future when it comes to timetable or fixed plans

*On Sunday we go out for brunch with the girls as we always do.*

## •give directions or instructions

*A: Sorry, how can I get to The Empire State Building?*

*B: From where you are, you take a cab to 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, and follow the crowd, you can't miss it.*

## •narrate a story

*A lady sits on a bench in San Francisco, sipping her coffee. She enjoys the sun, watches people stroll...*

## •talk about states and emotions (with state verbs)

*I understand the difficult history of the Ellis Island.*

*Bill hates the downtown of Chicago.*

## •talk about history and past events

*At 8:46 a.m the first plane hits the Twin Towers.*

## •sound formal in speech and writing

*I look forward to visiting you at Stanford*

## •start an article headline

*Apple announces monthly profits in 10 years.*

*Donald Trump breaks the promise.*

## •express common sayings and proverbs

*'Good things come to those who wait' – Carrie from Sex and the City.*

## •We also use Present Simple in conditional sentences:

a) Zero conditional - to talk about things that are always true

*Jenny is late to work if she misses the subway at 7:30.*

b) First conditional - to describe a possible condition and future result in the future

*If the weather is fine on Saturday, we will go for a drive to Texas.*



### Examples of state verbs:

agree, believe, guess, imagine, know, mean, remember, think, understand, hate, like, love, prefer, want, wish, be, feel, hear, look, see, seem, smell, taste, have

# Present Continuous

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + be + verbING + the rest of the sentence

I am walking around Notting Hill right now.

He is drinking his afternoon tea at the moment.

Normally verb with  
ING is called **gerund**  
but in our book we  
call it verbING

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + be + not + verbING +...

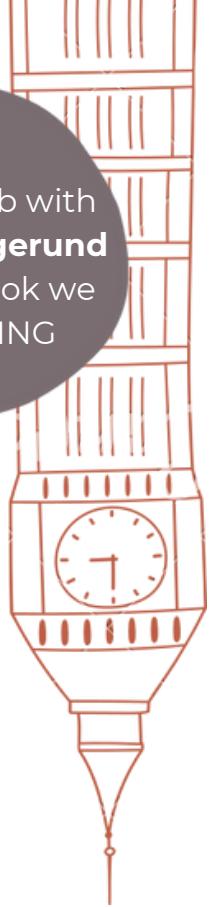
You are not (aren't) going to like the English weather.

### ► QUESTIONS

Am/Are/Is + Subject + verbING +...?

Are you travelling to Manchester next week by any chance?

Is he staying with his aunt in Glasgow for the whole summer?



## When do I use Present Continuous?

Use Present Continuous to:

### · describe activities happening right now

*It is raining right now in Cardiff.*

### · describe activities happening around the moment of speaking

*I'm reading a gripping crime story by Agatha Christie.*

### · talk about plans for the near future

*Tomorrow at 5pm I'm watching TV. I want to see the Royal Wedding!*

### · describe pictures

*The Queen of England is standing in the garden, wearing a light blue dress and a matching hat.*

### · talk about repeated events or actions, often annoying

*Steve is always leaving his teabags in the sink.*

*He is watching Harry Potter on and on! I can't stand it!*

### · talk about temporary situations

*Tim is on a diet right now. He isn't eating things like Fish and Chips.*

### · describe things which are changing

*British summers are getting hotter and hotter.*

# Present Continuous



Remember about **action verbs!**

State verbs should NOT generally be used in Continuous tenses. Action verbs can be used in each tense. They show an “action”. Some of them are:

*agree, smile, dive, lift, snore, drink, make, eat, move, plan, talk, push, think, go, ride, drive, hit, see, cook, kiss, write, vote, shout, insult, sing, leave, smell, create, sit, watch, whistle, kick, jump, run....*



# Present Perfect Simple

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They) + have + 3rd verb form + ...

I **have been** to Berlin 3 times so far.

Subject (He, She, It) + has + 3rd verb form + ...

She **has lived** in Germany since 2014.



**Irregular verbs:** drink drank **drunk**

hit hit hit

buy bought bought

be was been

**Regular verbs:** walk walked walked

jump jumped jumped

**3rd verb form**  
= **past participle**  
Take a look at  
some of the  
**irregular verbs:**

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They) + have not / haven't + 3rd verb form + ...

I **haven't seen** my uncle Bernhard since he moved to Hamburg.

Subject (He, She, It) + has not / hasn't + 3rd verb form + ...

He **hasn't drunk** beer recently.

### ► QUESTIONS

Have + Subject (I, You, We, They) + 3rd verb form + ...?

Have they **been** to Oktoberfest yet? It's so much fun!

Has + Subject (He, She, It) + 3rd verb form + ...?

Has she tried Currywurst yet? It's one of the best dishes!



# Present Perfect Simple



## When do I use Present Perfect?

Use Present Perfect Simple to:

· **describe something that started in the past and continues in the present**

*She has lived in Munich for almost 30 years now.*

· **talk about your experience up to the present**

*Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft? What? I've never heard such a difficult word before!*

· **talk about things that happened in the past but are relevant in the present or you can see the results of those past actions now**

*I've lost my student card and I can't buy a half-price ticket to the Berlin Museum Island.*

*The industry of electric cars has developed so much over the years.*

· **talk about completed actions in the past that may happen again**

*I've already been to that art gallery in Frankfurt 3 times. I love it!*

*Sandra Hüller's received many awards. (She is alive and may receive some more).*

· **talk about things when the time is indefinite, unknown or irrelevant**

*Stefan's once driven a BMW.*



Note that we often use expression  
**I've never done something** or  
**Never have I ever done something**  
or ...adverb ever or to talk about  
experiences up to the present

*It was the best hike I have ever been on!*

*Never have I ever eaten so much potato salad. I'm so full!*



**already, always, ever, never, often,  
recently, seldom, so far, still, to  
now, yet, just, for, since**

**Adverbs** often used with Present Perfect

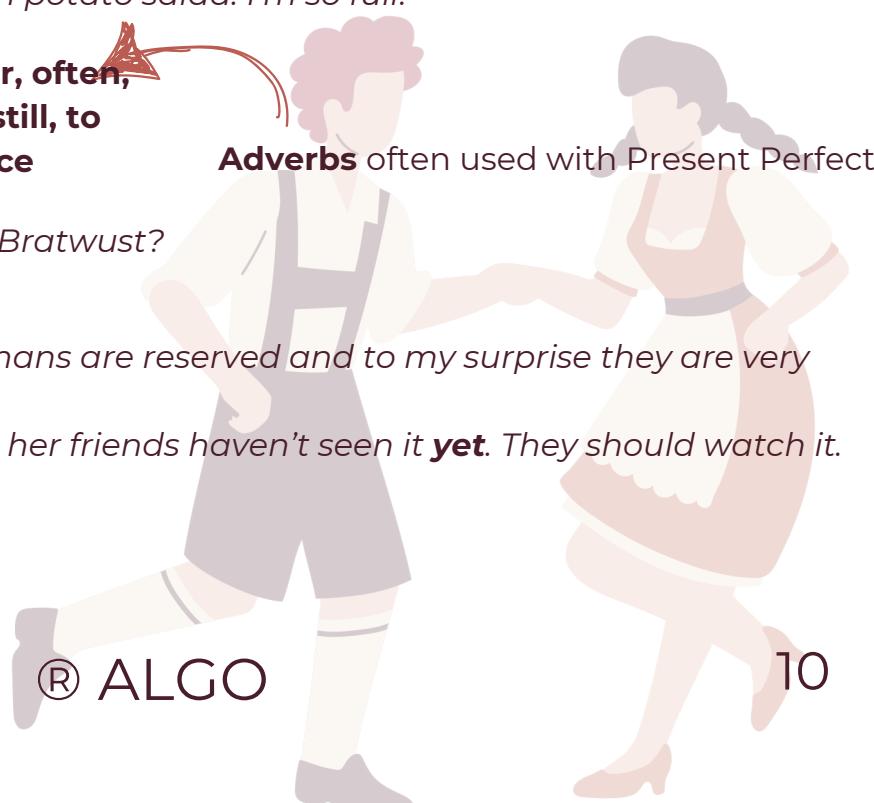
Johannes: Do you want to share Bratwurst?

Benny: Sorry, I've **just** eaten it.

*I have **always** thought that Germans are reserved and to my surprise they are very friendly and welcoming!*

*Liese has **already** seen Dark, but her friends haven't seen it **yet**. They should watch it.*

I have = I've  
She has = She's



# Present Perfect Continuous

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They)+ have + been + verbING+...

I **have been** living in Paris for 3 years.

Subject (He, She, It) +has + been + verbING+ ...

She **has been** working for YSL since 2020.



### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They) + **have not / haven't** + been verbING +...

They **haven't been** earning much money lately. That's why they have a problem with renting a flat in Paris.

Subject (He, She, It) + **has not / hasn't** + been verbING +...

He **hasn't been** dating anyone recently.

### ► QUESTIONS

Have + subject ( I, You, We, They ) + **been +verbING?**

Have you **been** waiting long? The bus to Provence leaves in 13mins.

Has + subject (He, She, It ) + **been +verbING + ...?**

Has she **been shopping** a lot lately? Every day she wears something new from brands like Jacquemus or Louis Vuitton.



## When do I use Present Perfect Continuous?

Use Present Perfect Continuous to:

- **talk about unfinished actions, that started in the past and continue to the present.**

*Emilly has been studying French since last summer.*

Here we often use **since** and **for** to emphasize that this action lasts for a while now.



# Present Perfect Continuous



But what's the difference between Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect Simple?  
Let's compare them:

- ▶ Use **Present Perfect Continuous** if you want to emphasise the **length** of the action, and **Present Perfect Simple** if you want to focus on the **result**, the **consequences**. Look at the examples:

**PPC** → *Look at my belly, I am so bloated! I have been eating croissants for the whole day!* - Your bloated belly is the result of eating croissants.

**PPS** → *I have eaten 5 croissants today.* - It's a fact.

- ▶ Use PPS if it is more important that an action was **performed repeatedly**. Use PPC if the **duration** of the action is more important.

**PPS** → *I have met Gabriel a few times this month.*

**PPC** → *I've been meeting Joel since the beginning of the year. Is this a sign?*

In Present Perfect Continuous we often use expressions like:

**lately, recently, for, since.**

**Lately**, tourists have been flocking to Marseille, making the city even busier than usual.

**Recently**, French chefs have been experimenting with modern techniques to freshen up traditional dishes.

People have been enjoying the charming cafés scattered across Parisian streets **for** years.

**Since** the rise of global cuisine, French wine has been gaining even more international recognition.



## SINCE or FOR?

- ▶ **since** → specific time in the past like date or an event  
*since 2020, since last Christmas, since the party, since we met, since Monday*

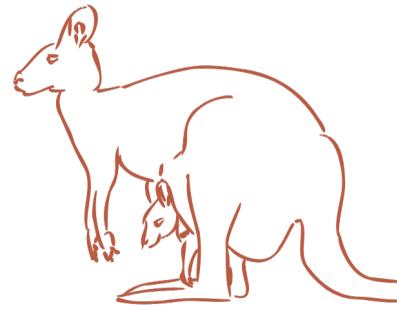
- ▶ **for** → a period of time

*for 2 years, for my whole life, for a couple of months, for some time, for a week*



# Past tenses

# Past Simple



## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, You, We, They) + 2nd verb form + the rest of the sentence  
They **visited** Australia in 1987.

Subject (He, She, It) + 2nd verb form + the rest of the sentence  
It **was** the most beautiful beach in Australia. Now it is devastated.

### TO BE

I/she/he/it **was** in Sydney  
We/you/they **were** in the outback.



Examples of regular verbs:

cook **cooked**  
play **played**  
talk **talked**

Examples of irregular verbs:

go **went**  
swim **swam**  
break **broke**

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject ( I, You, We, They ) + did not / didn't + infinitive verb + ...  
We **didn't see** any kangaroos this time.

Subject ( He, She, It ) + did not / didn't + infinitive verb + ...  
She **didn't want** to hurt the Koala. It was an accident.

Was I/she/he/it in Sydney?  
Were we/you/they in the outback?

TO BE  
subject **was/were**

### ► QUESTIONS

Did + Subject ( I, You, We, They ) + infinitive verb + ...?

Did you **go** to see the Australian Open?

Did + Subject (He, She, It) + infinitive verb + ...?

Did she **try** any kangaroo meat when she visited her mate?

### ► SHORT ANSWERS

YES / NO + Subject + **did** / **didn't**.

Did you throw the boomerang? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

YES / NO + Subject (I, He, She, It) + **was** / **wasn't**.

Was she in the Sydney Opera House? Yes, she **was**. / No, she **wasn't**.

Were you scared of spiders? Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.

TO BE

# Past Simple



## When do I use Past Simple?

Use Past Simple to:

- **talk about finished actions or events that happened in the past**

*Two years ago I went surfing in the ocean. It was great!*

- **talk about moods or states in the past**

*We lived in Melbourne for several years, we loved it.*

- **talk about repeated actions in the past**

*I visited my grandma every Christmas for ten years when she lived in Gold Coast. The weather was always incredible!*

- **report actions that happened “at the same time” in the past**

*On our Safari trip Jane saw a kangaroo and my brother spotted a Tasmanian devil.*

- **talk about actions happening one by one in the past**

*We got on a plane, slept for a while, ate some sandwiches, watched a few films and that was it. We landed in Sydney.*

- **describe something that was true for some time in the past**

*I dated a guy from Brisbane, I fell for his mullet haircut.*

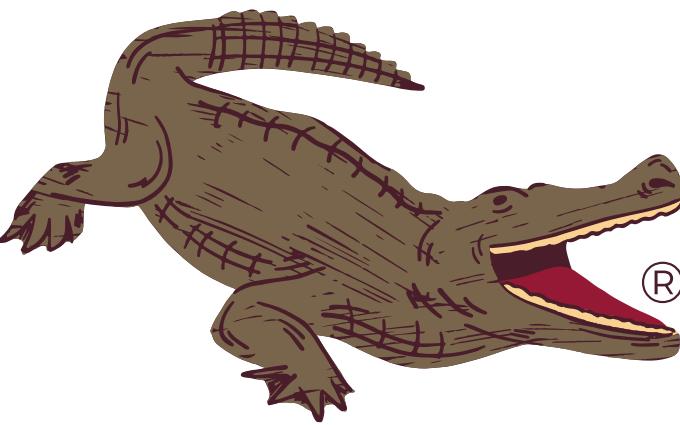
Common time expressions used with the past simple tense:

ago, last week, last month, yesterday,  
x hours ago, the other day/week, as.

I broke up with him **as** he changed his haircut.

**Yesterday** Olivia went windsurfing.

Look! **A year ago** I took a photo of the biggest crocodile ever!



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# Past Continuous

## Structure



### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, he, she, it)+ **were** + **verbING** + ...

I **was talking** on the phone with Alejandro.

She **was drinking** sangría all day long. No wonder she was drunk!

Subject (we, you, they)+ **were** + **verbING** + ...

We **were sightseeing** all the Spanish islands.

### ► QUESTIONS

**Was** + Subject (I, he, she, it ) + **verbING** + ...?

Was he **eating** only patatas bravas for the whole summer? Crazy!

**Were** + Subject (you, we, they) + **verbING** +...?

Were you **travelling** to Barcelona on your own?



### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject (I, he, she, it) + **was** + **not** + **verbING** +...

He **was not/wasn't dancing** with us on reggaeton night.

Subject (we, you, they) + **were not /weren't** + **verbING** +...

I **wasn't sleeping** all night long. The temperature was too high.

You **were not listening** to the tour guide, that's why you got lost.



# Past Continuous



## When do I use Past Continuous?

Use Past Continuous to:



**·talk about actions in progress at a specific point in the past**

*Yesterday at 5 pm I was taking a Flamenco class.*

**·describe two actions taking place in the past. One longer (Past Continuous) and one shorter (Past Simple)**

*Yesterday at 5 pm I was taking my Flamenco class when I saw a very handsome guy.*

*She was watching a couple dance when her phone rang.*

**·describe two activities that took place simultaneously**

*I was walking around Retiro park while my friends were trying to find me.*

**·describe an activity that filled a continuous time period in the past or to describe the background of some events**

*They were exploring Salvador Dalí Museum all day.*

*The sun was shining, parrots were singing and some people were sunbathing in the Güell park.*

**·describe past things or situations that were annoying**

*María was always complaining about the lack of central heating in the winter.*

**·express requests, suggestions and questions in a very polite way**

*We were wondering if you would like to join us for some tapas tonight. Were you planning on leaving already?*

**·show that a past action was:**

**\*temporary**

*During the holidays on Mallorca I was eating a lot more than usual.*

**\*changing or developing**

*Tom's Spanish skills were becoming better and better every day! Now he can order "una copa de vino" on his own.*

# Past Perfect Simple

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + **had** + 3rd verb form + the rest of the sentence...

By the time they arrived, I **had drunk** 3 beers.

She **had met** Honza before we came to Prague.

### ► QUESTIONS

**Had** + Subject + **3rd verb form** +...?

Had they **watched** all the cartoons before their bedtime?

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + **had not / hadn't** +**3rd verb form** + ...

We **hadn't appreciated** Moravian wine before we visited that vineyard.

Anička **hadn't known** that Czech language sounds funny to foreigners before he told her.



## When do I use Past Perfect Simple?

Use Past Perfect Simple to:

**·talk about past actions that happened before some other actions in the past “past before past”**

We *had visited* the National Museum in Prague before we *realised* they *had* student tickets... We overpaid.

**·talk about things that were planned or that we wanted to do, but they didn't happen**

*They had really wanted to visit Liberec, but their car broke down.*

**·build sentences in reported speech**

*Kate said that she *had fallen in love* with David Černy's sculptures.*

**·express regrets about the past**

*I wish I *had bought* more of that fried cheese from Czechia.*

*I wish I *hadn't gone* to that hockey match. They played so badly!*

Past Perfect appears in the first part of the 3rd conditional:

*If I *hadn't gone* to Czechia, I *wouldn't have met* my wife.*



# Past Perfect Continuous

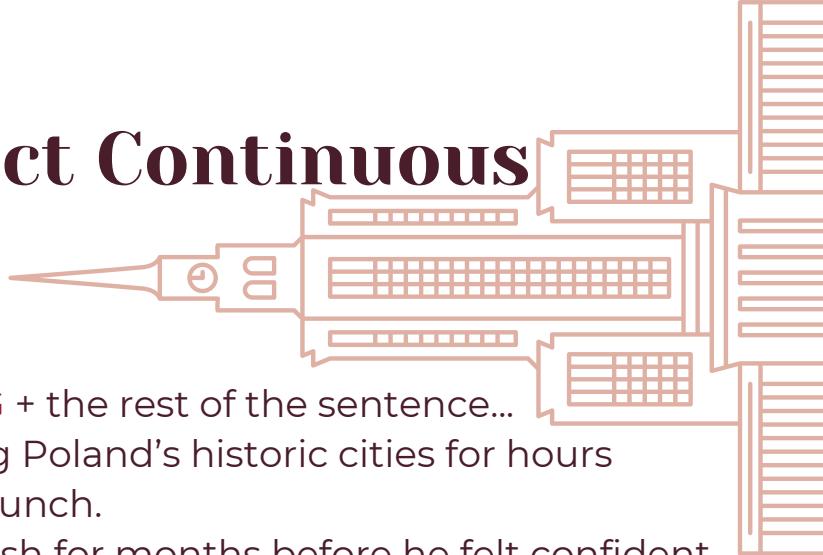
## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + **had** + **been** + **verbING** + the rest of the sentence...

The tourists **had been exploring** Poland's historic cities for hours before they finally stopped for lunch.

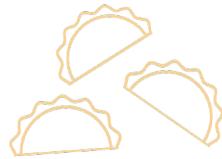
Charles **had been studying** Polish for months before he felt confident enough to have a talk with a native speaker.



### ► QUESTIONS

**Had** + Subject + **been** + **verbING** +...?

Had they **been researching** information about the mountains before they decided to hike in the Tatras?



### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + **had not** / **hadn't** + **been** + **verbING**

She **hadn't been perfecting** her pierogi-making skills, so her dough was not as smooth as she had hoped. But her grandma was still proud of her.



## When do I use Past Perfect Continuous?

Use Past Perfect Continuous to:

- **talk about something that took place in the past over a certain period of time and was interrupted by another activity that also took place in the past**

The *ERASMUS*-student **had been learning** facts about Kraków before he started studying at the Jagiellonian University.

- **describe past activities that have had an effect on the past**

The Nowak were wealthy because they **had been working** very hard all their youth.



We also use Past Perfect Continuous with constructions like: **I wish, If only.**  
*If only I had been exercising more, I would be able to climb to the top of Rysy.*

What is the difference between Past Perfect **Simple** and **Continuous**? In the Past Perfect Continuous the emphasis is on the **length** of the action being performed.



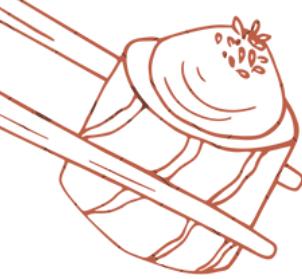
Japan

Italy

Switzerland

Mexico

Future tenses



# Future Simple

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject +will+ infinitive verb + the rest of the sentence...

I will watch some Anime after dinner.

Suzuki will pass the exam. He's very hardworking.

### ► QUESTIONS

Will + Subject + infinitive verb +...?

Will you squeeze a bit? If you don't, the train will leave without us!

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + will not / won't + infinitive verb +...

They won't talk about the difficulty of Japanese language.



## When do I use Future Simple?

Use Future Simple to:

- predict future events

*Trust me, cherry blossoms will look amazing in April!*

- express spontaneous decisions

*I will read a book by Murakami now, I need to relax.*

- express willingness

*I will prepare a sushi night for the two of us.*

- invite someone

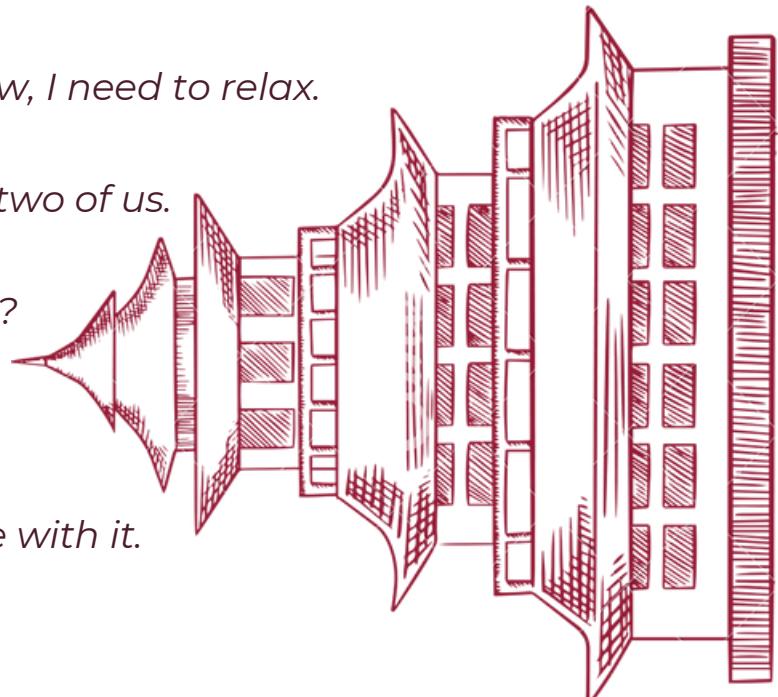
*Will you climb Mount Fuji with me?*

- give orders

*You will study until you finish!*

- build 1st conditional sentences

*If you visit Tokio, you will fall in love with it.*



# Future Continuous

## Structure



### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + **will** + **be** + **verbING** + the rest of the sentence...

This time next week I **will** be eating pizza.

Next Tuesday she **will** be sightseeing the ruins of the Colosseum.

### ► QUESTIONS

**Will** + Subject + **be** + **verbING** +...?

Will you **be** using scooters to commute around the Italy?

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + **will not** / **won't** + **be** + **verbING** +...

They **won't** be laughing when driving around Italy. Italians are great drivers, but they don't exactly follow the rules..



## When do I use Future Continuous?

Use Future Continuous to:

### • talk about temporary actions that will be in progress at a particular time in the future

*This time next summer I **will** be driving around Sicily with my family! Can't wait!*

*Unfortunately, we **won't** be attending the mass in Vatican. My husband got sick, we have to stay at the hotel.*

### • talk about activities that normally happen and we know that they will happen again

*I **will** be seeing Marcello as we **play** volleyball together.*

### build polite questions

*Will you **be** wearing that **silk** scarf? It's so classy. Can I borrow it?*

### • guess someone's thoughts

*Will you **be** visiting Venice **this** year? I know that you **love** it.*

### • talk about unfinished actions in the future

*He **will** be running down the Spanish steps. He **is** behind everyone.*



We often use following expressions with Future Continuous:

**at this time tomorrow,**  
**next year/next summer,**  
**next week/year/month,**  
**at X o'clock tomorrow..**



# Future Perfect Simple

## Structure

### ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + **will have** + 3rd verb form + the rest of the sentence...

By the time I visit Switzerland I **will have bought** a Swiss watch.

In 2 years, this factory **will have produced** 1 billion chocolates.

### ► QUESTIONS

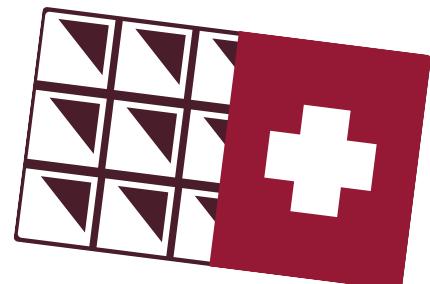
Will + Subject + **have** + 3rd verb form +...?

Will Switzerland **have exported** more cheese or chocolate before the end of the year?

### ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + **will not have/ won't have** + 3rd verb form +...

Federer **won't have finished** the match before midnight. His opponent plays very well.



## When do I use Future Perfect Simple?

Use Future Perfect Simple to:

• **describe an action that will be completed by a certain point in the future**

*We will have eaten raclette the time you arrive. Next time please be punctual, we value that in Switzerland.*

• **say that a certain state will last for a certain period of time at a specific point in the future**

*In February, they will have lived in Geneva for a year.*

We use following expressions with Future Perfect Simple:

**by then, by the time, by that time, before,**  
**in X years, by six thirty, by 5 p.m....**



*By the time I retire, I will have been financially secure.*

*In 2031, Switzerland will have been a member of the Alpine Convention for 40 years.*

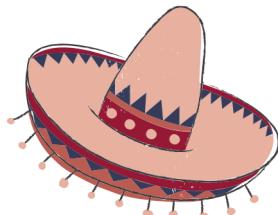
# Future Perfect Continuous Structure

## ► AFIRMATIVE FORMS

Subject + will have + been + verbING + the rest of the sentence...

I will have been studying Mexican history for five years by the end of next year.

Juana will have been dancing salsa at the festival for over an hour by the time we arrive.



## ► QUESTIONS

Will + Subject + have + been + verbING + ...

Will she have been cooking with spicy ingredients long enough to handle the preparation of traditional Mexican dishes?

## ► NEGATIVE FORMS

Subject + will not have/ won't have + been + verbING + ...

By the time I turn 80, I won't have been making altars for Día de los Muertos for nearly as long as my grandmother has at this age.



## When do I use Future Perfect Continuous?

Use Future Perfect Continuous to:

• talk about ongoing actions that last and will continue lasting up to another point in the future

*By the end of this year, Mariachi bands will have been performing traditional Mexican music for over two centuries, blending indigenous, European, and African influences.*

*By next year, Mexican soap operas will have been captivating audiences for more than six decades.*

Future Perfect Continuous is typically used with time-related phrases like:

**by (a certain time), for (a period of time), by the time,  
for the last/past (period of time), when, before.**



*By next year, Mexican artists will have been celebrating Las Posadas for over 500 years, keeping alive this deeply rooted cultural tradition.*

*When the holidays finish, the holidaymakers will have been drinking tequila for over a week non-stop.*



# Questions?

Sign up for an English class with us at ALGO!

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See you soon!  
Thanks for being our travel buddy!

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