

All 16 tenses

Tense	Example
Present simple	I eat chocolate.
Present continuous	I am eating chocolate.
Present perfect	I have eaten chocolate.
Present perfect cont.	I have been eating chocolate.
Past simple	I ate chocolate.
Past continuous	I was eating chocolate.
Past perfect	I had eaten chocolate.
Past perfect cont.	I had been eating chocolate.
Future simple	I will eat chocolate.
Future continuous	I will be eating chocolate.
Future perfect	I will have eaten chocolate.
Future perfect cont.	I will have been eating chocolate.
Conditional simple	I would eat chocolate.
Conditional cont.	I would be eating chocolate.
Conditional perfect	I would have eaten chocolate.
Conditional perf. cont.	I would have been eating chocolate.

16 Tenses in English

1. Simple Present Tense

Formula:

(+) S + V1 + O/C

(-) S + do/does + not + V1 + O/C

(?) Do/does + S + V1 + O/C

Example:

(+) Sisca reads book everyday.

(-) Sisca does not read book everyday.

(?) Does Sisca read book everyday?

Yes, she does. / No, she does not.

2. Present Continuous Tense

Formula:

(+) S + be + V1 + ing + O/C

(-) S + be + not + V1 + ing + O/C

(?) Be + S + V1 + ing + O/C

Example:

(+) He is playing badminton now

(-) He is not playing badminton now

(?) Is he playing badminton now?

Yes, he is. / No, he is not.

3. Present Perfect Tense

Formula:

(+) S + has/have + been + O/C

S + has/have + V3 + O/C

(-) S + has/have + not + been + O/C

S + has/have + not + V3 + O/C

(?) Have/has + S + been + O/C

Have/has + S + V3 + O/C

Example:

(+) He has been at home for a month.

Roni has eaten the steak already.

(-) He has not been at home for a month.

Roni has not eaten the steak already.

(?) Has he been at home for a month?

Has he eaten the steak already?

Yes, he has. / No, he has not.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Formula:

(+) S + have/has + been + V-ing

(-) S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

(?) Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Example:

(+) He has been playing guitar for two hours.

(-) He has not been playing guitar for two hours.

(?) Has he been playing guitar for two hours?

Yes, he has. / No, he has not.

5. Simple Past Tense

Formula:

(+) S + to be (was/were) + O/C

S + V2 + O/C

(-) S + to be (was/were) + not + O/C

S + did not + V1 + O/C

(?) Did + S + V1 + O/C

Example:

(+) He was a businessman in 1999.

He visited me yesterday.

(-) He was not a businessman in 1999.

He did not visit me yesterday.

(?) Did he visit you yesterday?

Yes, he did. / No, he did not.

6. Past Continuous Tense

Formula:

(+) S + to be (was/were) + V-ing + O/C

(-) S + to be (was/were) + not + V-ing + O/C

(?) Was/were + S + V-ing + O/C

Example:

(+) She was sleeping when I came.

(-) She was not sleeping when I came.

(?) Was she sleeping when you came?

Yes, she was. / No, she was not.

7. Past Perfect Tense

Formula:

(+) S + had + V3 + O/C

(-) S + had + not + V3 + O/C

(?) Had + S + V3 + O/C

Example:

(+) He had gone to Bali when I called him.

(-) He had not gone to Bali when I called him.

(?) Had he gone to Bali when you called him?

Yes, he had. / No, he had not.

8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Formula:

(+) S + had + been + V-ing + O/C

(-) S + had + not + been + V-ing + O/C

(?) Had + S + been + V-ing + O/C

Example:

(+) They had been living in Jakarta about ten years.

(-) They had not been living in Jakarta about ten years.

(?) Had they been living in Jakarta about ten years?

Yes, they had. / No, they had not.

9. Simple Future Tense

Formula:

(+) S + will/shall + V1 + O/C

S + am/is/are + going to + V1 + O/C

(-) S + will/shall + not + V1 + O/C

S + am/is/are + not + going to + V1 + O/C

(?) Will/shall + S + V1 + O/C

Am/is/are + S + going to + V1 + O/C

Example:

(+) She will eat fried rice.

She is going to eat fried rice.

(-) She will not eat fried rice.

She is not going to eat fried rice.

(?) Will she eat fried rice?

Is she going to eat fried rice?

Yes, she will. / No, she will not.

Yes, she is. / No, she is not.

10. Future Continuous Tense

Formula:

(+) S + will/shall + be + V-ing + O/C

(-) S + will/shall + not + be + V-ing + O/C

(?) Will/shall + S + be + V-ing + O/C

Example:

(+) I will be watching a movie tonight.

(-) I will not be watching a movie tonight.

(?) Will you be watching a movie tonight?

Yes, I will. / No, I will not.

11. Future Perfect Tense

Formula:

- (+) S + shall/will + have + been + C
S + shall/will + have + V3 + O
- (-) S + shall/will + not + have + been + C
S + shall/will + not + have + V3 + O
- (?) Shall/will + S + have + been + C
Shall/will + S + have + V3 + O

Example:

- (+) I will have been in this hospital until tomorrow morning.
He will have rented my house next month.
- (-) I will not have been in this hospital until tomorrow morning.
He will not have rented my house next month.
- (?) Will you have been in this hospital until tomorrow morning?
Will he have rented my house next month?
Yes, I will. / No, I will not.
Yes, he will. / No, he will not.

12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Formula:

- (+) S + shall/will + have + been + V-ing + O
- (-) S + shall/will + not + have + been + V-ing + O
- (?) Shall/will + S + have + been + V-ing + O

Example:

- (+) She will have been visiting us tomorrow.
- (-) She will not have been visiting us tomorrow.
- (?) Will she have been visiting us tomorrow?
Yes, she will. / No, she will not.

13. Past Future Tense

Formula:

- (+) S + should/would + be + O
S + should/would + V1 + O
- (-) S + should/would + not + be + O
S + should/would + not + V1 + O
- (?) Should/would + S + be + O

12 TENSES IN ENGLISH

Present Simple Tense

	I/ you/ we/ they	He/ she/ it/ James
Positive	I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive <i>We <u>go</u> to bed early.</i>	He/ she/ it/ James + Verb – s/ es <i>She <u>goes</u> to bed early.</i>
Negative	I/ you/ we/ they + do not + bare infinitive Do not = don't <i>They <u>don't</u> go to bed early.</i>	He/ she/ it/ James + does not + bare infinitive Does not = doesn't <i>James <u>doesn't</u> go to bed early.</i>
Question	Do + I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive? <i><u>Do they</u> go to bed early?</i>	Does + he/ she/ it/ James + bare infinitive? <i><u>Does she</u> go to bed early?</i>

Present Continuous Tense

Positive	Subject + am/ is/ are + Verb - ING <i>She is writing</i> to her grandma now.
Negative	Subject + am/ is/ are + not + Verb – ING Is not = isn't Are not = aren't <i>She isn't writing</i> to her grandma now.
Question	Am/ is/ are + Subject + Verb – ING? <i>Is she writing</i> to her grandma now?

Present Simple Tense

Signal words:

Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never,
every day, every week, every month, every year, on
Sundays, after school, before school

Present Simple Tense

Usages

1. To describe habits, timetables, repeated actions or events

She usually wakes up at 6 o'clock.

2. To talk about general truths

The Sun rises in the East

3. To give instructions or directions

Don't open that box. Throw it away.

4. To talk about something that is fixed in the future

The bus leaves at 8 pm. Hurry up!

Present Continuous Tense

Usages

1. To talk about things which are happening at the moment of speaking

Don't go out. It's raining outside now.

2. To talk about things which happen again and again (a complaint)

He's always talking in class.

Present Continuous Tense

Usages

3. To talk about things which are planned or arranged in the near future

I am leaving for London tomorrow.

4. To talk about things which are changing or developing

More and more English centers are mushrooming nowadays.

Signal words:

at the moment, now / just now / right now, look, listen

Present Perfect Tense

Positive	Subject + has/ have + Past Participle Has = 's Have = 've <i>She's done</i> her homework.
Negative	Subject + has/ have + not + Past Participle <i>She has not done</i> her homework.
Question	Has/ Have + Subject + Past Participle? <i>Has she done</i> her homework?

Present Perfect Tense

Usages

1. To talk about things which happened in the past, and continue to the present

My parents have lived in England for 20 years.

2. To talk about things which happened in the past, but not at a specific time

My mom has gone to work.

Present Perfect Tense

Usages

3. To talk about things we have done many times in the past and continue to do

She has practiced the piano since she was 6.

4. To talk about an experience which is connected to the present

This is the most beautiful flower I have ever seen.

Present Perfect Tense

Signal words:

Already, yet, ever, never, just, only just, recently, so far, until now, up to now

Present Perfect Tense

Signal words:

Already, yet, ever, never, just, only just, recently, so far, until now, up to now

Past Simple Tense

	TOBE	OTHER VERBS
Positive	Subject + was/ were + ... (I/ he/ she/ it + was) (They/ we/ you + were) <u>I was sick</u> yesterday. <u>They were sick</u> last week.	Subject + Past simple <u>She went</u> shopping last month. <u>We got up</u> late yesterday.
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + ... Was not = wasn't Were not = weren't <u>I wasn't</u> sick yesterday. <u>They weren't</u> sick last week.	Subject + did not + Bare infinitive Did not = didn't <u>She didn't go</u> shopping last month. <u>We didn't get up</u> late yesterday.
Question	Were/ was + Subject + ...? <u>Were you</u> sick yesterday? <u>Were they</u> sick last week?	Did + Subject + Bare infinitive? <u>Did she go</u> shopping last month? <u>Did you get up</u> late yesterday?

Past Simple Tense

Usages

1. To talk about actions finished in the past

I met him last week.

2. To talk about a series of actions completed in the past

I woke up, had breakfast and went to school.

Signal words:

Yesterday, last week, last month, last year, last Christmas,
in 2017, ago

Past Continuous Tense

Positive	Subject + was/ were + Verb-ING <i>She was cooking when I came.</i>
Negative	Subject + was/ were + not + Verb-ING <i>She wasn't cooking when I came.</i>
Question	Was/ were + Subject + Verb-ING? <i>Was she cooking when you came?</i>

Past Continuous Tense

Usages

3. To talk about two actions that were happening at the same time

My mom was cooking while my dad was reading newspaper.

4. To talk about an action that happens many times and irritates the speaker

She was always talking in class.

Past Continuous Tense

Usages

1. To talk about an incomplete action at a specific in the past

Max was playing games yesterday afternoon.

2. To talk about an incomplete action that was interrupted by another

I was doing my homework when my mom called.

Past Perfect Tense

Positive	Subject + had + Past Participle <i>She had done</i> her homework when I came.
Negative	Subject + had + not + Past Participle Had not = hadn't <i>She hadn't done</i> her homework when I came.
Question	Had + Subject + Past Participle? <i>Had she done her</i> <i>homework</i> when you came?

Past Perfect Tense

Usages

The past perfect and present perfect are used in the same way. However, the past perfect refers to a time in the past, while the present perfect refers to a time in the present.

1. To talk about something started in the past and still continued to a given time in the past

I had learned English for 10 years.

2. To talk about something happened before another action in the past

My mom had come home before it rained.

Past Perfect Tense

Signal words:

Already, just, never, ever

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense with WILL

Positive	Subject + will + Bare infinitive Will = 'll <i>My mom <u>will go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not + Bare infinitive Will not = won't <i>My mom <u>won't go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + Bare infinitive? <i><u>Will your mom go</u> shopping tomorrow?</i>

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense with WILL

Positive	Subject + will + Bare infinitive Will = 'll <i>My mom <u>will go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not + Bare infinitive Will not = won't <i>My mom <u>won't go</u> shopping tomorrow.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + Bare infinitive? <i><u>Will your mom go</u> shopping tomorrow?</i>

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense with WILL

Usages

1. To talk about a prediction
I am sure he'll come late.
2. To express a spontaneous decision
I'll get there by bus.
3. To make an offer or promise
I'll take care of your cat carefully.

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense with TOBE GOING TO

Positive	Subject + am/is/are + going to + Bare infinitive <i>I am going to go to Canada next month.</i>
Negative	Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + Bare infinitive <i>I am not going to go to Canada next month.</i>
Question	Am/is/are + Subject + going to + Bare infinitive? <i>Are you going to go to Canada next month?</i>

Future Simple Tense

Simple Future Tense with TOBE GOING TO

Usages

1. To talk about a plan or intention

My uncle is going to visit me tomorrow.

2. To talk about a prediction

Look! The sky is getting darker. It's going to rain.

Signal words:

Tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month, next year, next summer

Future Continuous Tense

Positive	Subject + will be + Verb-ING Will = 'll <i>My mom will be going shopping this time tomorrow.</i>
Negative	Subject + will not be + Verb-ING Will not = won't <i>My mom won't be going shopping this time tomorrow.</i>
Question	Will + Subject + be + Verb-ING? <i>Will your mom be going shopping this time tomorrow?</i>

Future Continuous Tense

Usages

1. To talk about an action at a particular moment
At 8 pm tomorrow, I'll be watching TV.
2. To talk about something that will be in progress
Don't come to his office now, he'll be working.

Signal words:

This time next week, at 8 pm tomorrow

Future Perfect Tense

Positive	Subject + will have + Past participle Will = 'll <i>I'll have done</i> my homework by 5 pm.
Negative	Subject + will not have + Past participle will not = won't <i>I won't have done</i> my homework by 5 pm.
Question	Will + Subject + have + Past participle? <i>Will you have done</i> your homework by 5 pm?

Future Perfect Tense

Usages

- To talk about a completed action in the future
 - She'll have got here by this time next week.
 - My parents will have visited my by next Monday.

Signal words:

In (3 months, one year), by (the year 2000, 5 pm, next Monday)

Every language in the world has **verb tenses**. These tenses, which refer to the present, past, and future, explain when something — such as an action, event, or state — happened. The problem is that although all languages have verb tenses, not all languages have the same verb tenses or use them in a similar way. That's why **English tenses** are often confusing to ESL students.

The charts below provide a quick reference to help you understand the tenses in English more easily:

- Chart 1 lists each English tense and explains when to use it.
- Chart 2 gives an example of each tense, in active and passive form.
- Chart 3 provides time words & expressions to help you recognize when to use each tense.

Overview of English Verb Tenses

Present Simple	Usage:	general action, habitual action, general truth
	Example:	<i>I work in a hospital.</i>
Present Continuous Present Progressive	Usage:	ongoing or temporary action
	Example:	<i>Sorry, I can't talk right now. I am working.</i>
Past Simple	Usage:	completed action or condition
	Example:	<i>I worked for ten hours yesterday.</i>
Past Continuous Past Progressive	Usage:	past ongoing action, past interrupted action
	Example:	<i>I was working on my project when you called.</i>
Future	Usage:	planned or unplanned future action
	Example:	<i>I will work at the main branch next week.</i>
Present Perfect	Usage:	action that happened at an indefinite time in the past and continues to the present
	Example:	<i>I have worked at the bank for three years.</i>
Past Perfect	Usage:	past action that happened before another past action.
	Example:	<i>I had already worked for several years before I got married.</i>
Future Perfect	Usage:	future action that will happen before another future action
	Example:	<i>I will have worked here for five years next July.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous Present Perfect Progressive	Usage:	past action that started in the past and continues to the present
	Example:	<i>I have been working on that project for the last two weeks.</i>
Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect Progressive	Usage:	past ongoing action that was completed before some other past action
	Example:	<i>I had been sleeping at my desk when my boss fired me.</i>
Future Perfect Continuous Future Perfect Progressive	Usage:	future ongoing action that will occur before another action
	Example:	<i>I will have been working here for ten years tomorrow, so we're having a party.</i>

Examples of English Verb Tenses		
Verb Tense	Example – Active Form	Example –Passive Form
Present Simple	I work.	The work is done.
Present Continuous Present Progressive	I am working.	The work is being done.
Past Simple	I worked.	The work was done.
Past Continuous Past Progressive	I was working.	The work was being done.
Future	I will work. I'm going to work.	The work will be done. The work is going to be done.
Present Perfect	I have worked.	The work has been done.
Past Perfect	I had worked.	The work had been done.
Future Perfect	I will have worked.	The work will have been done.
Present Perfect Continuous Present Perfect Progressive	I have been working.	–
Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect Progressive	I had been working.	–
Future Perfect Continuous Future Perfect Progressive	I will have been working.	–

Common Time Expressions for English Verb Tenses

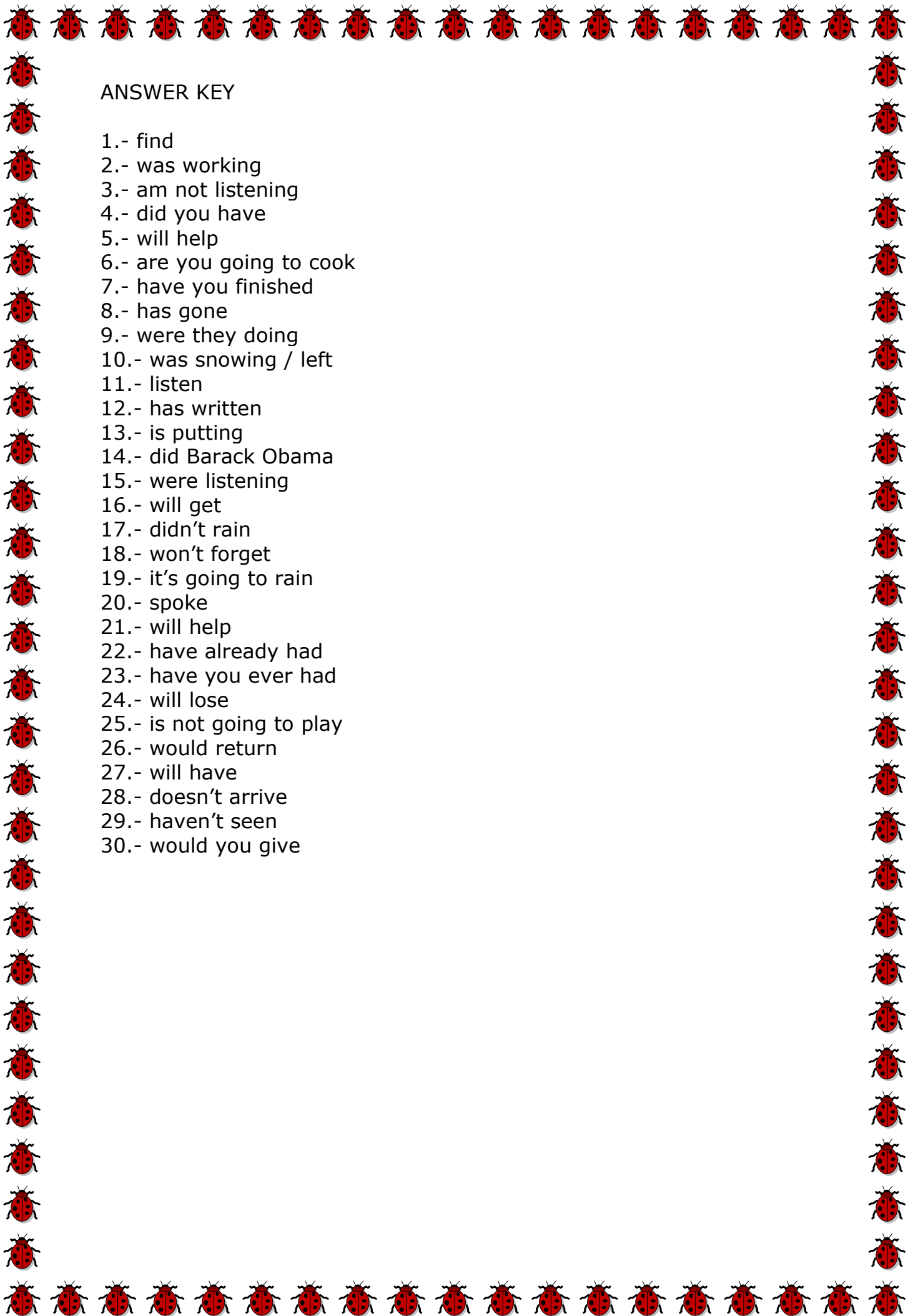
Verb Tense	Example – Active Form	Time Clues
Present Simple	I work.	every day / morning / afternoon every evening / night always never sometimes usually frequently rarely seldom
Present Continuous Present Progressive	I am working.	now right now at the present time this weekend
Past Simple	I worked.	yesterday last night / week / month / year last summer / winter
Past Continuous Past Progressive	I was working.	while when
Future	I will work. I'm going to work.	tomorrow next week / month / year in the future soon
Present Perfect	I have worked.	since until now ever never for two hours / days / months many times
Past Perfect	I had worked.	already by the time till then till that time
Future Perfect	I will have worked.	by the time... already
Present Perfect Continuous Present Perfect Progressive	I have been working.	for the past four years for the last two days up to now
Past Perfect Continuous Past Perfect Progressive	I had been working.	before since for three hours / days / weeks
Future Perfect Continuous Future Perfect Progressive	I will have been working.	by the time for six months / years

MIXED TENSE REVISION

Complete the sentences with the suitable form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1.- If I _____ (find) a good job, I'll move to Madrid.
- 2.- He met his wife when he _____ (work) in Brussels.
- 3.- You can turn off the radio. I _____ (not listen) to it.
- 4.- Where _____ (you / have) dinner yesterday?
- 5.- This exercise is difficult. I _____ (help) you to do it.
- 6.- What _____ (you / cook) tonight?
- 7.- _____ (you / finish) your homework yet?
- 8.- My father _____ (go) to the bank. He'll be back soon.
- 9.- What _____ (they / do) at 9.00 last night?
- 10.- It _____ (snow) when we _____ (leave) the library.
- 11.- I usually _____ (listen) to the news in the car.
- 12.- My cousin is a writer. He _____ (write) three novels.
- 13.- Be careful! The baby _____ (put) those keys in his mouth!
- 14.- When _____ (Barack Obama / become) president of the USA?
- 15.- My students _____ (not listen) when I gave the instructions.
- 16.- Gonzalo is thirsty! I _____ (get) him a glass of water!
- 17.- If it _____ (not rain) we'd lie on the beach.
- 18.- It's my birthday next week- Don't worry! I _____ (not forget) it.
- 19.- I think it _____ (rain) this afternoon.
- 20.- John _____ (speak) to Susan a minute ago.
- 21.- If you ask him nicely, he _____ (help) you.
- 22.- Would you like a coffee? No, thanks. I _____ (already / have) four cups today.
- 23.- _____ (you / ever / have) an argument with your parents about clothes.
- 24.- I'm sure they _____ (lose) the match.
- 25.- My neighbour has broken his leg. He _____ (not play) tennis this weekend.
- 26.- If I had the receipt, I _____ (return) these jeans.
- 27.- What would you like? I _____ (have) some orange juice.
- 28.- If my brother _____ (not arrive) soon, I'll send him a text message.
- 29.- I _____ (not see) my grandparents since last summer.
- 30.- If you found a purse, _____ (you / give) it to the teacher?





ANSWER KEY

- 1.- find
- 2.- was working
- 3.- am not listening
- 4.- did you have
- 5.- will help
- 6.- are you going to cook
- 7.- have you finished
- 8.- has gone
- 9.- were they doing
- 10.- was snowing / left
- 11.- listen
- 12.- has written
- 13.- is putting
- 14.- did Barack Obama
- 15.- were listening
- 16.- will get
- 17.- didn't rain
- 18.- won't forget
- 19.- it's going to rain
- 20.- spoke
- 21.- will help
- 22.- have already had
- 23.- have you ever had
- 24.- will lose
- 25.- is not going to play
- 26.- would return
- 27.- will have
- 28.- doesn't arrive
- 29.- haven't seen
- 30.- would you give

Fill in the correct form of the verb given.

1. Jeff _____ our bank manager at the moment. He _____ here for three years. **(BE, BE)**
2. I _____ when the alarm _____ off at 5.30 this morning. **(STILL SLEEP, GO)**
3. If everyone donates \$5, we _____ enough to buy a new machine. **(HAVE)**
4. There _____ a great documentary on TV yesterday evening. _____ it? – No, I didn't. I _____ to take my television set back to the store to have it repaired. **(BE, YOU SEE, HAVE)**
5. When I _____ to the car park I didn't know where I _____ my car. **(RETURN, PARK)**
6. My uncle _____ the same pullover the whole winter. I guess he _____ it. **(WEAR, LOVE)**
7. Mum _____ dinner when the doctor _____. **(PREPARE, ARRIVE)**
8. He _____ around with a limp since he _____ his accident a few weeks ago. **(WALK, HAVE)**
9. You look pretty worried. – What _____? **(HAPPEN)**
10. When we _____ at the theatre the play _____. **(ARRIVE, ALREADY START)**
11. When she _____ home, she _____ that her husband _____ for some time. **(COME, SEE, DRINK)**
12. _____ the good news? – Stan and Margie _____ married! – That's not new. – I _____ about it for a few weeks. **(YOU HEAR, GET, KNOW)**
13. I _____ to call you the whole week! – Where _____? **(TRY, YOU BE)**
14. The manager _____ to an important customer at the moment, but he _____ you in a few minutes. **(SPEAK, SEE)**
15. Do you realize that you _____ on my toes? – It hurts! **(STAND)**
16. I think I _____ a break. I surely deserve one. **(TAKE)**
17. I wonder if he _____ my number. I _____ for him to call for the last two hours. **(FORGET, EXPECT)**
18. The novel is about a man who _____ home from the war and _____ a new life. **(COME, START)**
19. When I _____ for my passport a few days ago, I _____ across this old photo of our family reunion. **(LOOK, COME)**
20. I am sorry that I _____ to leave your party so early last night. I _____ myself. **(HAVE, REALLY ENJOY)**

KEY

1. Jeff **is** our bank manager at the moment. He **has been** here for three years. **(BE, BE)**
2. I **was still sleeping** when the alarm **went** off at 5.30 this morning. **(STILL SLEEP, GO)**
3. If everyone donates \$5, we **will have** enough to buy a new machine. **(HAVE)**
4. There **was** a great documentary on TV yesterday evening. **Did you see** it? – No, I didn't. I **had** to take my television set back to the store to have it repaired. **(BE, YOU SEE, HAVE)**
5. When I **returned** to the car park I didn't know where I **had parked** my car. **(RETURN, PARK)**
6. My uncle **has been wearing** the same pullover the whole winter. I guess he **loves** it. **(WEAR, LOVE)**
7. Mum **was preparing** dinner when the doctor **arrived**. **(PREPARE, ARRIVE)**
8. He **has been walking** around with a limp since he **had** his accident a few weeks ago. **(WALK, HAVE)**
9. You look pretty worried. – What **happened/ has happened?** **(HAPPEN)**
10. When we **arrived** at the theatre the play **had already started**. **(ARRIVE, ALREADY START)**
11. When she **came** home, she **saw** that her husband **had been drinking** for some time. **(COME, SEE, DRINK)**
12. **Have you heard** the good news? – Stan and Margie **are getting** married! – That's not new. – I **have known** about it for a few weeks. **(YOU HEAR, GET, KNOW)**
13. I **have been trying** to call you the whole week! – Where **have you been?** **(TRY, YOU BE)**
14. The manager **is speaking** to an important customer at the moment, but **he will see** you in a few minutes. **(SPEAK, SEE)**
15. Do you realize that you **are standing** on my toes? – It hurts! **(STAND)**
16. I think I **will take** a break. I surely deserve one. **(TAKE)**
17. I wonder if he **has forgotten/forgot** my number. I **have been expecting** for him to call for the last two hours. **(FORGET, EXPECT)**
18. The novel is about a man who **came** home from the war and **started** a new life. **(COME, START)**
19. When I **was looking** for my passport a few days ago, I **came** across this old photo of our family reunion. **(LOOK, COME)**
20. I am sorry that I **had** to leave your party so early last night. I **was really enjoying** myself. **(HAVE, REALLY ENJOY)**