

TENSES

Tenses are the form taken by a verb to show the time of an action.

There are three tenses :

The Present Tense

The Past Tense

The Future Tense.

TENSES

- Each of the three tenses has four forms to show continuity or completeness of the action and time. These are :
- Indefinite/simple
- Continuous or Imperfect
- Perfect
- Perfect Continuous

- The **Indefinite Tense**
- The **Continuous (Imperfect) Tense.**
- The **Perfect Tense**
- The **Perfect Continuous Tense**

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- Started and ended in the past
- Is often seen with a time expression explaining when the activity took place or how long it lasted

- At a specific point time
- Use 2nd form in simple past tense
- Exception : use 1st form with did

How to form 2nd form of verb

- Top topped
- Stop stopped
- Words ending with w x y play played
- Enjoy enjoyed
- Mix mixed
- Carry I + ed carried
- Study I +ed studied
- Vary varied
- Cry cried

SIMPLE PAST

Singular

Did he meet him yesterday? He met him yesterday.

Did not she meet him yesterday

It happened yesterday.

Yusra studied English, opened a book .

PLURAL

I met him yesterday

You did not meet him yesterday

We wrote a letter to the teacher.

They did not write a letter to the teacher.

examples

- He ___brought___ a towel and sunglasses to the beach(bring)
- They ___went_ to the gym every day last week(go)
- I __forgot__ to tell my boss about my sunglasses (forget)
- I did not ___attend__ the function yesterday(attend)

Simple present

- Expresses a general truth or an action that is occurring now.

Eg : The sun rises from the east.

The earth revolves around the sun.

Milk is white in color.

She is a doctor.

Yusra is a doctor.

- Expresses an action that occurs regularly or habitually

Eg : She goes to the school regularly.

- Affirmative Sentences : They play.

Plural subject

I I teach English

WE We do not play football.

YOU Do you cook food?

THEY Do'nt they go for a walk?

- DO
- IT IS USED WITH I, WE , YOU AND THEY

- DOES : do not use s with first form of verb.
- IS USED WITH HE / SHE / IT/ RAJ/ YUSRA

- Singular subject : ass s or es

He he plays too fast/ He walks fast.

She Does she play the piano?

She goes to walk everyday

IT It does not work properly

Raj Does not Raj bake the best brownies?

EXAMPLES

- They walk eight miles a day(to walk)(plural form base form)
- It usually snows in winter(snow)
- Water boils at 100 degree.
- do'nt you know me(you not know) ?
- Does your brother speak Arabic? (Do)
- It does not rain in july here(not rain)

Simple future

- To express a sudden decision made at the moment of speaking.
- To express promise or intention
- To express a prediction
- To make a request

- Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object.

Plural subject

I shall/will eat an apple

You will/shall eat an apple

Shall / will we go to meet him?

They wont leave tomorrow

Will they leave tomorrow?

- Plural subject
- He will not play chess
- She will not eat it
- Will it help you
- Wont Raj read it

Examples

- They will sell this car (sell)
- We shall /will leave as soon as you are ready(leave)
- The boys will finish the game by 5 o clock(finish)

I will meet them tomorrow.

Will I meet them tomorrow?

Past continuous

+ Subject was/were + V1 + ing + Object.

The past continuous tense is used for an action which was happening at a particular time in the past.

Get getting

Put putting

- He worked last night.
- He was working all night.
- I bought a new t shirt yesterday.
- I was buying t shirt , when she ran to me.
- I was driving a car , when she called.

- Plural subject

You were watching t.v.

We were not watching Tv.

Were they watching tv?

- Singular subject

I was waiting in the room.

He was not crying.

Was she smiling?

Wasn't it raining?

Raman was driving fast.

Exercises

- What __were you doing__ when I called last night?(do)
- When I got home, Jack _was waiting____(wait)
- Why __were you smiling__ (smile)?
- They_were closing__ the window.(close).

Present continuous

- The present continuous tense is used to express an action which is happening at a particular time in the present or extending over a period of present time.
- Subject + Is/Am/Are + V1 + ing + Object

- Plural subject

I am writing a letter.

We are not playing hockey.

Are you leaving today?

Are they arriving at the venue?

- Singular subject

He is playing a piano.

She is preparing for the exam.

Is it working properly?

Isn't Raj attending the party?

Future continuous

- The future continuous tense is used to express an action which will be in progress at a particular time in the future.
- Subject + will/shall + be +V1 + ing + Object
- When I reach home, my sister will be sleeping.
- Will you be taking a bath after half an hour?

- Plural subject

I shall/will be washing my clothes.

You shall/will not be playing hockey.

Shall/will we be watching tv?

Wont they be coming for dinner?

- Would be

My sister would be playing this time.

- Might be probability

She might be thinking about me.

It might be raining there.

- Must be

You must be thinking about it.

- May be 50 per cent

She may be driving a car.

- Singular subject
- He will be singing a song.
- She will not be cooking rice.
- Will it be raining tomorrow?
- Wont Raj be preparing for the exam.

EXAMPLES

- I will be waiting for you when you come out.(wait)
- She __will be flying __ to England in 2 hrs(flying)
- When you next see me I _will be wearing ____ my new suit.(wear)
- Tomorrow at this time I _will be preparing___ for the celebration(prepare)

PAST PERFECT

- The past perfect tense is used to express an action that was completed before another action started in the past. It is used with the earlier of the two actions. The simple past tense is used with the other action.

Eg My brother **had slept** before I reached home.

- Subject + had + V3 + Object.

- When I reached home, she had eaten the food.
- I had seen him last 5 years ago.
- Till, by the time already.
- He had already completed the work when I reached there.
- I had wanted to help my brother.

- You had finished the task before I asked.
- I had achieved the target when it started raining.
- When she reached the station , the train had started.
- He had already done his work.

exercise

- We had delivered____ the order before they enquired.(deliver)
- Had they already played___cricket?(play)
- I _had gone___ (go)to Delhi last week before my father came____(come)
- He __had known__ her for 2 years(know).

Present perfect

- The present perfect tense denotes an action that was started in the past and has just been completed.

- + has/hav+Subject e + V3 + Object.

I have finished my homework.

I have cut my finger.

- Has -> Singular , Have -> Plural.

- To talk about experience.

e.g I have taught English to many students.

I have taught cricket to many friends.

I , you , we .. Always use have

He, she , it or any singular use has.

Past action continuing: e.g I have known him for a long time.

I still have'nt finished my homework.

Mark has not washed the clothes yet.

I have not completed the book yet.

Plural subject

- I have written a letter.
- We have not played a hockey.
- Have you completed your assignment?
- Have'nt they seen movie before?

Singular subject

- He has gone out.
- She has not completed it yet.
- Has it shown the temperature?
- Has Raj agreed with you?

Exercise

- I _have arrived____(arrive).
- Your English __has improved__(improve) (to describe change that has evolved over a period of time)
- Your performance has improved.
- You still _have not washed__ the clothes(wash)
- He __has known___ her for several years.
- She _has worked___for IBM for 2 months(action is not finished).
(work)

FUTURE PERFECT

- Future perfect tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain period of time in the future.
- He **will have left** before you go to see him.
- By the end of this month I **will have worked** here for 5 years.

- To express time expression
- He **will have known** her for 2 years next month.

- Subject + shall/will + have + V3 + Object.

Plural subject

- I will/shall have written a letter
- You will/shall have written a letter.
- Shall/will we have written a letter.
- Shall/will they have written a letter.

Singular subject

- He will have finished the project.
- She will not have signed the paper.
- Will it have moved properly?
- Raj will not have applied for the job.

Exercises

- He ___ will have completed ___ the work by next week.(complete)
- We __ will have eaten ___ all the food by the time arrives(eat)
- By the time he gets here, I __ will have gone ___ to Canada.(go)
- She _ will have completed ___ her homework before her mom arrives.(complete)

Past perfect continuous tense

- The past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that point.
- I felt thirsty because I **had been speaking** all day.
- Subject + had + been + V(ing) + Object.
- He had already left when I reached there
- I was eating food.
- He had been serving the institution for the last 1 year.

examples

- I left because I had been waiting for an hour .
- We stopped because we had been working for a long period of time.
- he felt tired because He had been running for half an hour.
- She had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg.

When, for, since, and before are words that you may see used alongside the past perfect continuous tense.

- He had been walking three miles a day before he fall.
- The program that was terminated had been working well since 1945.
- Rita had been playing the piano for 35 years when she was finally asked to do a solo with the local orchestra.

Exercise

- Raj _had been studying_____ (study) for four hours when he _came_(come)home
- He _had been drinking_____ (drink)milk out the carton when Mom walked into the kitchen.
- I _had been working_____ (work) at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
- He had been throwing_____ (threw) rocks at her window for five minutes before she finally came out on the balcony .

Present perfect continuous

- The present perfect tense is used when an action that started in the past is still continuing.
- Subject + has/have + been + V1 + ing + Object

- He has been sleeping for 5 hours.
- I have been waiting to see the doctor for 2 hours.
- She has been waiting since 5 pm.
- I have been working since 2 o'clock.
- Still goin on

- For : amount of time e.g 2 hours

Number of Days, months, hours, week , minutes , a while, a moment, a long time.

Since used to mention the starting point of the action.

Name of days, months years, part of the day(morning , afternoon,)
name of seasons, festivals, stages of life(childhood, old_)

Exercise

- It has been raining (rain) since 4 a.m
- I have been decorating the room for 2 hours (decorate).
- He has been teaching (teach) English since morning.
- They have been waiting (wait) for a long time.

Future perfect continuous

- The future perfect tense is used when an action is to continue up to a certain point of time in the future.
- Subject + shall/will + have been + V1 + ing + Object.
- When we describe an action in the future perfect continuous [tense](#), we are projecting ourselves forward in time and looking back at the duration of that activity. The activity will have begun sometime in the past, present, or in the future, and is expected to continue in the future.
- In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.
- At five o'clock, I will have been waiting for thirty minutes.

- I will have been teaching English since morning.
- You will not have been playing since morning.
- They will have been staying in India for 2 years.
- We will have been preparing for dance for 4 years.

- He will have been sleeping for 5 hours.
- She will not have been teaching since 2015.
- Will it have been raining for 2 days.

- By the end of the next , I _will have been living___(live) in Rome for 13 years.
- He _will have been waiting____(wait) for more than an hour when she finally calls him.
- How long ___he will have learning _ (learn)the English by the end of this year?
- They __will have been writing___ an essay for 2 hours.(write)

- [. Basic usage of 'I'm'](#)
- 2. [Variations of 'I'm in/at/on'](#)
- 3. [I'm good at](#) I am good at drawing, cooking, dancing,
- 4. [I'm + \(verb\)](#) I am working
- 5. [I'm getting](#) late, I am getting the following error
- 6. [I'm trying + \(verb\)](#) my best. I am trying to help
- 7. [I'm gonna + \(verb\)](#) see you later. I am gonna miss u
- 8. [I have + \(noun\)](#) I have a laptop
- 9. [I have + \(past participle\)](#) completed the work
- 10. [I used to + \(verb\)](#) work very hard.
- 11. [I have to + \(verb\)](#) dance
- 12. [I wanna + \(verb\)](#) see you
- 13. [I gotta + \(verb\)](#) go, sleep
- 14. [I would like to + \(verb\)](#) have a coffee, sing,
- 15. [I plan to + \(verb\)](#) draw this picture, travel by evening.
- 16. [I've decided to + \(verb\)](#) travel, work
- 17. [I was about to + \(verb\)](#) work, leave, sleep
- 18. [I didn't mean to + \(verb\)](#) interrupt you, disturb u
- 19. [I don't have time to + \(verb\)](#) talk to you, teach u
- 20. [I promise not to + \(verb\)](#) climb, make a noise
- 21. [I'd rather + \(verb\)](#) sleep
- 22. [I feel like + \(verb-ing\)](#) yelling at u, hitting u
- 23. [I can't help + \(verb-ing\)](#) falling in love with u
- 24. [I was busy + \(verb-ing\)](#) travelling
- 25. [I'm not used to + \(verb-ing\)](#) working much
- 26. [I want you to + \(verb\)](#) leave
- 27. [I'm here to + \(verb\)](#) discuss the important matters
- 28. [I have something + \(verb\)](#) important to tell
- 29. [I'm looking forward to](#) leave the country.

- 1. I'm calling to + (verb)
- 2. I'm working on + (noun)
- 3. I'm sorry to + (verb)
- 4. I'm thinking of + (verb-ing)
- 5. I'll help you + (verb)
- 6. I'm dying to + (verb)
- 7. It's my turn to + (verb)
- 8. It's hard for me to + (verb)
- 9. I'm having a hard time + (verb-ing)
- 10. I think I should + (verb)
- 11. I've heard that + (subject + verb)
- 12. It occurred to me that (subject + verb)
- 13. Let me + (verb)
- 14. Thank you for
- 15. Can I + (verb)
- 16. Can I get + (noun)
- 17. I'm not sure if (subject + verb)
- 18. Do you mind if I + (verb)
- 19. I don't know what to + (verb)
- 20. I should have + (past participle)
- 21. I wish I could + (verb)
- 22. You should + (verb)
- 23. You're supposed to + (verb)
- 24. You seem + (adjective)
- 25. You'd better + (verb)
- 26. Are you into + (noun)
- 27. Are you trying to + (verb)
- 28. Please + (verb)
- 29. Don't + (verb)
- 30. Do you like

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- 1. How often do you
- 2. Do you want me to + (verb)
- 3. What do you think about (verb-ing)
- 4. Why don't we + (verb)
- 5. It's too bad that
- 6. You could have + (past participle)
- 7. If I were you, I would + (verb)
- 8. It's gonna be + (adjective)
- 9. It looks like + (noun)
- 10. That's why + (subject + verb)
- 11. It's time to + (verb)
- 12. The point is that + (subject + verb)
- 13. How was + (noun)
- 14. How about + (verb-ing)
- 15. What if + (subject + verb)
- 16. How much does it cost to + (verb)
- 17. How come + (subject + verb)
- 18. What are the chances of + (verb-ing)
- 19. There is something wrong with + (noun)
- 20. Let's not + (verb)
- 21. Let's say that + (subject + verb)
- 22. There's no need to + (verb)
- 23. It takes + (time) + to + (verb)
- 24. Please make sure that + (subject + verb)
- 25. Here's to + (noun)
- 26. It's no use + (verb-ing)
- 27. There's no way + (subject + verb)
- 28. It's very kind of you to + (verb)
- 29. There's nothing + (subject) + can + (verb)