

English Composition & Comprehension



CONTENT

- Introduction
- Classification based on Time Frame
- Classification based on Aspect
- Block diagram of Tenses
- List of Rules
- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense
- List of Examples



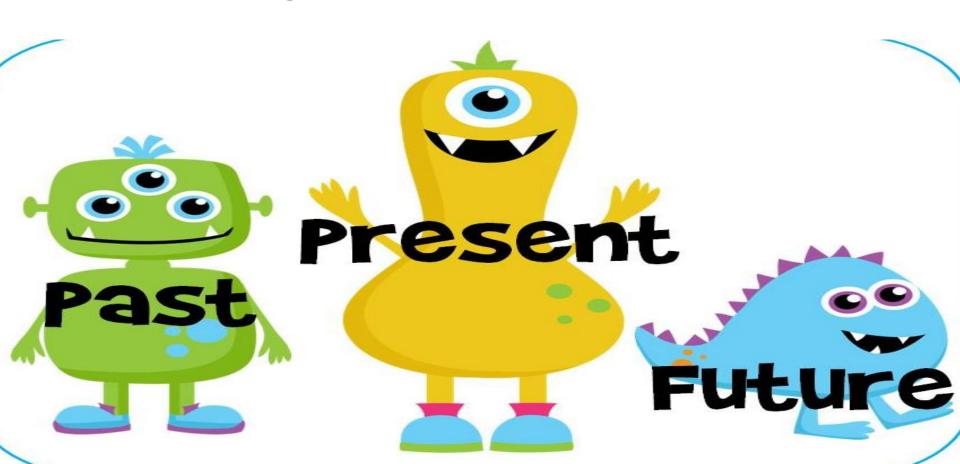
INTRODUCTION

The word **Tense** is derived from Latin word **'tempus'** which means time. A verb indicates the time of an action, event or condition by changing its form.



Based on Time frame

The verb tenses may be categorized according to the time frame.



Present Tense

Present tense expresses an unchanging, repeated, or reoccurring action or situation that exists only now. It can also represent a widespread truth.

• It is raining again.



Past Tense

Past tense expresses an action or situation that was started and finished in the past.

He was ill last week.



Future Tense

Future tense expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future.

You will be a good chef.



Based on Aspect

Verb tenses may also be categorize according to aspect. **Aspect** refers to the nature of the action described by the verb. There are four aspects:

- Indefinite or Simple
- Continuous or Progressive
- Perfect or Complete
- Perfect Continuous



Indefinite Tense

The three **indefinite tenses**, or **simple tenses**, describe an action but do not state whether the action is finished.

- He sleeps.
- I slept.
- You will sleep.



Continuous Tense

The three **continuous tenses**, **incomplete tenses**, or **progressive tenses**, describe an **unfinished** action.

- She is eating.
- You was eating too much.
- I will be eating a lot.



Perfect Tense

The three **complete tenses**, or **perfect tenses**, describe a **finished** action.

- She has done her work.
- You had done it.
- I will have finished the book.



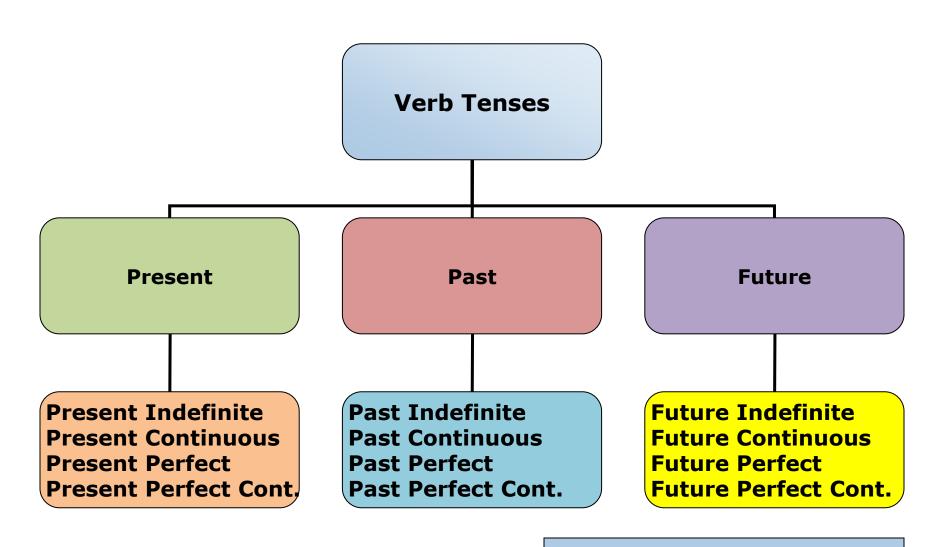
Perfect Continuous Tense

To combine the complete tenses and the incomplete tenses, to describe an action which was in progress and then finished.

- She has been trying to contact me.
- You had been waiting all day.
- I will have been teaching for the last thirty years.



There are twelve possible verb tenses.



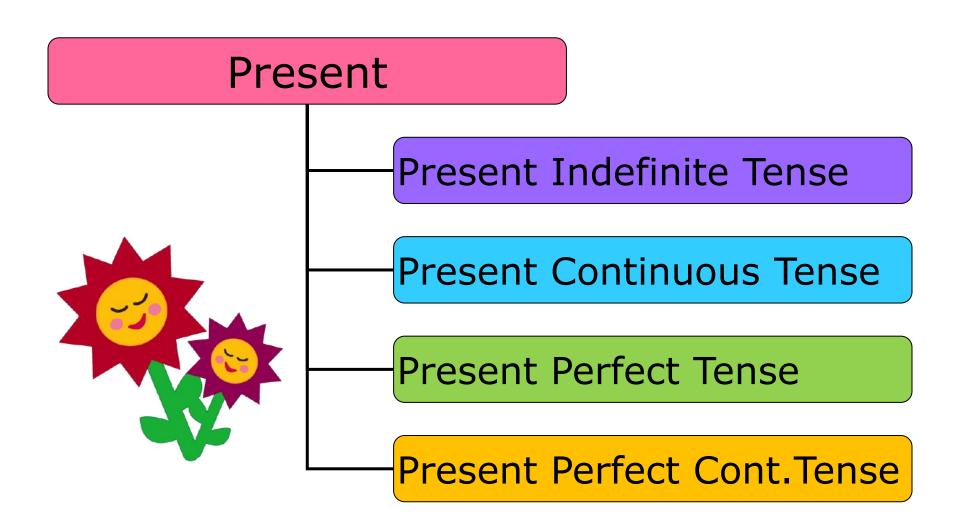
CONTENTS

Here is a list of rules of these tenses

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/ha s + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing

CONTENTS

Present Tense



Present Indefinite Tense

The **simple present** is used to describe an action, an event, or condition that is occurring in the present, at the moment of speaking or writing.

For Example—

I play.

He / She plays.



Present Continuous Tense

The **present continuous** emphasizes the continuing nature of an act, event, or condition.

For Example—

I am eating.

He / She is eating.

They are eating.



Present Perfect Tense

The **present perfect** tense is used to describe action that began in the past and continues into the present or has just been completed.

For Example—

I have learnt.

He / She has learnt.

Present Perfect Cont.Tense

The **present perfect continuous** is used to describe an action, event, or condition that has begun in the past and continues into the present.

For Example—

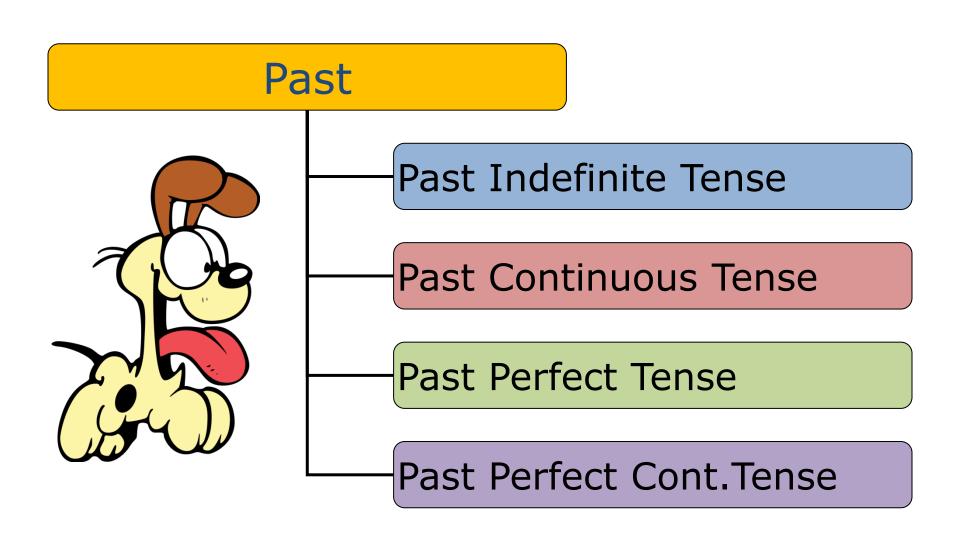
I / You have been sleeping.

He / She has been sleeping.



CONTENTS

Past Tense



Past Indefinite Tense

The **simple past** is used to describe an action, an event, or condition that occurred in the past.

For Example—
I played.

He / She played.



Past Continuous Tense

The **past continuous** tense is used to described actions ongoing in the past.

For Example—

I was playing.

He / She was playing.

You were playing.



Past Perfect Tense

The **past perfect** tense is used to refer to actions that took place and were completed in the past.

For Example—

I had played.

He / She had played.

Past Perfect Cont.Tense

The **past perfect continuous** is used to indicate that a continuing action in the past began before another past action began or interrupted the first action.

For Example—

I had been playing.

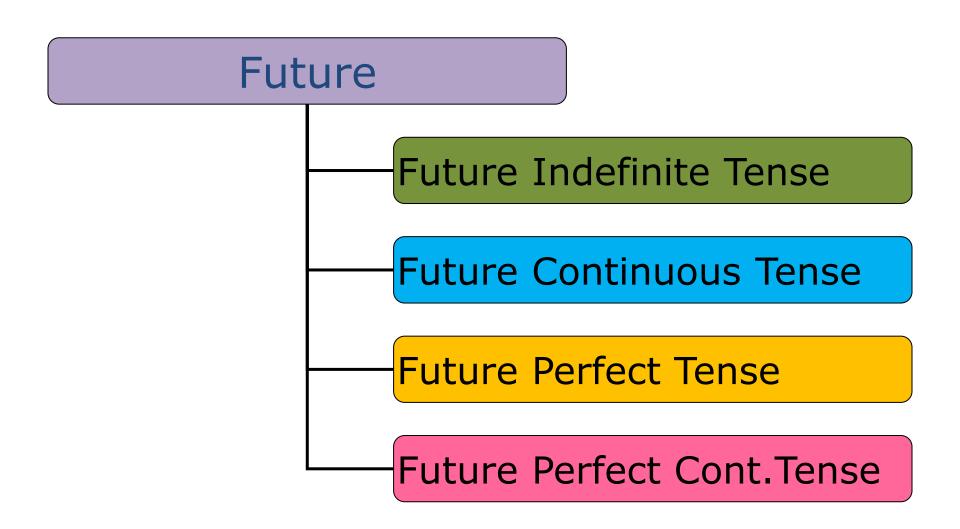
He / She had been playing.





CONTENTS

Future Tense



Future Indefinite Tense

The **simple future** is used to refer to actions that will take place after the act of speaking or writing.

For Example—
I shall play.
He / She will play.



Future Continuous Tense

The **future continuous** tense is used to describe actions ongoing in the future. The future progressive is used to refer to continuing action that will occur in the future.

For Example—

I shall be playing.

He / She will be playing.



Future Perfect Tense

The **future perfect** is used to refer to an action that will be completed sometime in the future before another action takes place.

For Example—

I shall have played.

He / She will have played.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The **future perfect continuous** tense is used to indicate a continuing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

For Example—

I shall have been playing.

He / She will have been playing.



CONTENTS

Here is a list of examples of these tenses and their definitions

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
Past	I played	I was playing	I had played	I had been playing
Future	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing

JOKE OF THE DAY

After English Exam How Was The Paper?

It Was Easy But Question 5 Confused Me

What Was the question?

Question 5 Wanted The Past Tense Of "Think",

I Thought & Thought & Thought And End Up With Writing "Thinked"

