

Framing Impactful Sentences

Accuracy is the Key



Past – Present - Future

Lesson Objectives

- Introduction to Tenses
- Structure and usage
- Practice Session
- Q&A

Mastering Past Tense

Simple Past Tense

Definition: Used for completed actions in the past

Formation:

- Regular verbs: add -ed
- Irregular verbs: change form

Examples:

- I walked to school yesterday.
- She ate breakfast this morning.

Simple Past Tense: Regular Verbs

Rules:

1. Most verbs: add -ed
 - play → played
 - talk → talked
2. Verbs ending in -e: add -d
 - like → liked
 - dance → danced
3. Verbs ending in consonant + y: change y to i, add -ed
 - try → tried
 - study → studied

List of Irregular Verbs

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| • Be - was/were | • Give - gave | • Leave - left | • Let - let |
| • Have - had | • Know - knew | • Put - put | • Mean - meant |
| • Do - did | • Think - thought | • Bring - brought | • Set - set |
| • Go - went | • Come - came | • Begin - began | • Meet - met |
| • Make - made | • Want - wanted | • Keep - kept | • Pay - paid |
| • Take - took | • Find - found | • Hold - held | • Sit - sat |
| • Say - said | • Tell - told | • Write - wrote | • Speak - spoke |
| • See - saw | • Become - became | • Stand - stood | • Lose - lost |
| • Get - got | • Show - showed | • Hear - heard | • Win - won |

Simple Past Tense: Usage

Completed actions in the past

- "I visited Paris last summer."

Series of completed actions

- "I woke up, ate breakfast, and went to work."

Duration in the past

- "She lived in London for five years."

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + verb (past simple)	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + did not / didn't + verb	Did + I – You – He – She – It – We – They + verb

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I closed the window	I did not / didn't close the window	Did I close the window?	Did I not / didn't I close the window?
You	You closed the window	You did not / didn't close the window	Did you close the window?	Did you not / didn't you close the window?
He	He closed the window	He did not / didn't close the window	Did he close the window?	Did he not / didn't he close the window?
She	She closed the window	She did not / didn't close the window	Did she close the window?	Did she not / didn't she close the window?
It	It closed the window	It did not / didn't close the window	Did it close the window?	Did it not / didn't it close the window?
We	We closed the window	We did not / didn't close the window	Did we close the window?	Did we not / didn't we close the window?
They	They closed the window	They did not / didn't close the window	Did they close the window?	Did they not / didn't they close the window?

1. She _____ (buy) a new car last month.
2. They _____ (not / go) to the party yesterday.
3. _____ you _____ (see) the latest movie?
4. We _____ (enjoy) our vacation in Spain.
5. He _____ (not / finish) his homework on time.
6. _____ it _____ (rain) last night?
7. I _____ (meet) my best friend in high school.
8. The children _____ (play) in the park all afternoon.
9. _____ she _____ (speak) to the manager about the issue?
10. They _____ (not / understand) the instructions.
11. We _____ (have) a great time at the concert.
12. _____ you _____ (try) the new restaurant downtown?
13. The train _____ (arrive) 10 minutes late.
14. She _____ (not / want) to go to the meeting.
15. _____ he _____ (call) you yesterday?

Past Continuous Tense

Definition: Used for actions in progress at a specific time in the past

Formation: was/were + verb-ing

- Action in progress at a specific time

"At 8 PM last night, I was watching TV."

- Interrupted action

"I was cooking dinner when the power went out."

- Parallel actions

"While I was reading, my sister was playing the piano."

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – He – She – It + was + verb (ing)	I – He – She – It + was not / wasn't + verb (ing)	Was + I – He – She – It + verb (ing)
	You – We – They + were + verb (ing)	You – We – They + were not / weren't + verb (ing)	Were + You – We – They + verb (ing)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I was studying	I was not / wasn't studying	Was I studying?	Was I not / wasn't I studying?
You	You were studying	You were not / weren't studying	Were you studying?	Were you not / weren't you studying?
He	He was s tudying	He was not / wasn't studying	Was he studying?	Was he not / wasn't he studying?
She	She was studying	She was not / wasn't studying	Was she studying?	Was she not / wasn't she studying?
It	It was studying	It was not / wasn't studying	Was it studying?	Was it not / wasn't it studying?
We	We were studying	We were not / weren't studying	Were we studying?	Were we not / weren't we studying?
They	They were studying	They were not / weren't studying	Were they studying?	Were they not / weren't they studying?

Mastering Present Tense

Why Use Present Tense?

Describes current situations

- Talks about habits and routines
- Explains how things work
- Discusses ongoing projects
- Shares opinions and feelings

Examples:

I work in sales.

She lives in New York.

The sun rises in the east.

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – We – They + verb	I – You – We – They + do not / don't + verb	Do + I – You – We – They + verb
	He – She – It + verb	He – She – It + does not / doesn't + verb	Does + He – She – It + verb

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I love comics	I do not / don't love comics	Do I love comics?	Don't I love comics?
You	You love comics	You do not / don't love comics	Do you love comics?	Don't you love comics?
He	He loves comics	He does not / doesn't love comics	Does he love comics?	Doesn't he love comics?
She	She loves comics	She does not / doesn't love comics	Does she love comics?	Doesn't she love comics?
It	It loves comics	It does not / doesn't love comics	Does it love comics?	Doesn't it love comics?
We	We love comics	We do not / don't love comics	Do we love comics	Don't we love comics?
They	They love comics	They do not / don't love comics	Do they love comics?	Don't they love comics?

Simple Present

- Positive: She _____ (work) in a bank.
- Negative: They _____ (not/like) spicy food.
- Interrogative: _____ you _____ (speak) French?
- Positive: The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
- Negative: I _____ (not/understand) this concept.
- Interrogative: _____ he _____ (live) in New York?

Simple Present – Answer Key

- Positive: She works (work) in a bank.
- Negative: They don't like (not/like) spicy food.
- Interrogative: Do you speak (speak) French?
- Positive: The sun rises (rise) in the east.
- Negative: I don't understand (not/understand) this concept.
- Interrogative: Does he live (live) in New York?

Present Continuous

Use for: Actions happening now or around now

Examples:

- **I am learning new skills.**
- **They are working on a project.**
- **She is attending the meeting.**

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I + am + verb (ing)	I + am not + verb (ing)	Am + I + verb (ing) ?
	You – We – They + are + verb (ing)	You – We – They + are not / aren't + verb (ing)	Are + You – We – They + verb (ing) ?
	He – She – It + is + verb (ing)	He – She – It + is not / isn't + verb (ing)	Is + He – She – It + verb (ing) ?

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I am / I'm taking pictures	I am not / I'm not taking pictures	Am I taking pictures?	Am I not taking pictures?
You	You are / you're taking pictures	You are not /you're no t/you aren't taking pictures	Are you taking pictures?	Are you not / aren't you taking pictures?
He	He is / he's taking pictures	He is not / he's not / he isn't taking pictures	Is he taking pictures?	Is he not / isn't he taking pictures?
She	She is / she's taking pictures	She is not / she's not / she isn't taking pictures	Is she taking pictures?	Is she not / isn't she taking pictures?
It	It is / it's taking pictures	It is not / it isn't taking pictures	Is it taking pictures?	Is it not / isn't it taking pictures?
We	We are / we're taking pictures	We are not / we're not / we aren't taking pictures	Are we taking pictures?	Are we not / aren't we taking pictures?
They	They are / they're taking pictures	They are not / they're not / they aren't taking pictures	Are they taking pictures?	Are they not / aren't they taking pictures?

Present Continuous

- Positive: We _____ (study) for our exam right now.
- Negative: They _____ (not/work) today.
- Interrogative: _____ she _____ (cook) dinner at the moment?
- Positive: I _____ (listen) to music while I work.
- Negative: It _____ (not/rain) outside.
- Interrogative: _____ you _____ (wait) for someone?

Present Continuous – Answer Key

- Positive: We are studying (study) for our exam right now.
- Negative: They aren't working (not/work) today.
- Interrogative: Is she cooking (cook) dinner at the moment?
- Positive: I am listening (listen) to music while I work.
- Negative: It isn't raining (not/rain) outside.
- Interrogative: Are you waiting (wait) for someone?

Present Perfect Tense

Use for: Past actions with present relevance

Examples:

- I have worked here for five years.
- She has just finished the report.
- You have visited London

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – We – They + have + verb (past participle)	I – You – We – They + have not / haven't + verb (past participle)	Have + I – You – We – They + verb (past participle)
	He – She – It + has + verb (past participle)	He – She – It + has not / hasn't + verb (past participle)	Has + He – She – It + verb (past participle)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I have fixed the TV	I have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have I fixed the TV?	Have I not / haven't I fixed the TV?
You	You have fixed the TV	You have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have you fixed the TV?	Have you not / haven't you fixed the TV?
He	He has fixed the TV	He has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has he fixed the TV?	Has he not / hasn't he fixed the TV?
She	She has fixed the TV	She has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has she fixed the TV?	Has she not / hasn't she fixed the TV?
It	It has fixed the TV	It has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has it fixed the TV?	Has it not / hasn't it fixed t he TV?
We	We have fixed the TV	We have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have we fixed the TV?	Have we not / haven't we fixed the TV?
They	They have fixed the TV	They have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have they fixed the TV?	Have they not/haven't they fixed the TV?

Present Perfect

- Positive: She _____ (finish) her homework already.
- Negative: We _____ (not/see) that movie yet.
- Interrogative: _____ you ever _____ (visit) Paris?
- Positive: They _____ (live) here for ten years.
- Negative: I _____ (not/eat) anything since breakfast.
- Interrogative: _____ he _____ (start) his new job?

Present Perfect – Answer Key

- Positive: She has finished (finish) her homework already.
- Negative: We haven't seen (not/see) that movie yet.
- Interrogative: Have you ever visited (visit) Paris?
- Positive: They have lived (live) here for ten years.
- Negative: I haven't eaten (not/eat) anything since breakfast.
- Interrogative: Has he started (start) his new job?

Mastering Future Tense

Simple Future Tense

What is it?

Used for future actions

Two forms:

1. will + base verb

- Sudden decisions
- Promises
- Predictions

Example:

I will help you.

It will rain tomorrow

The movie will be great

2. going to + base verb

- Planned actions
- Strong intentions

Example:

I'm going to study tonight

I'm going to travel next year

We're going to have dinner at 8

Fill in the blanks using 'will' or 'going to':

1. Sarah _____ (visit) her grandmother next weekend. [planned action]
2. Look at those clouds! It _____ (rain) soon. [prediction based on evidence]
3. I promise I _____ (help) you with your homework. [promise]
4. We _____ (have) dinner at 8 PM tonight. [arrangement]
5. The plane _____ (depart) at 10:30 AM tomorrow. [scheduled event]
6. A: "The phone is ringing!" B: "I _____ (answer) it!" [spontaneous decision]
7. They _____ (move) to Canada next month. [definite plan]
8. The movie _____ (start) in five minutes. [scheduled event]
9. I _____ (be) 30 years old next year. [future fact]
10. We _____ (buy) a new car next week. [planned action]
11. The temperature _____ (reach) 30 degrees tomorrow. [prediction]
12. I'm so hungry! I _____ (order) a pizza. [spontaneous decision]
13. My sister _____ (graduate) from university in June. [future event]
14. Don't worry, everything _____ (be) fine. [reassurance]

Modal Verbs Made Easy

What Are Modals?

Modal Verbs help us express:

- Ability
- Permission
- Possibility
- Obligation
- Advice

Common Modals:

- can/could
- may/might
- shall/should
- will/would
- must

Can	1. Present ability	"I can speak three languages"
	2. Permission	"Can I use your phone?"
	3. Possibility	"It can be cold in winter"
	4. Informal request	"Can you help me?"
Could	1. Past ability	"I could swim when I was five"
	2. Polite request	"Could you pass the salt?"
	3. Suggestion	"You could try the new restaurant"
	4. Past possibility	"She could have missed the train"
May	1. Formal permission	"May I come in?"
	2. Possibility	"It may rain today"
	3. Formal request	"May I ask a question?"
	4. Wishes	"May all your dreams come true"

Might	1. Less certain possibility	"I might go to the party"
	2. Polite suggestion	"You might want to try this"
	3. Polite criticism	"You might have told me earlier"
Must	1. Strong obligation	"You must wear a seatbelt"
	2. Strong necessity	"I must finish this today"
	3. Logical conclusion	"She must be tired after working"
	4. Strong recommendation	"You must try this cake!"
Should	1. Advice	"You should exercise regularly"
	2. Recommendation	"We should leave early"
	3. Expectation	"The package should arrive tomorrow"
	4. Obligation (weak)	"People should respect each other"

Will	1. Future actions	"I will call you tomorrow"
	2. Promises	"I will always be there for you"
	3. Predictions	"It will be sunny tomorrow"
	4. Willingness	"Will you help me move?"
Would	1. Past habits	"I would play in the park as a child"
	2. Polite requests	"Would you mind opening the window?"
	3. Preferences	"I would prefer tea"
	4. Hypothetical situations	"What would you do if you won?"
Have to	1. External obligation	"I have to go to work"
	2. Necessity	"You have to eat to live"
	3. Requirement	"Students have to wear uniforms"
Need to	1. Necessity	"I need to buy groceries"
	2. Requirement	"You need to study harder"
	3. Personal obligation	"We need to leave now"

Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs

1. You _____ leave now, or you'll miss your train. [urgency/necessity]
2. _____ you help me carry these bags? I can't manage alone. [polite request]
3. Students _____ wear their uniforms during school hours. [obligation/rule]
4. I'm not sure about tomorrow's weather. It _____ rain. [possibility]
5. You look tired. You _____ get more sleep. [advice]
6. I _____ speak three languages when I was a child. [past ability]
7. "_____ I borrow your pen for a moment?" "Of course!" [formal permission]
8. She _____ be home by now - I see her lights are on. [logical conclusion]
9. I promise I _____ call you as soon as I arrive. [promise/future]
10. If I had more time, I _____ travel around the world. [hypothetical]





THANK YOU