

Uses of Tenses

Conditionals

Types of sentences

Phrases and Clauses

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Uses of Tenses

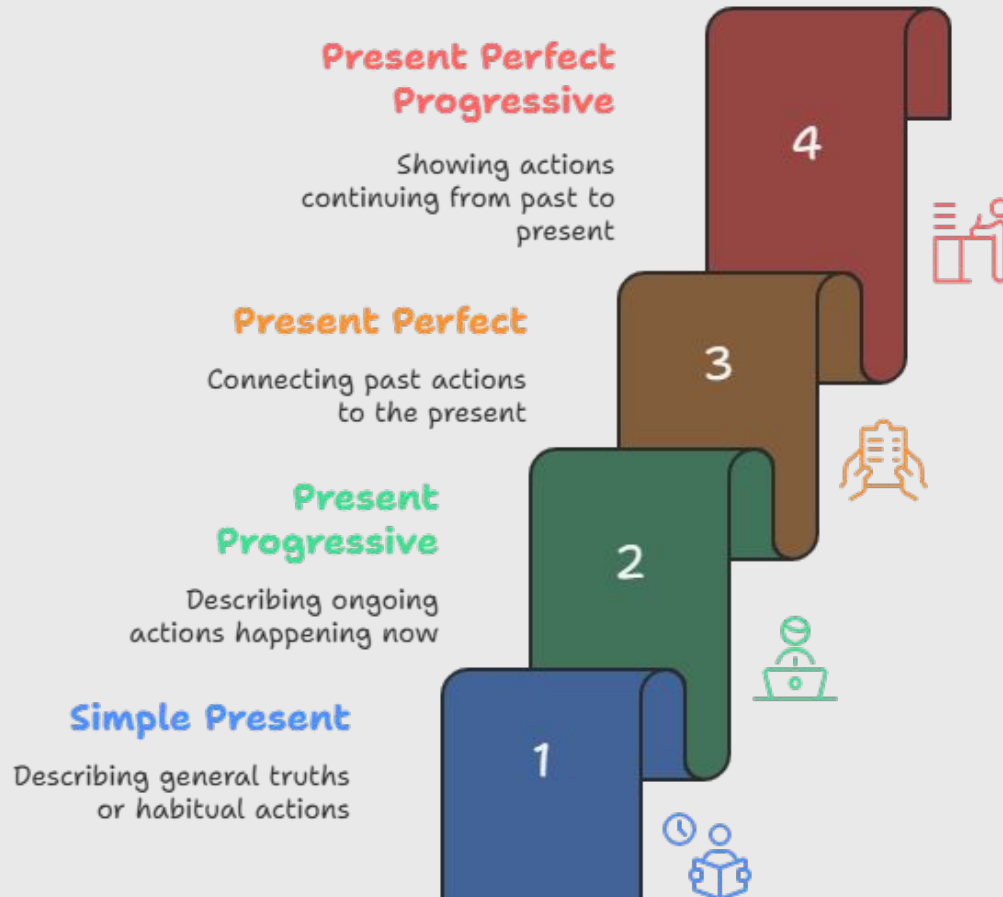
Now (Abhi): Present tense

Later (baadmai/badme): Future tense

Past (pehle/pahle): Past tense



Present Tenses



1

Actions completed
at a specific past
time.

Simple Past

2

Ongoing actions at
a specific past
moment.

Past
Progressive

3

Actions completed
before another
past event.

Past Perfect

4

Ongoing actions up
to another past
moment.

Past Perfect
Progressive

Past Tenses



Future Tense



Simple Future

Action at a later time

Future Progressive

Action in progress at a future time

Future Perfect

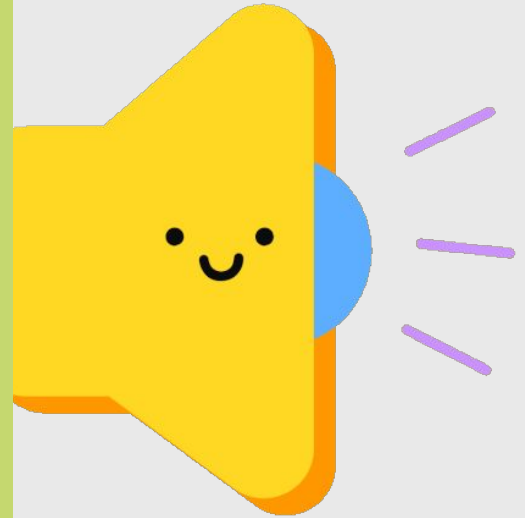
Action completed by a future time

Future Perfect Progressive

Action in progress up to a future time

Conditionals

- 01 Zero conditional
- 02 First conditional
- 03 Second conditional
- 04 Third conditional



Zero conditional

The zero conditional uses **the present tense and it expresses situations that are always or generally true**. The present tense denotes that these actions are both possible and typical.

Form: If + simple present, simple present

Ex. 1: If it rains, I take an umbrella with me to work.

Ex. 2: If I wake up early, I always read in bed.

First conditional

The first conditional uses the present tense if clause and the future tense in the result clause.

It is used to talk about something that is a probable future result of a condition.

Form: If + simple present, will + base verb

Ex. 1: If I see you later, I will say hello.

Ex. 2: If I don't see you later, I won't be able to say hello.

Second Conditional

The second conditional uses the past tense in the if clause and a modal and base verb in the result clause.

It is used to talk about a hypothetical situation

Form: If + simple past, modal + base verb

Ex. 1: If I had a million dollars, I would buy a large vacation home.

Ex. 2: If I were you, I wouldn't wait to study for the test.

Note: The condition and the result are not taking place in the past, but the past tense is used to indicate hypothetical situation.

Third Conditional

The third conditional uses the past perfect in the if clause and a modal and present perfect in the result clause.

It is used to talk about a hypothetical situation in the past that did not happen

Form: If + past perfect, modal + present perfect

Ex. 1: If it had rained last week, the plants would not have died.

Ex. 2: If you had attended all the CS classes, you would have passed the exam



Types of Sentences



A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It always has a subject and a verb. For example:

She sings. ✅ (Complete sentence)

Sings beautifully. ❌ (Incomplete – missing subject)



Sentence Types Comparison

Characteristic	Declarative	Interrogative	Imperative	Exclamatory
 Purpose	State facts/opinions	Ask questions	Give commands/requests	Express strong emotion
 Example	She is a teacher.	Are you coming to the meeting?	Please close the door.	What a beautiful view!
 Ending Punctuation	Period (.)	Question mark (?)	Period (.) or Exclamation (!)	Exclamation mark (!)
 Subject	Explicit	Explicit	Often "you" (understood)	Explicit

Phrases and Clauses

What is a Phrase?

A phrase is a group of words that works together as a unit (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverb), but does not contain both a subject and a verb. It cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Examples of phrases:

In the morning (prepositional phrase)

To win the race (infinitive phrase)

A tall building (noun phrase)



What is a Clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a verb.

There are two main types:

Independent Clause

A clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

Ex.1: She laughed.

Ex.2: I love music.



Dependent Clause (or Subordinate Clause)

A clause that cannot stand alone. It depends on the main clause to make sense.

Ex.1: Because she was late...

Ex.2: Although it was raining...

Question: can dependent clause be a phrase as well since it is not giving a complete meaning?

But

What are these?

Are you the one who sent me the email?

The phone which has the most features is also the most expensive.



Relative clauses provide more details about a person or thing already mentioned.

A defining relative clause gives essential information – it identifies exactly who or what we are referring to.

Examples:

The woman who lives next door works in a bank.

These are the flights that have been cancelled.

Defining relative clauses typically begin with a relative pronoun or adverb, such as: **who, which, that, when, where, or whose.**