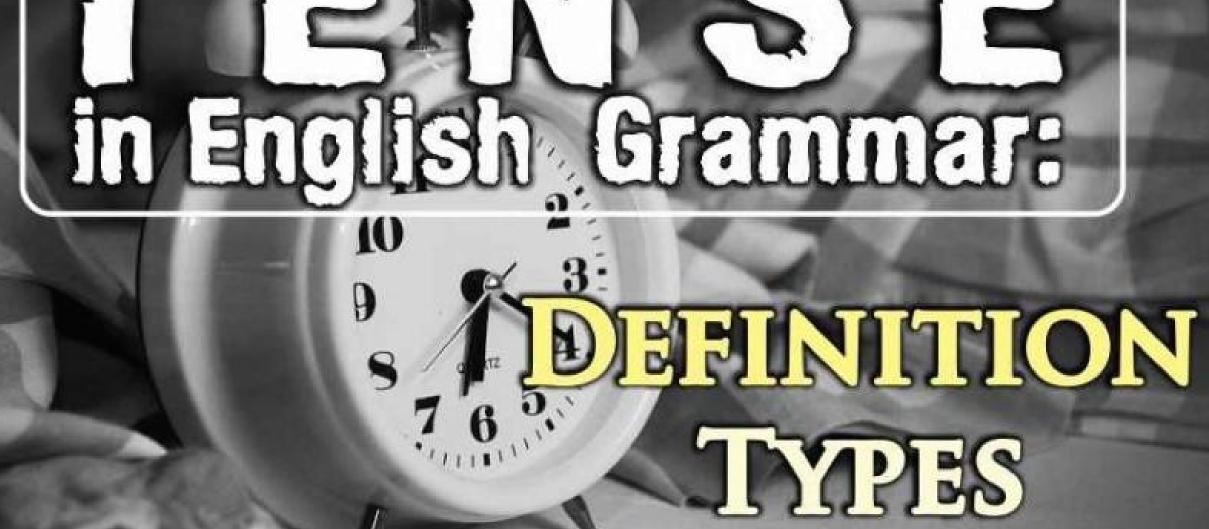
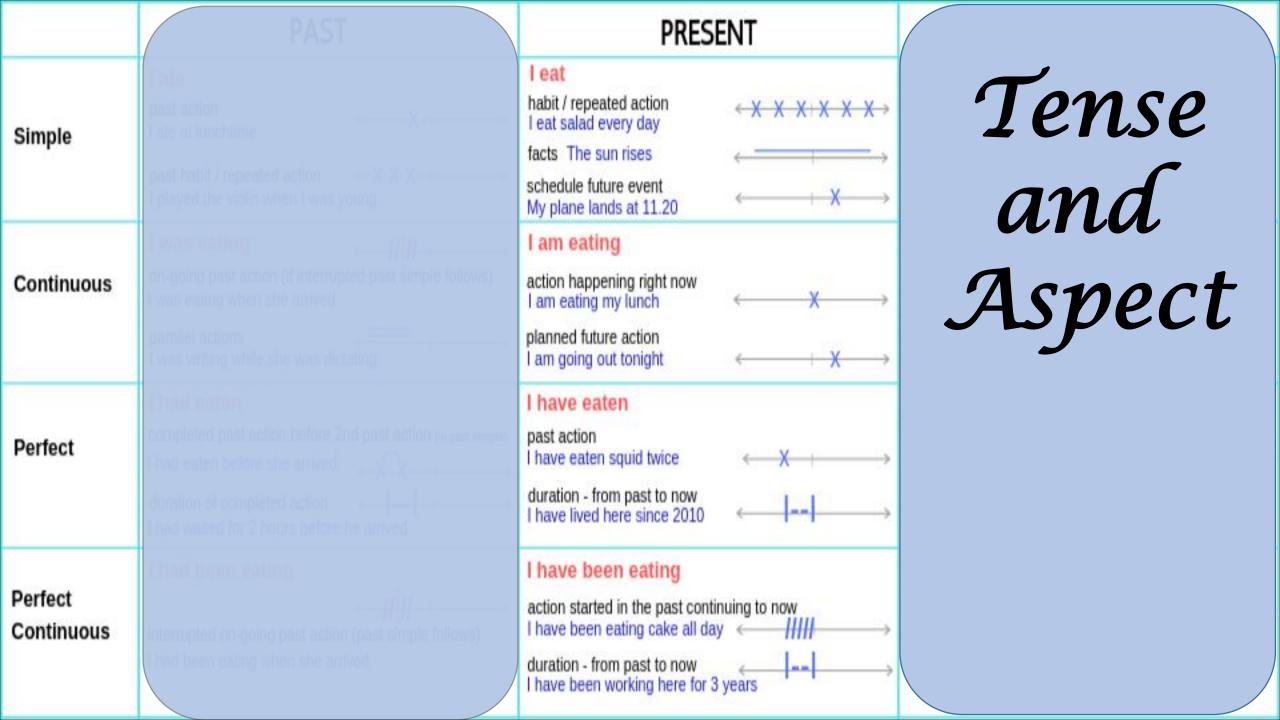
in English Grammar:



Lecture Two

DEFINITION



Structure

TENSES CHART

PRESENT TENSE

SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT PERFECT	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
Verb+s/es	am/is/are+Verb+ing	have/has+past participle	have/has+been+verb+ing
I eat.	I am eating.	I have eaten.	I have been eating.
She eats.	She is eating.	She has eaten.	She has been eating.
I don't eat.	I am not eating.	She has not eaten.	She has not been eating.
Do you eat?	Is she eating?	Has she eaten?	Has she been eating?
He cooks dinner everyday.	He is cooking now.	He has cooked many meals.	He has been cooking for over an hour.

The Present Simple tense is the most basic tense in English and uses the base form of the verb (except for the verb be). The only change from the base is the addition of -s for third person singular.

Use when making a general statement of truth at the present point in time.

subject + verb (+ s)

I eat breakfast every day.

It snows in Alaska.

Used for simple sentences in the present tense, which are happening now or have happened in recent times.

Always has a subject and a verb, even if the subject is only implied.

Examples

I go to work. Go! (meaning - You go!)

Here are some examples of sentences using the present simple tense.



Mario hikes every weekend.



We always **read** books before going to bed.



Karen and Lucy's teams **play** each other in the tournament.



Eric eats salads for lunch at work.

This tense is also known as simple present.

Which of these is an example of simple present tense?

- a) I am going to Delhi tomorrow.
- b) There she goes!
- c) He has just gone out.
- d) I am reading the gita.

Answer Option B

Present Continuous is used to talk about: 1.action happening now 2.action in the future

The action is going on right now.

subject + am / is / are + verb-ing

Amy and Sue are playing at the moment.

Right now, I am eating breakfast. Used for simple sentences in the present, which are still happening.

Uses the auxiliary verbs 'am', 'are' or 'is', plus the main verb as the *present* participle ('ing').

Example

She is watching.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

THE ACTION IS HAPPENING NOW.

IT STARTED IN THE PAST AND ENDS IN THE FUTURE.



EXAMPLES

MICHAEL IS JOGGING.
HE IS JOGGING RIGHT NOW.

Which of these statements belongs to present continuous tense (plural)?

- a) We are writing a letter.
- b) She is writing a letter.
- c) They were writing a letter.
- d) We were writing a letter.

Answer Option A

We use the Present Perfect to talk about: 1.experience 2.change 3.continuing situation

Use for an action that happened in the past before the present moment.

subject + have / has + past participle

I have already eaten breakfa st.

He has eaten lunch.

'has' or 'have' (in the present tense), plus the main verb as the past participle.

Example

They have watched.

PRESENT PERFECT

THE ACTION FINISHED SOMETIME BEFORE NOW. SPECIFIC TIME IS NOT IMPORTANT.



EXAMPLES

MICHAEL HAS JOGGED.
HE HAS JOGGED ALREADY.

The statement 'I have written a letter' belongs to which of these tenses?

- a) Simple present tense
- b) Present perfect tense
- c) Present continuous tense
- d) Present perfect continuous tense

Answer Option B

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about: 1.past action recently-stopped 2.past action still-continuing

Use for an action that was happening for a length of time up to the present moment.

subject + have / has + been + verbing I've

I have been eating my breakfast for 30 minutes.

She's been eating biscuits all day Uses the auxiliary verb 'has' or 'have' (in the present tense), plus 'be' as the past participle ('been'), plus the main verb as the present participle ('ing').

Example

They have been watching.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

THE ACTION CONTINUED FOR A SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF TIME BEFORE NOW OR STARTED RECENTLY.



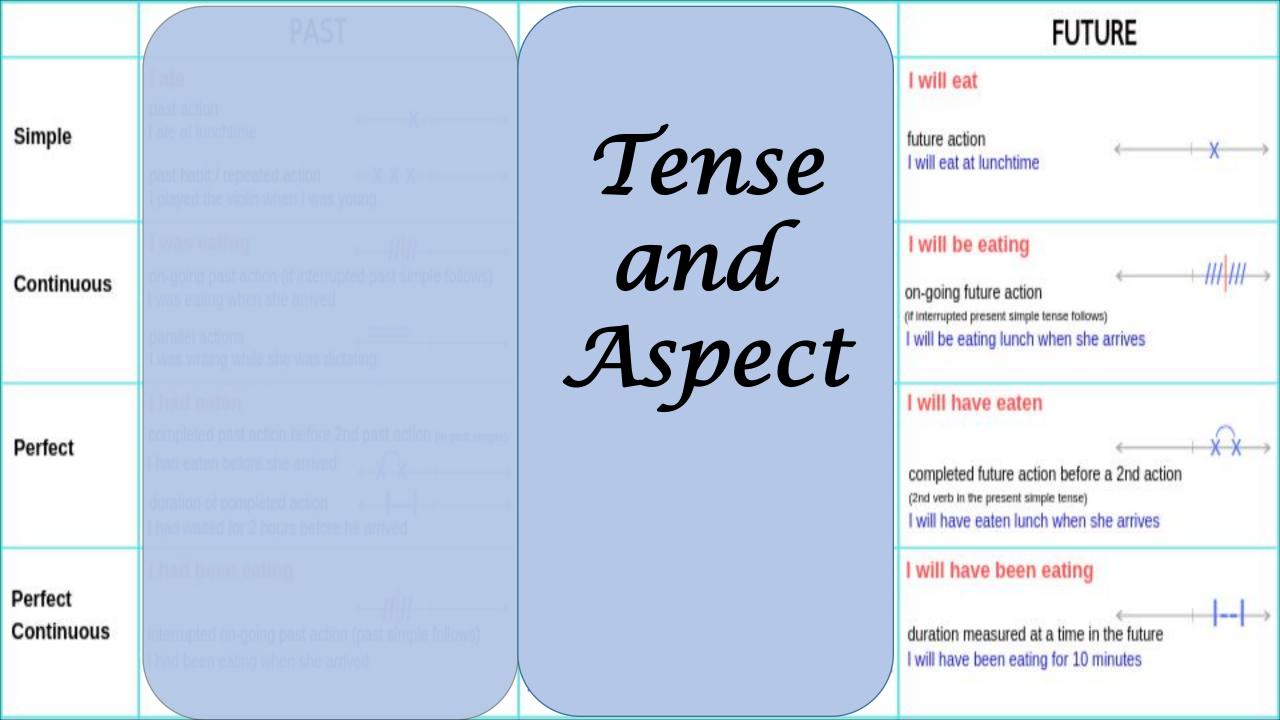
EXAMPLES

MICHAEL HAS BEEN JOGGING. HE HAS BEEN JOGGING FOR AN HOUR.

Choose the correct statement:

- a) I am a student for over three years now.
- b) I have been a student for over three years now.
- c) I am being a student for over three years now.
- d) I was a student for over three years now.

Answer Option B



Structure

FUTURE TENSE

SIMPLE FUTURE

am/is/are+going to+verb

will + verb

She will eat.

We are not going to eat.

Are you going to eat?

He will cook tomorrow.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

will+be+verb+ing

She will be eating

We will not be eating.

Will you be eating?

He will be cooking.

FUTURE PERFECT

will+have+past participle

She will have eaten.

We will not have eaten.

Will you have eaten?

He will have cooked dinner.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

will+have+been+verb+ ing

She will have been eating.

We won't have been eating.

Will you have been eating?

He will have been cooking all day.



Let's go to the beach tomorrow! I think it ... sunny.

A will be

B won't be



Answer Option A

Simple Future

The Future Simple tense is often called the "will tense" because we make the Future Simple with the modal auxiliary will.

subject	auxiliary (will)	main verb
9	will	γ_1

A. All of a sudden decision:

Example: We will see what we can do to help you.

B. with the verb to **think** before it:

Example: I **think** i **will** go to the gym tomorrow.

C. To make a **prediction**.

Example: It will rain tomorrow.

D. When the main verb is 'be' and we have a firm plan or decision before speaking.

Example: I will be in London tomorrow.

E. We use 'going to' to express plans and intentions

Structure: subject + is/am/are going to+ verb (base)

Example: We are going to buy a car.

F. Used for **future facts** and **polite request.**

Example: The snow will melt in summer.

Simple Future Tense



Functions of the simple future tense. The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty.

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One feels that there ...... any noticeable improvement in the human rights problem in Africa until all the African countries ...... their economic difficulties.
```

- A cannot be / will overcome
- B hasn't been / had overcome
- C won't be / overcome
- D wouldn't be / would be overcome

Answer Option C

Future Continuous

The Future Continuous tense is often used in English as a way to talk about something happening at a given point in the future.

subject	auxiliary verb WILL	auxiliary verb BE	main verb
	will	be	base + ing

Future Continuous Tense



The postman will be coming soon.

I will be staying here until Sunday.

As I told you yesterday, the undersecretaryover this afternoon's discussions

A was presiding

B will be presiding

C had presided

D has presided

Answer Option B

FUTURE PERFECT

The future perfect is a verb tense used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future.

Structure:

subject	auxiliary verb WILL	auxiliary verb HAVE	maín verb
	will	have	γ_3

The Future Perfect Tense



By the time you read this I will have slept.



I am not going to have finished this book by 11 o'clock.

```
We ____ our work in the garden by the time he ____ from the pharmacist
```

- A will have finished / arrives
- B will finish / will arrive
- C will be finishing / arrived
- D finished/has arrived

Answer Option A

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The future perfect continuous, also sometimes called the future perfect progressive, is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future.

The future perfect continuous consists of: will + have + been + the verb's present participle (verb root + -ing).

Future Perfect Continuous

By the end of November, Jack will have been studying at the university for four years.



It seems likely that by the end of the week, the costs involved in the construction of the bridge by the Ministry.

- A would have been announced
- B have been announced
- C would be announced
- D will have been announced

Answer Option D

When I went back to my hometown three years ago, I found that a lot of changes ____.

- A. had taken place
- B. have taken place
- C. are taken place
- D. were taken place

Answer Option A

Let's Revise Quickly

ASPECT		SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE	PERFECT	PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
MEANING		a common aspect	a process	priority	priority + process
		When?	At what time?	By what time?	Since what time? How long?
Period of ti	me	usually, often, always, seldom, every day (week, month, year)	now, at the moment	ever, never, just, already, noryet, by 3p.m.	since 3p.m., for a long lime, for a month
Present	+	V, Vs	am is + V ing are	have + Ved, V3 has	have + been + Ving has
	?	do, does V	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	do, does + not + V	am, is, are + not + Ving	have, has + not + Ved, V3	have, has + not + been + Ving
Period of ti	me	yesterday, last week (month, year), long ago	yesterday at 3p.m., yesterday from 6 till 7, when you came	yesterday by 3p.m., before some time in the past	yesterday since 3p.m., for some time in the past
Past ?	+	Ved, V2	was + Ving were	had + Ved, V3	had + been + Ving
	?	did V	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	did + not + V	was, were + not + Ving	had + not + Ved, V3	had + not + been + Ving
Period of ti	me	tomorrow, next week (month, year)	tomorrow at 3p.m., tomorrow from 6 till 7, when you come	tomorrow by 3p.m., by some time in the future	tomorrow since 3p.m. ,for some time in the future
Future	+	will + V	will + be + Ving	will + have + Ved, V3	will + have + been + Ving
	?	inversion	inversion	inversion	inversion
	-	won't + V	won't + be + Ving	won't + have + Ved, V3	won't + have + been + Ving

What for breakfast?

- a. do usually you have
- b. have you usually
- c. do you usually have
- d. are you usually having

Answer Option C