



Testleaf
Always Ahead

Day 2



- ▶ Vocabulary
- ▶ Tenses
- ▶ Exercises
- ▶ Tenses in to a conversation
- ▶ Describing past activities using past tense and past continuous



vocabulary

- ▶ 1. Cordial: warm, hearty friendly
- ▶ 2. Drastic: extreme, serious
- ▶ 3. Crisis: turning point, emergency, difficulty
- ▶ 4. Criticism: analysis, review,
- ▶ 5. Decay: decline, waste, wither, fade
- ▶ 6. Defer: adjourn, postpone
- ▶ 7. Dejected: Depressed, distressed, downhearted
- ▶ 8. Delegate: depute, authorize, commission
- ▶ 9. Delusion: illusion, fancy, error
- ▶ 10. Deem: think, judge, consider

Action words are called as verbs

- ▶ Verb forms
- ▶ **Root Form of the Verb**
- ▶ The root form of a verb is the base form of the word. Roots have not been conjugated and do not include prefixes or suffixes.
- ▶ Base form: write past form : wrote past participle form : written

English Personal Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
1st	I	we
2nd	you	you
3rd	he / she / it	they



TENSES

- ▶ English tenses can be helpful in learning the English language from scratch.
- ▶ There are three main types of tenses which give an idea of the time when the incident mentioned in a statement takes place.
- ▶ What are the 3 tenses?
- ▶ Present tense
- ▶ Past tense
- ▶ Future tense.



TYPES OF TENSES

- ▶ What are the 12 types of tenses?
- ▶ Present Simple Tense
- ▶ Present Continuous Tense
- ▶ Present Perfect Tense
- ▶ Present Perfect Continuous Tense
- ▶ Past Simple Tense
- ▶ Past Continuous Tense
- ▶ Past Perfect Tense
- ▶ Past Perfect Continuous Tense
- ▶ Future Simple Tense
- ▶ Future Continuous Tense
- ▶ Future Perfect Tense
- ▶ Future Perfect Continuous tense



TENSE CHART

Tense	Present	Past	Future
Simple	He drives a car	He drove a car	He will drive a car
Continuous	He is driving a car	He was driving a car	He will be driving a car
Perfect	He has driven a car	He had driven a car	He will have driven a car
Perfect continuous	He has been driving a car since morning	He had been driving a car since a 6 am.	He will have driving a car at 6 am tomorrow.



- ▶ 1. Present Tenses:
- ▶ A present tense describes any action that is commonly performed or is happening in a current situation.
- ▶ 1.1: Present Simple Tense
- ▶ Simple present tense speaks about the present actions, events, or conditions which are occurring in the current situation, habitual action general truth and quotations
- ▶ ***Structural formula:***
Subject + verb (s/es) + object.



- ▶ *Examples,*
- ▶ He plays the piano.
- ▶ Tom loves to eat burgers.
- ▶ We produce bio gas from manure.
- ▶ I go to the gym daily.



Present Continuous (progressive) Tense

- ▶ Present continuous tense is used to tell about the ongoing actions, events, or conditions and still not finished.
- ▶ **Structural formula:**
Subject + helping verb (is / am/ are) + main verb (ing) + object
- ▶ Here, verb (ing) is the present participle form of the verb, and helping verbs (is/am/are) are used by a class of person as the first person (am), second person (is), and third-person (are) respectively.
- ▶ **Examples,**
- ▶ I am dancing on the stage.
- ▶ She is looking at him.
- ▶ They are practicing on the ground.
- ▶ You are not coming with us to the picnic



Present perfect tense

Just now completed activities

Present Perfect Tense	
Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + has + V3 + Object	Rule: Subject + have + V3 + Object
Example: He has cleaned the utensils Here, “He” is the subject + has “Cleaned” is the third form of verb and utensils is the object	Example: They have cleaned the utensils Here, “They” is the subject + have “Cleaned” is the third form of verb and utensils is the object



Present perfect continuous

Action started in the past and continued till the present

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Singular

Rule: Subject + has been + V1 + ing + Object

Example: She has been practising since morning

Here “She” is the subject + has been, followed by “ing” added to the first form of verb “practise” and then the object

Plural

Rule: Subject + have been + V1 + ing + Object

Example: They have been practising since morning

Here “They” is the subject + have been, followed by “ing” added to the first form of verb “practise” and then the object



Past tense

- ▶ Past Tense
- ▶ Any event or action that took place in the past can be referred to as the past tense. Below we have discussed in detail the four sub parts of past tense in English grammar.



Past tense

Completed activity

Simple Past Tense

Rule: Subject + V2 + Object

For example: He ran away

Here, the subject is “He” and “ran” is the second form of verb (V2) of “run” followed by the object



Past continuous

To talk about actions and states in progress (happening) around a particular time in the past.

Past Continuous Tense

Singular	Plural
Rule: Subject + was + V1 + ing + Object	Rule: Subject + were + V1 + ing + Object
<p>For example: She was going shopping Here, the subject is “She” + was It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) “go” + “ing” and then the object “shopping”</p>	<p>For example: They were going shopping Here, the subject is “They” + were Followed by the first form of verb (V1) “go” + “ing” and then the object “shopping”</p>



Past perfect

It is used to indicate that one event happened before another in the past.

Past Perfect Tense

Rule: Subject + had + V3 + Object

For example: Sumit had left the job before he got another job

Here the subject is “Sumit” + had

Then “left”, which is the third form of verb (V3) “leave” is given followed by the object



Past perfect continuous

To talk about actions or events which started before a particular time in the past and were still in progress up to that time in the past:

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Rule: Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object

For example: They had been preparing for their performance for two months

Here the subject is “They” + had been
It is followed by “preparing”, which is the first form of verb (V1) of “prepare” and then the object



Future tense

To talk about the future

- The actions that are to take place in the future fall in the category of the future tense.

Simple Future Tense

Rule: Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

For Example: I will visit my Uncle tomorrow

Here, the subject is “I” + will

It is followed by the first form of verb (V1) “visit” and then the object



Future continuous

To talk about an action that will be in progress at a specific point in the future.

Future Continuous Tense

Rule: Subject + will be/shall be + V1 + ing + Object

For Example: I shall be going to the market tomorrow

In this example, the subject is “I” + shall be

Following it is the first form of verb (V1) “go”+ing and then the object



Future perfect tense

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

Future Perfect Tense

Rule: Subject + will have/shall have + V3 + Object

For Example: I shall have prepared the notes by tomorrow morning

In this example, the subject is “I” + shall have
It is followed by “prepared”, which is the third form of Verb (V3)
“prepare” and then the object



Future perfect continuous

To talk about when we are looking back to the past from a point in the future and we want to emphasize the length or duration of an activity or event

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Rule: Subject + will have been + V1 + ing + Object

For Example: She will have been working here since 2015

Here, the subject is “She” + will have been

It is followed by the first form of verb “work”+ing and then the object

English Grammar

I. Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is one of the most common tenses in English.

using: We use the present simple tense to express usual and repeated action, fact, event, situation or habit.

Forming the simple present tense

+	Positive	$S + V_1 + \text{obj}$
-	Negative	$S + \text{do/does} + V_{inf} + \text{obj}$
?	Question	$\text{Do/Does} + S + V_{inf} + \text{obj} ?$

* Note : Do use with (I, You, We, They)
Does use with (He, She, It)

- Ex :
1. I don't go to school.
 2. I go to school.
 3. Do I go to school ?
 4. Does she go to school ?



II. Present Continuous Tense

In the Present Continuous tense, the action is on-going / still going on and hence continuous. using: The present continuous tense is used to talk about actions that are happening at this current moment.

Forming the present continuous tense

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| + | Positive | S + am/is/are + V _{ing} + Obj |
| - | Negative | S + am/is/are + not + V _{ing} + Obj |
| ? | Question | Am/Is/Are + S + V _{ing} + Obj ? |

* Note I → am
You, We, they → are
He, She, It → is

Ex: I am going to school.

I am not going to school.

Am I going to school ?



III. Present Perfect Tense

In the present perfect tense, the action is completed or has ended and hence termed perfect. The exact time when the action happened is not important and hence, it is not mentioned in this tense.

Using: We use the present perfect tense to express about the action which happened in unspecified time in the past and still have the result for the present.

Forming the present perfect tense

- | | |
|------------|---|
| + Positive | S + have / has + V ₃ + Obj |
| - Negative | S + have / has + not + V ₃ + Obj |
| ? Question | Have / Has + S + V ₃ + Obj ? |

* Note I, you, we, they → have
He, She, it → has

- Ex 1, I have seen this movie.
2. I have not eaten lunch.



IV. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

In the present perfect continuous tense, the action has been taking place for some time and is still on going. The duration for which the action has been going on is usually mentioned in the present perfect continuous tense.

using: We use the present perfect continuous tense to express about an unspecific continuing action which happened in the past and still have the result for the present.

Forming the present perfect continuous tense

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| + | Positive | S + have / has + been + V _{ing} + Obj |
| - | Negative | S + have / has + not + been + V _{ing} + O |
| ? | Question | Have / Has + S + been + V _{ing} + Obj ? |

Ex: 1, I have been waiting for an hour.

2, I have not been waiting for an hour.

3, Have I been waiting for an hour?



V Simple Past Tense

In the simple past tense, the action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past. The action started and ended some time in the past but the time may or may not be mentioned.

Using: We use the simple past tense to express a completed action in the past, it means the action happened and completely finish in the past. And it is usually used with real time expression.

Forming the simple past tense

+	Positive	S + V ₂ + Obj
-	Negative	S + did + not + V ₁ + Obj
?	Question	Did + S + V ₁ + Obj ?

Ex: 1. I bought a book yesterday

2. I didn't buy a book yesterday

3. Did I buy a book yesterday.



VI. Past Continuous Tense

In the past continuous tense, the action was on going till a certain time in the past. This tense is used to talk about an action at a particular time in the past.

Forming the past continuous tense

+	Positive	S + was / were + V _{ing} + Obj
-	Negative	S + was / were + not + V _{ing} + Obj
?	Question	Was / Were + S + V _{ing} + Obj ?

* Note I, you, we, they → were
 I, he, she, it → was

Ex: I was going home.

I was not going home.

Was I going home ?



VII. Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense is used to express something that happened before another action in the past.

Forming the past perfect tense

Positive	S + had + V ₃ + obj
Negative	S + had not + V ₃ + obj
Question	Had + S + V ₃ + obj ?

- Ex:
1. I had finished the work.
 2. I had not finished the work.
 3. Had I finished the work?



VIII Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The past perfect continuous tense, is used to express something that started in the past and continued until another time in the past.

We use the past perfect continue to show about an unspecific continued past action.

Forming the past perfect Continuous tense

+	Positive	S + had + been + V _{ing} + Obj
-	Negative	S + had + not + been + V _{ing} + Obj
?	Question	Had + S + been + V _{ing} + Obj ?

- Ex:
- 1, I had been waiting for a long time.
 - 2, I had not been waiting for a long time.
 - 3, Had I been waiting for a long time ?



IX. Future Simple Tense

The simple future tense is used when we plan or make a decision to do something. Nothing is said about the time in the future.

Forming the simple future tense

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| + | Positive | : S + will + V _{inf} + obj |
| - | Negative | : S + will + not + V _{inf} + obj |
| ? | Question | : Will + S + V _{inf} + obj ? |

E. I will play football tomorrow.

I will not play football tomorrow.

Will I play football tomorrow?



X. Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense is used to express action at a particular moment in the future. However, the action will have finished at the moment.

Forming the future continuous tense

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| + Positive : | S + will + be + V_{ing} + obj |
| - Negative : | S + will + not + be + V_{ing} + obj |
| ? Question : | Will + S + be + V_{ing} + obj |

Ex: I will be studying at morning tomorrow.

I will not be studying at morning tomorrow.

Will I be studying at morning tomorrow.



XI Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect tense expresses an action that will occur in the future before another action or time in the future.

using: We use the future perfect tense to show about an action which will happen in an unspecific time in the future, we say this before it happens.

Forming the future perfect tense

+	Positive	S + will + have + V ₃ + obj
-	Negative	S + will + not + have + V ₃ + obj
?	Question	Will + S + have + V ₃ + obj ?

- Ex:
- 1, I will have finished my homework.
 - 2, I will not have finished my homework.
 - 3, Will I have finished my homework?



XI Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Perfect continuous tense is used to talk about an on-going action before some point in the future.

Using : We use the future perfect continuous tense to talk an action which will happen and continue in an unspecific time in the future.

Forming the future perfect continuous

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| + | Positive | S + will + have + been + V _{ing} + Obj |
| - | Negative | S + will + not + have + been + V _{ing} + Obj |
| ? | Question | Will + S + have + been + V _{ing} + Obj ? |

Ex : 1, I will have been watching TV when you come here.

2, I will not have been watching TV when you come here.

3, Will I have been watching TV when you come here ?



Exercises

Go through the sentences provided below and identify the type of tenses.

- ▶ Damon drinks coffee every morning.
- ▶ The boy got up late and missed the bus.
- ▶ My mother goes to pray in the temple.
- ▶ The team is playing very well.
- ▶ The school will be closing for winter break.
- ▶ Leonard graduated from college last year.
- ▶ The baby has eaten all the chips.
- ▶ Have you read Pride and Prejudice?



- ▶ The train has just left the station.
- ▶ The sick child has been sleeping for three hours.
- ▶ They have known each other for a long time.
- ▶ Sam was going to school.
- ▶ When I went there, Bucky was playing video games.
- ▶ The workers have been working on the building for a long time.
- ▶ Penny had done her homework when her parents came back.
- ▶ Mr Arnold had been writing his last book for four months.
- ▶ I will move to Delhi soon.
- ▶ Mr Samuel will be staying in New York next week.
- ▶ Beverly will have left before you arrive to see her.



- ▶ Mr. Samuel will be staying in New York next week.
- ▶ Beverly will have left before you arrive to see her.
- ▶ Mr. Peter will have been teaching for twelve years next month.

Exercise: Change the Tenses of the Following Sentences, as Directed

Go through the sentences and change their tenses as directed.

- ▶ The boy speaks the truth. (Present Continuous Tense)
- ▶ Mr. Cooper has spoken about Dinosaurs. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
- ▶ The boat sailed yesterday. (Simple Present Tense)
- ▶ Amy went to school yesterday. (Future Continuous Tense)
- ▶ The baby cried for hours. (Present Perfect Continuous Tense)
- ▶ Robert ate all the cookies. (Present Perfect Tense)



- ▶ I have finished my assignment. (Past Perfect Tense)
- ▶ Mr. Bert had taught for five years. (Past Perfect Continuous Tense).
- ▶ Dev saw the Prime Minister yesterday. (Future Continuous Tense)
- ▶ Riya shall finish her stitching by then. (Future Perfect Tense)



Answers exercise:1

- Simple Present Tense 2. Simple Past Tense 3. Simple Present Tense 4. Present Continuous Tense 5. Future Continuous Tense 6. Simple Past Tense 7. Present Perfect Tense 8. Present Perfect Tense 9. Present Perfect Tense 10. Present Perfect Continuous Tense 11. Present Perfect Tense 12. Past Continuous Tense 13. Past Continuous Tense 14. Present Perfect Continuous Tense 15. Past Perfect Tense 16. Past Perfect Continuous Tense 17. Simple Future Tense 18. Future Continuous Tense 19. Future Perfect Tense 20. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.



► Answers

- The boy is speaking the truth.
- Mr. Cooper has been speaking about Dinosaurs.
- The boat sails today.
- Amy will be going to school tomorrow.
- The baby has been crying for hours.
- Robert has eaten all the cookies.
- I had finished my assignment.
- Mr Bert had been teaching for five years
- Dev will be seeing the Prime Minister tomorrow.
- Priya shall have finished her stitching by then.



Tenses in to a conversation

Five-minute real conversation

- ▶ *Now let's see how many verb tenses occur in this real conversation I had when I met a friend in a cafe. First, here's the conversation just as it was:*
- ▶
- ▶ **Me:** Hi! How are you?
Sally: (name changed): Not so great.
- ▶ **Me:** Really? Why?
Sally: My computer isn't working again. I was in the middle of an important email and I lost it. This is now the third time.
- ▶ **Me:** Oh, I'm sorry. What happened exactly?
Sally: It just *froze* and I lost the email. I can't take it anymore.
- ▶ **Me:** So, what are you going to do?
Sally: So, I'm calling in a guy to fix it again. It's the same guy. I'm sick of paying him to fix it.
- ▶ **Me:** Have you thought of just going out and buying a new one? A new computer?
Sally: I've thought about it. I don't know. Maybe it's better to buy a new one instead of spending all that money to keep fixing that piece of junk.



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- ▶ **Me:** If you want, I can take you over to Best Buy and we can look at some new computers.
Sally: You sure? It would be great to go with someone.
- ▶ **Me:** You know I like to look at computers. I'll pick you up.
Sally: Really? Will you pay for it?
- ▶ **Me:** No, good try. I won't pay for it, but I'll go with you.
Sally: I'll buy you lunch.
- ▶ **Me:** Sounds like a deal.
Sally: OK, what time?
- ▶ **Me:** How about 11 am?
Sally: OK, good. Thanks a lot. I'll meet you downstairs at 11:00 am.
- ▶ **Me:** OK, I'll see you then.
Sally: OK -- don't be late.
- ▶ **Me:** Shut up. I'm doing you a favor. (joking)
Sally: OK, see you then.



- ▶ Five-minute real conversation with verb tenses counted
- ▶ Me: Hi! How are you?--**Simple Present**
Sally: (name changed): Not so great.--Simple Present
- ▶ Me: Really? Why?--**Simple Present Question**
Sally: My computer isn't working again.--Present Continuous I was in the middle of an important email and I lost it.--Past Continuous This is now the third time.--**Simple Present**
- ▶ Me: Oh, I'm sorry.--Simple Present What happened exactly?--Simple Past Question
Sally: It just *froze* and I lost the email.--**Simple Past** I can't take it anymore.--**Simple Present**
- ▶ Me: So, what are you going to do?--**Future Continuous**
Sally: So, I'm calling in a guy to fix it again.--Future Continuous It's the same guy.--**Simple Present** I'm sick of paying him to fix it.--**Simple Present**
- ▶ Me: Have you thought of just going out and buying a new one?--**Present Perfect** A new computer?



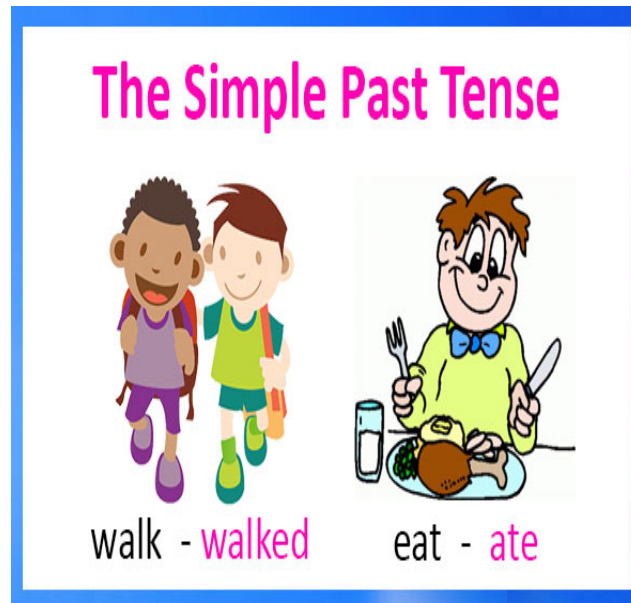
- ▶ **Sally:** I've thought about it.--Present Perfect I don't know.--Simple Present Maybe it's better to buy a new one instead of spending all that money to keep fixing that piece of junk.--**Simple Present; Present Continuous**
- ▶ **Me:** Listen, what are you doing Saturday?--Future Continuous
Sally: I don't know. **Simple Present Why?**
- ▶ **Me:** If you want, I can take you over to Best Buy and we can look at some new computers.-- Conditional and **Simple Future**
Sally: You sure? --Simple Present It would be great to go with someone-- Conditional
- ▶ **Me:** You know I like to look at computers.--**Simple Present** I'll pick you up.--Simple Future
Sally: Really? Will you pay for it?--Simple Future
- ▶ **Me:** No, good try.--(Simple Past) I won't pay for it, but I'll go with you.--**Simple Future**
Sally: I'll buy you lunch. **Simple Future**



- ▶ **Me:** Sounds like a deal--**Simple Present**
Sally: OK, what time?--**(Simple Future)**
- ▶ **Me:** How about 11 am?--**Simple Present**
Sally: OK, good. Thanks a lot. I'll meet you downstairs at 11:00 am.--**Simple Future**
- ▶ **Me:** OK, I'll see you then.--**Simple Future**
Sally: OK--don't be late)
- ▶ **Me:** Shut up.-- I'm doing you a favor. (joking)--**Present Continuous**
Sally: OK, see you then.--**(Simple Future)**

Describing past Activities

Past tense:



Past continuous:



We can use simple past and past continuous for describing actions happened in the past

Examples:

- ▶ The film started at seven thirty
- ▶ Everybody worked hard through the winter.
- ▶ Most evenings, we used to stay at home and watch DVDs.
- ▶ Most evenings, he would take the dog for a walk.
- ▶ It was just after ten.
- ▶ He broke his leg when he was playing rugby.



Past continuous:

Example:

- ▶ It was snowing yesterday.
- ▶ They were eating at the restaurant.
- ▶ You were working yesterday.
- ▶ I was studying last night.
- ▶ I was waiting for the cab when I met Raj.
- ▶ The children were shouting when the teacher came in.
- ▶ It was midnight when it was raining.
- ▶ Everyone was clapping.



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