

Grammar- Tenses and Conditionals-

5th October

Special class

Tenses in English Grammar

Complete Notes with Examples

Introduction to Tenses

- Tense shows the time of action.
- Three main tenses: Present, Past, Future.
- Each tense has four aspects: Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous.
- Total: 12 Tenses.

Simple Present

- Usage:
 - Habitual actions → I wake up early.
 - General truths → The sun rises in the east.
- Structure: Subject + base verb/verb-s/es
- Examples:
 - She reads every day.
 - Does she like music?

Present Continuous

- Usage:
 - Action happening now → She is reading a book.
 - Temporary situations → I am staying with my cousin.
- Structure: Subject + is/are/am + verb+ing
- Examples:
 - They are watching TV.
 - Is he playing football?

to → preposition → (to + object) ^{of preposition}

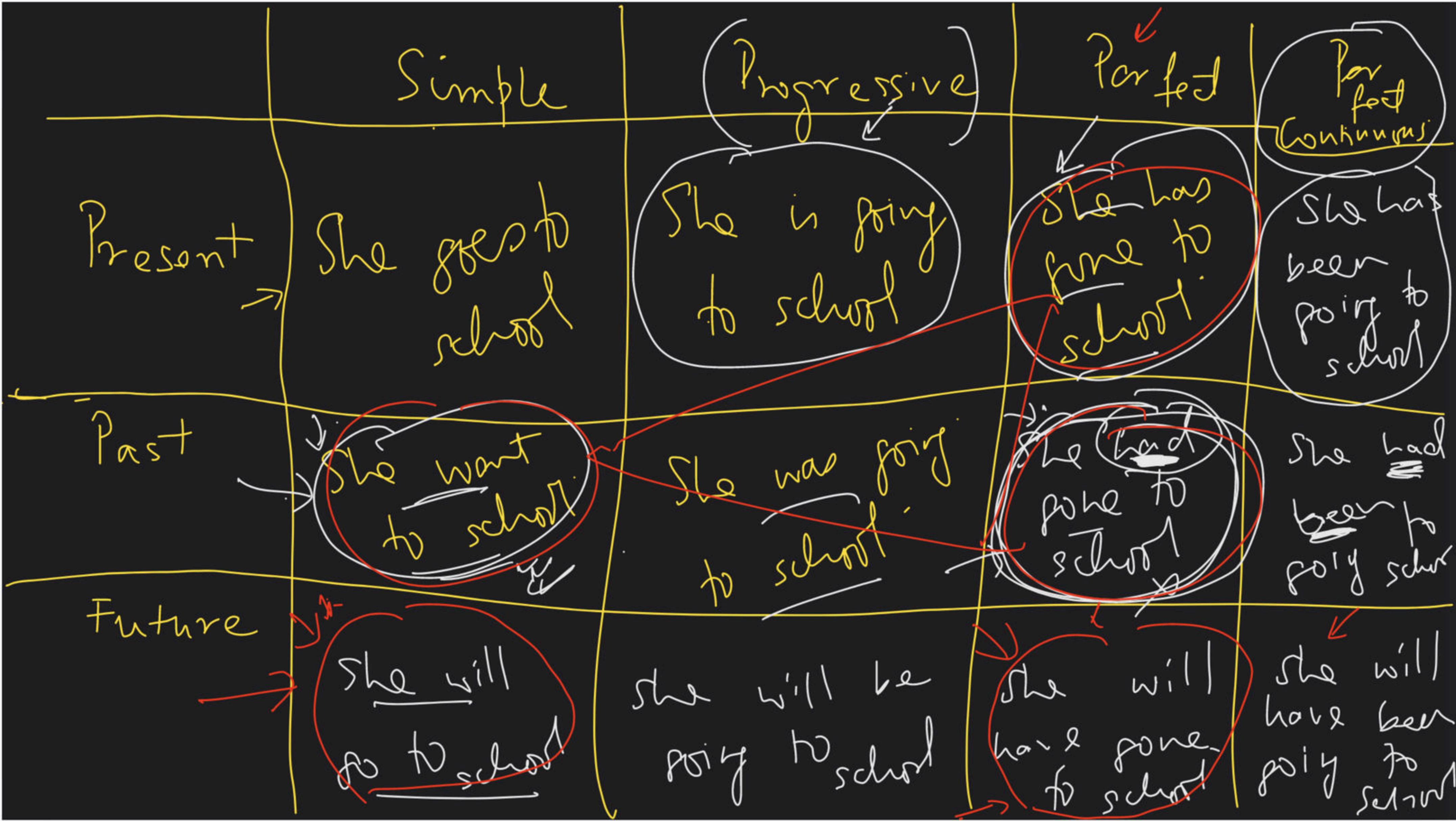
to → infinitive → (to + verb)

I want to go to London now.

- infinitive
verb ↓
 preposition
 object (to) → (now)

I want to London.

to sleep
to play
to write
CAT



and

interested
different
conditional

in
disk
attachment to "at the hospital"
curious about
abide
if she were there, she would have

cough

geahm

one dimension
two dimensions
three dimensions
adjective words

frequent object

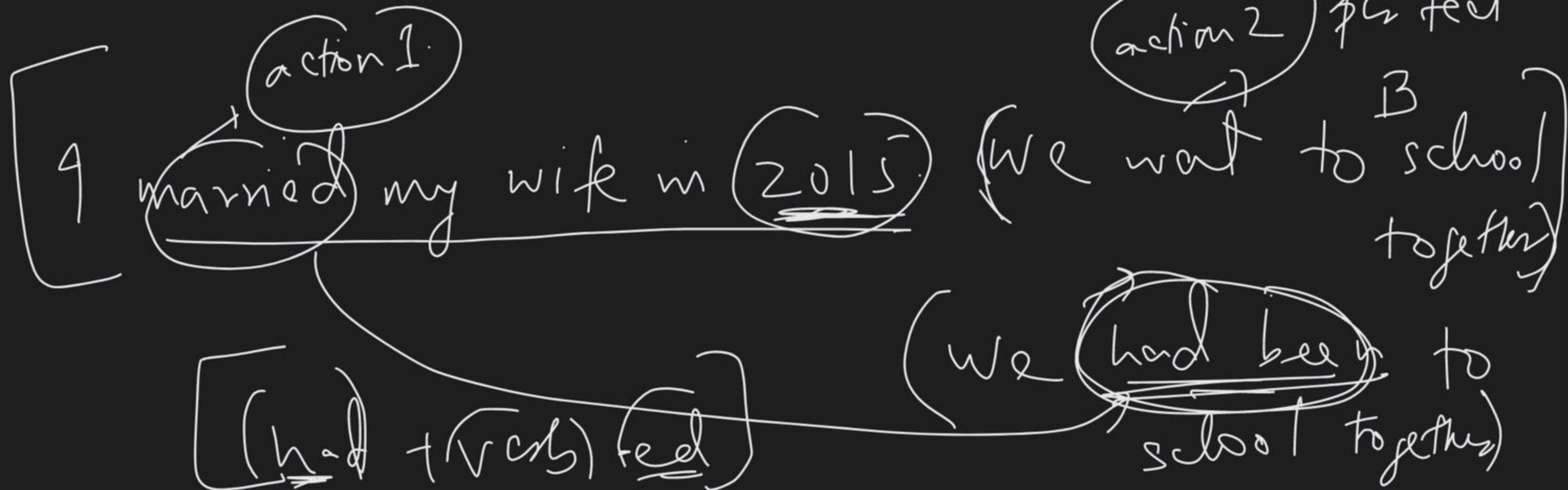
It/ they she has had her ' her have had her breakfast) → for and found

a had had my lunch
first eaten

Kabir Khan was very frightened
She has had had many affairs → present

We use past perfect when we have
two actions in the past
independent

The one that happens first takes past



By the time (I reached office) my boss

had ~~wor~~ (finished) his lunch

(had) (had)

Before her marriage to Vicky Kaushal in 2021, she
had (had) many affairs.

She went to school (time frame)

past

I have
done my
homework

(She has gone to school) (no time frame)

Present perfect → (the action is still relevant)

12 pm → 3 pm

1 pm → lunch

1:30 pm

Sir

I have finished my lunch

2 pm, 2:30 pm,

6 pm

I had
my lunch

Simple present is generalised / indefinite

The sun rises in the East →

think (ing)

know (ing)

I feel down
I am falling down

universally true
such facts

daily routine

likes | dislikes

habits

process

→ schedules

→ breaking news

→ reporting

→ certain verbs

NARR is a swinging verb

Present Perfect

- Usage:
 - Action completed but relevant now → I have finished my work.
 - Experience → She has visited London.
- Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle
- Examples:
 - I have seen that movie.
 - Have you read this book?

Present Perfect Continuous

- Usage:
 - Action started in past and still continuing →
She has been studying.
- Structure: Subject + has/have + been + verb+ing
- Examples:
 - I have been working since morning.
 - Have they been playing cricket?

Simple Past

- Usage:
- Completed action in past → She visited Paris.
- Structure: Subject + past verb
- Examples:
- They went to school yesterday.
- Did you watch the movie?

Past Continuous

- Usage:
 - Action ongoing at specific time → I was reading at 8 p.m.
- Structure: Subject + was/were + verb+ing
- Examples:
 - They were playing cricket.
 - Were you sleeping then?

Past Perfect

- Usage:
 - Action completed before another past action → She had left before I arrived.
- Structure: Subject + had + past participle
- Examples:
 - They had finished work before teacher came.
 - Had she reached the station?

Past Perfect Continuous

- Usage:
 - Continuous past action before another event
→ She had been studying.
- Structure: Subject + had been + verb+ing
- Examples:
 - He had been working for 5 years.
 - Had you been studying hard?

Simple Future

- Usage:
- Action that will happen → I will call you tomorrow.
- Structure: Subject + will/shall + base verb
- Examples:
- They will go to the market.
- Will you come with me?

Future Continuous

- Usage:
- Ongoing action in future → I will be reading at 8 p.m.
- Structure: Subject + will be + verb+ing
- Examples:
- He will be working then.
- Will you be studying tomorrow?

Future Perfect

- Usage:
 - Action completed before a future point → I will have finished by 5 p.m.
- Structure: Subject + will have + past participle
- Examples:
 - She will have reached home.
 - Will they have arrived before us?

Future Perfect Continuous

- Usage:
 - Continuous action ongoing up to future time
→ I will have been working.
- Structure: Subject + will have been + verb+ing
- Examples:
 - She will have been teaching for 10 years.
 - Will you have been waiting?

Quick Summary of Tenses

- Simple Present → I read books.
- Present Continuous → I am reading.
- Present Perfect → I have read.
- Present Perfect Continuous → I have been reading.

- Simple Past → I read yesterday.
- Past Continuous → I was reading.
- Past Perfect → I had read.
- Past Perfect Continuous → I had been reading.

- Simple Future → I will read.
- Future Continuous → I will be reading.
- Future Perfect → I will have read.
- Future Perfect Continuous → I will have been reading.