



THREE SIMPLE TENSES

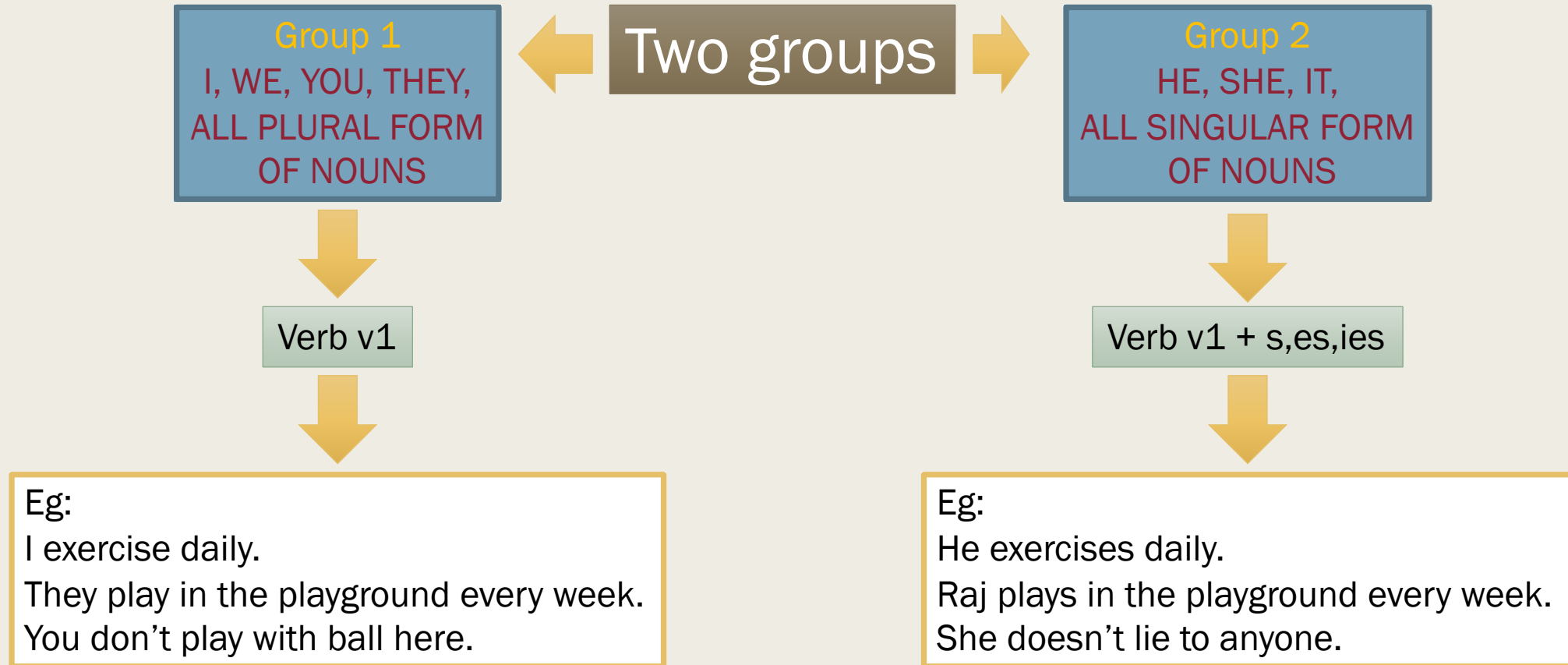
Communication team 2



Things to be noted

	Simple present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Main Verb	V1 form (present form)	V2 form (past form)	V1 form (present form)
Auxiliary Verb	Do/does	Did	Will/shall do
Negative form	Don't/doesn't (do not/ does not)	Didn't (did not)	Won't/ shan't (will not / shall not)

Simple Present Tense



Simple Past Tense

Group 1
I, WE, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, THEY,
ALL SINGULAR AND PLURAL
FORM OF NOUNS



Verb v2



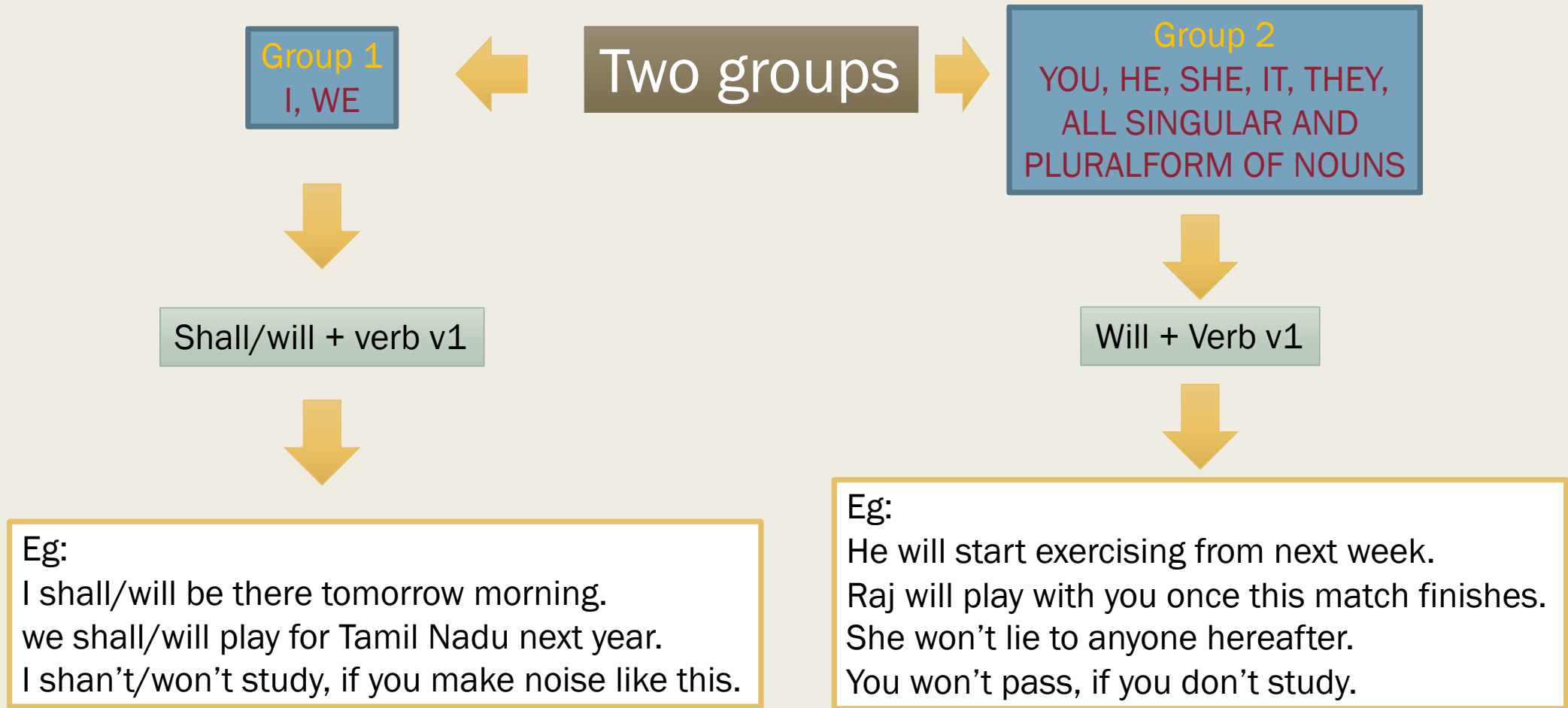
Eg:

I exercised in the morning.

They played in the playground when they returned from school.

You didn't finish your job in time.

Simple Future Tense



Six form of sentences

	Affirmative	negative
Simple sentence	Simple affirmative sentences	Simple Negative sentences
Yes/ no question	Y/N type affirmative questions	Y/N type negative questions
WH type question	WH type affirmative questions	WH type negative questions

Simple sentences

- Simple sentences are the sentences which will convey a information. Most of the sentences we speak where we are not asking anything are simple sentences
- In simple sentences we use **subject + verb + remaining part of the sentences.**
- The verb can be a single word or a group of auxiliary verb and main verb.
- The negative form is created by adding not to the auxiliary verb which may be hidden with the main verb.
- Affirmative sentences are created with positive meaning.
 - *Eg :*
 - *I am a doctor working in government hospital*
 - *I am not the doctor you are looking for.*

Yes / No question

- Yes or No type of questions are the questions where the reply for the question is in the form of either yes or no.
- These type of questions are used to confirm the correctness of the information from the person whom we are asking. (similar to question tag where we first mention the information then we ask the confirmation while here we ask with information as question)
- Similarly we have both affirmative and negative form of questions.
- The format is **Auxiliary verb + subject + (verb) + remaining part of the sentences.**
The verb is given as optional, if the auxiliary verb acts as a main verb (only be form).
 - *Eg: is he a engineer?*
 - *Does she know that she scored university rank?*
 - *Do you understand what I am saying?*
 - *Don't you have any sense?*

WH type question

- WH words – what, when, why, whom, how, which, where, whose, who
- These words are used to ask questions where we need an information from the person we are asking. The type of the information is represented by the question words given above.
- Usual format is WH word + auxiliary verb + subject + remaining verb + remaining part of the sentence. But if the question is asking the subject of the sentence, then we directly replace the subject with WH word i.e WH word + verb + remaining part of the sentence.
- The negative WH questions can have the negation word either with auxiliary verb or with main verb of the sentence.
 - Eg:
 - *Why do you laugh at me?*
 - *Where does she find the book?*
 - *What made you angry?*
 - *Which don't you have to proceed further? (or) which do you not have to proceed further?*

Usage – Simple Present

- Routine actions, habits

- *I bath every day. I wake up at 5 am in the morning*

- Universal truths

- *The earth revolves around the sun. Water contains two hydrogen and one oxygen atoms.*

- To give instructions

- *(You) go there and finish the work pending. (You) take left when you reach the end of the road*

- For fixed arrangements (even the action in future)

- *Deepavali comes on November 4th this year.*
 - *Prime minister arrives Chennai on 30th this month.*

Usage – Simple Past

- Action done in past where we mention time of action which is not compulsory. But if we want to mention the time of action then use only simple past
 - *I went to temple yesterday.*
 - *She went to her uncle's house with her friend.*
- Actions which are done (completed) in past and has no relevance to the present.
 - *Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal.*
 - *Karmaveer Kamraj introduced mid-day meal scheme.*
- In stories.
 - *Once there was a village.*
- To give details of the news (Where news can be in perfect tense)
 - *I have seen an accident. I felt frozen.*
- Regular actions which continued in past.
 - *I played in the playground when I was a child.*
- Imaginary things.
 - *I would be in higher position, if I studied master's degree.*

Usage – Simple future

- To predict a future event:
 - *It **will rain** tomorrow.*
- With I or We, to express a spontaneous decision:
 - *I'll **pay** for the tickets by credit card.*
- To express willingness:
 - *I'll **do** the washing-up. He'll **carry** your bag for you.*
- In the negative form, to express unwillingness:
 - *The baby **won't eat** his soup. I **won't leave** until I've seen the manager!*
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to make an offer:
 - ***Shall I** open the window?*
- With we in the interrogative form using "shall", to make a suggestion:
 - ***Shall we** go to the cinema tonight?*
- With I in the interrogative form using "shall", to ask for advice or instructions:
 - ***What shall I** tell the boss about this money?*
- With you, to give orders:
 - ***You will** do exactly as I say.*
- With you in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:
 - ***Will you** come to the dance with me?
Will you marry me?*

Exercise

- I work in Oracle company. - Convert to remaining five form of sentences.
- I ____ (roam) around the streets in cycle in my school days.
- Raja ____ (return) to work once the holidays got over.
- Who ____ (do) this work?
- Where ____ (be) Raja's house?
- Whom ____ I ____ (supply) these materials?
- ____ she ____ (teach) English?

THANK YOU