

TENSE

- ❖ TENSE tells about the TIME as well as the STATE of an action. (action complete or incomplete).

THREE MAIN TENSES

1. PRESENT TENSE (He goes to school on time.)
2. PAST TENSE (He went to school on time.)
3. FUTURE TENSE (He will go to school on time.)



Present - v, /Ns

Past - v2

Future - will / shall

Perfect - have / has / had (Aux verb)

Continuous - ing - v1

Continuous - vu (ing)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| Past^{v2} | cont | - was/were + vu (ing) |
| Pre | cont | - am/is/are + vu (ing) |
| Future | cont | - will/shall + be + vu (ing)
(v,i) |

Perfect - have/has/had - Aux.v

Past Perfect - had + V3
Aux.v

Pre Perfect - have/has + V3
Aux.v

Fut - Perfect - will/shall + have + V3
v.
Aux

	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Continuous</u>
Past	Per	cont
Pre	Per	cont
Fut	Per	cont

Aux.V

- had + been + v_u (ing)
- have/has + been + v_u (ing)
- will/shall + have + been + v_u (ing)

A.V V₃ V_U
 have/has/had + been + ing

Simple

main verb

Past Simple - V2

Pre Simple - V1/V5

Fut Simple - will/shall + V1
Aux.V

have - V₁
had - V₂
had - V₃
having - V₄
had - V₅

SUBDIVISION OF THREE MAIN TENSES

1. PRESENT TENSE

C / I · C M.V

(a) Simple present / Present Indefinite (Subject + V¹ / V⁵)

Ex: (i) He completes his work on time.
(ii) I have my lunch at 2 pm.

MV V₁

I S

—

(b) Present Continuous / Present Imperfect (Subject + is/ am/ are + ing)

Ex: (i) He is writing the essay.
(ii) The students are doing the work.

—

Complete A.V ✓

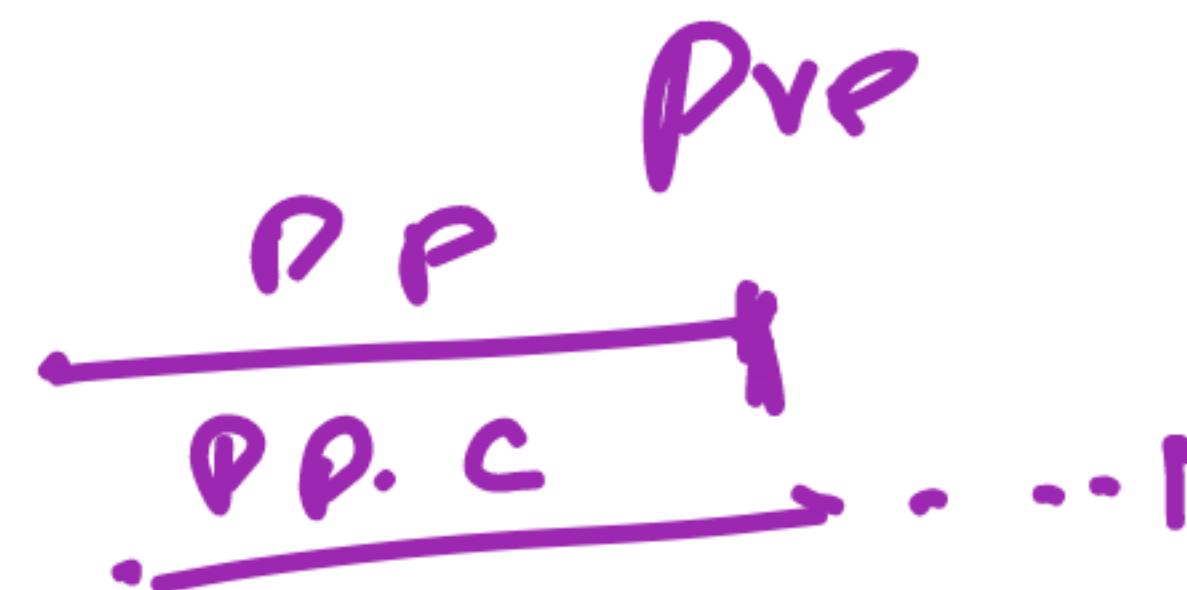
(c) **Present Perfect** (Sub + has/ have + V³)

- Ex: (i) The students have<sup>V³ arrived for the meeting.
(ii) He has taken the book.</sup>

✓ . ✓ ✓ ✓
(d) **Present Perfect Continuous** (Sub + has/ have + been + ing + since/ for)

- Ex: (i) I have been reading since morning.
(ii) He has been working for two months

Past



Future

2. PAST TENSE

(a) Simple past / Past indefinite (Sub + V²)

Ex: (i) He visited the zoo yesterday.

(ii) They were absent from class.

V₂

Obj

m.v

(b) Past continuous / Past Imperfect (Sub + was/ were + ing)

Ex: (i) The teacher was conducting the exam.

(ii) They were not responding to the question.

A·V M·V

(c) **Past Perfect** (Sub + had + V³)

Ex: (i) They had left before I came.

(ii) If he had come, I would have helped him.

(d) **Past perfect continuous** (Sub + had + been + ing + since/ for)

Ex: (i) He had been sleeping since afternoon.

(ii) They had been working for a week.

Part

... . . -

Pre

3. FUTURE TENSE

(a) Simple future / future indefinite (Sub + will/ shall + V¹)

Ex: (i) I shall help him.

(ii) They will come on time.

(b) Future continuous / future Imperfect (Sub + will/ shall + be + ing)

Ex: (i) I will be attending the meeting.

(c) Future Perfect (Sub + will/ shall + have + V³)

Ex: (i) He will have completed his graduation.

(d) Future perfect continuous

Ex: (i) I shall have been teaching here for ten years.

will/shall + have + been + ing

He is going P.C.

He has been working since Monday Pr. P.C.

I am reading P.C.

I have been reading for 4 hours P.P.C P.C

He ^{v2} went P.S

He has gone (Pr. Per)

He ^{Vs} works for 2 hours ✓

He has worked for 2 hours P.P.S

He has been working for two hours P.P.C



He acts as if he had seen me before Pa · Dev

V2
He went ✓

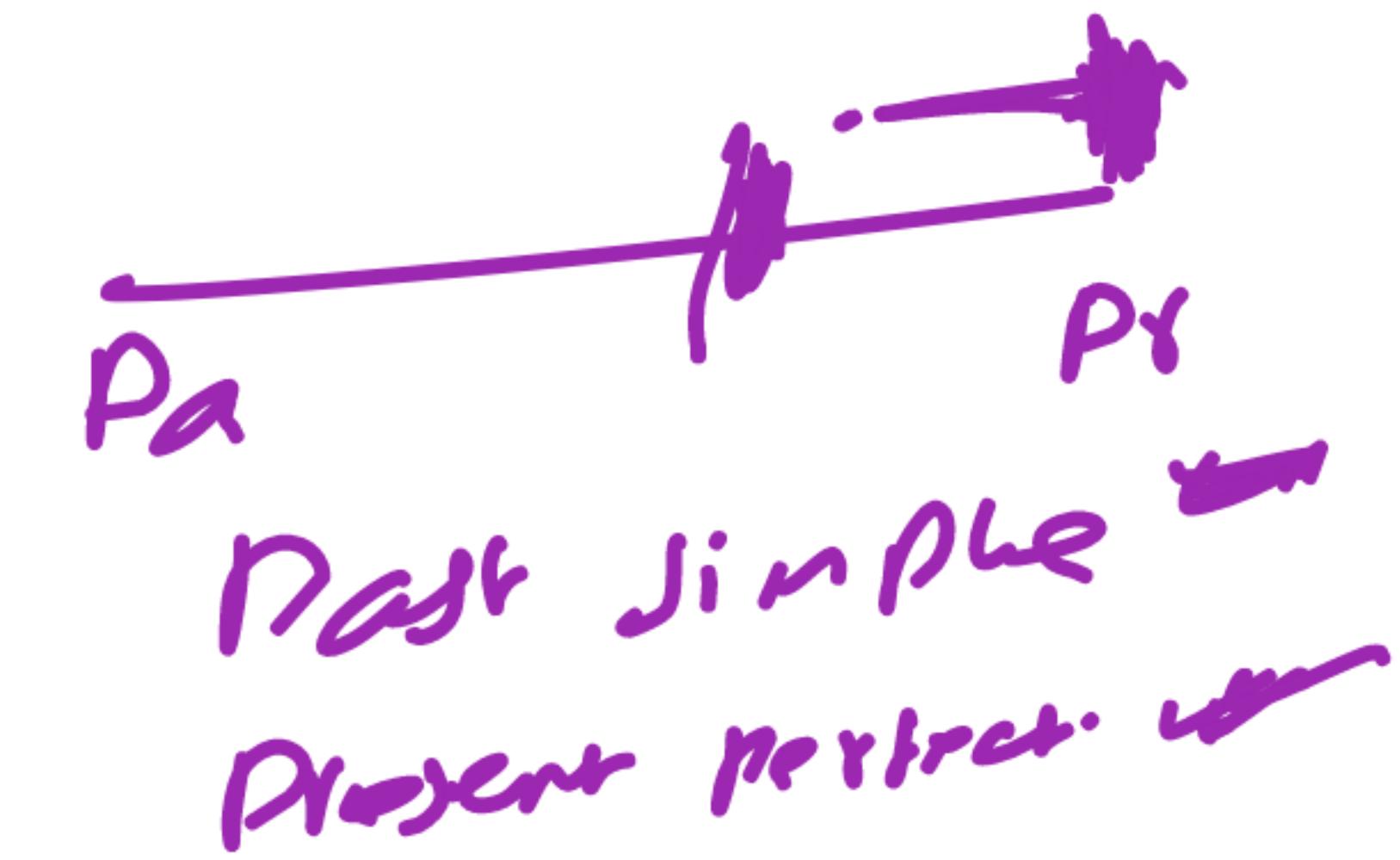
He has gone P_T · De
P_I Pa Work

He has gone 2 years ago ✗
V5

He takes lunch at 2:00 p.m.

V2
He took lunch at 2:00 p.m.
Ejemplo 3

He has taken lunch at 2:00 p.m.



He had his lunch

has + v₃ - Pre Rev

He has had his lunch

She has been working since morning

She has been working

I took my lunch

I had my lunch

I have taken my lunch

I have had my lunch

Simple present – permanent action

Present continuous – temporary action

vs
He goes to school

He is going to school

He teaches Physics

He is a Physics teacher but now a days he ~~teaches~~ *is teaching* Biology

is travelling

These days news ~~travels~~ faster

1. Simple Present / Present Indefinite v, vs

USES

(i) With universal truths / general statements / habitual action / proverbs.

Ex:

Songs

- (a) He is/going everyday for a morning walk. (✗)
- (b) Galileo proved that the earth revolved around the sun. (✗)
- (c) All that glitters *is* not gold. (✓)
- (d) Honesty is the best policy. (✓)
- (e) It has been *is* advisable to refrain from smoking. (✗)



make hay while the sun _____

- a) shines (v.s) c) is shining X
- b) shine (v.i) d) has been shining x

I ^(v.2) brushed my teeth every day

- a) I brush my tooth I am
- b) I brush my teeth ↗ I was/were
 I have

NOTE: Simple present can also be used to denote future tense. (near / immediate future / for activities which are a part of fixed timetable)

Ex:

- (a) The PM leaves for Mumbai next month.
- (b) The match begins at 2 pm.

• Ø
W¹" X
Shall X

(d)
W²"
Sha"

(ii) If two activities of the future are mentioned, the part having clauses of TIME AND CONDITION takes Simple present tense.

Ex: IF , WHEN , WHENEVER , AFTER , BEFORE , UNTIL , UNLESS , PROVIDED , INCASE , TILL , ON THE CONDITION.

Future will/shall ✓
simple pre✓ - formal ✓
Pre cont✓ - informal ↗

He is having a party next week ↗

Ram leaves / is leaving for Delhi next month

Ex:

(a) Unless you ~~will~~ work, you will not succeed. (✗)

(b) If I ~~shall~~ come, I shall help him. (✗)

(c) Wait here till I ~~will~~ come. (✗)

(d) I will take an umbrella in case it ~~will~~ rains (✗)

will starve

(e) Unless aid arrives (a) / within the next few weeks (b) / thousands ~~are~~ starving (c) / No error (d).

(f) After the letter reached me, I shall know the result.

(i) After the letter reaches.

(✗) After the letter will reach

(ii) After the letter has reached.

(✗) No Improvement.

I shall go, he will come →

If I ~~shall~~ go, he will come

I will come . if he ~~will~~ comes

He will succeed provided he ~~will~~ works

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

✓ *Gml, slare tvu Rng)*

USES

- (i) It denotes activities (temporary) going on in the present

Ex:

- (a) They are helping the poor. (✓)
(b) They help the poor. (✗)

NOTE:

Present continuous can also be used to denote future activities (near future)

Ex:

- (a) He is leaving for the meeting next week.
(b) The train is going to enter the platform.

(ii) There are certain verbs (static verbs) not normally used in the CONTINUOUS FORM.

(1) [KNOW]

Ex:

Verb ing x v - N
Guard ing ~ knowing ~

(a) I am knowing the truth. (x)

(b) I have been knowing him for two years. (x)

(c) After knowing the truth, I gave my opinion. (✓) ✓

Prep Obj
(G)

(2) [HAVE] M.V - ingx - Possession ✗

Ex: have

(a) I am having two books. (✗)

(b) Madhuri Dixit is haxing ^{has} a large fan following. (✗)

(c) She is having tea. (✓) → drinking (✓)

(3) [APPEAR / SEEM] Boaring - ing ✗

Ex: appears → Apparing - Boaromg → 2GgiN ✓

(a) It is appearing to me that you are a thief. (✗)

(b) The actor is appearing on the stage. (✓)

(c) The stars are appearing in the sky. (✓)

(d) She is Apparing in the examination ✓

He is having^{eating} lunch (✓)

He is having a good time ↗
↓
enjoying

(4) [HEAR] ↗

Ex:

- (a) I am hearing the music. (✗)
- (b) I am listening to the music. (✓)
- (c) The judge is hearing the case. (✓)

(5) [LIKE] v ing ✗

Ex: l i ng ✓

- (a) He is liking her a lot. (✗)
- (b) He has a liking for sweets. (✓)

↪ ↳

Eye - see - seeing x

Seeing¹ - meeting

Look - looking ↗

watch - watching ↗

Stare - staring ↗

Stare - Staring ↗

I am seeing the movie ✗

I am watching the movies ✓

seeing - ^{n. (a)} is ⁿ believing ✓

I am seeing the Principal tomorrow ✓
meeting

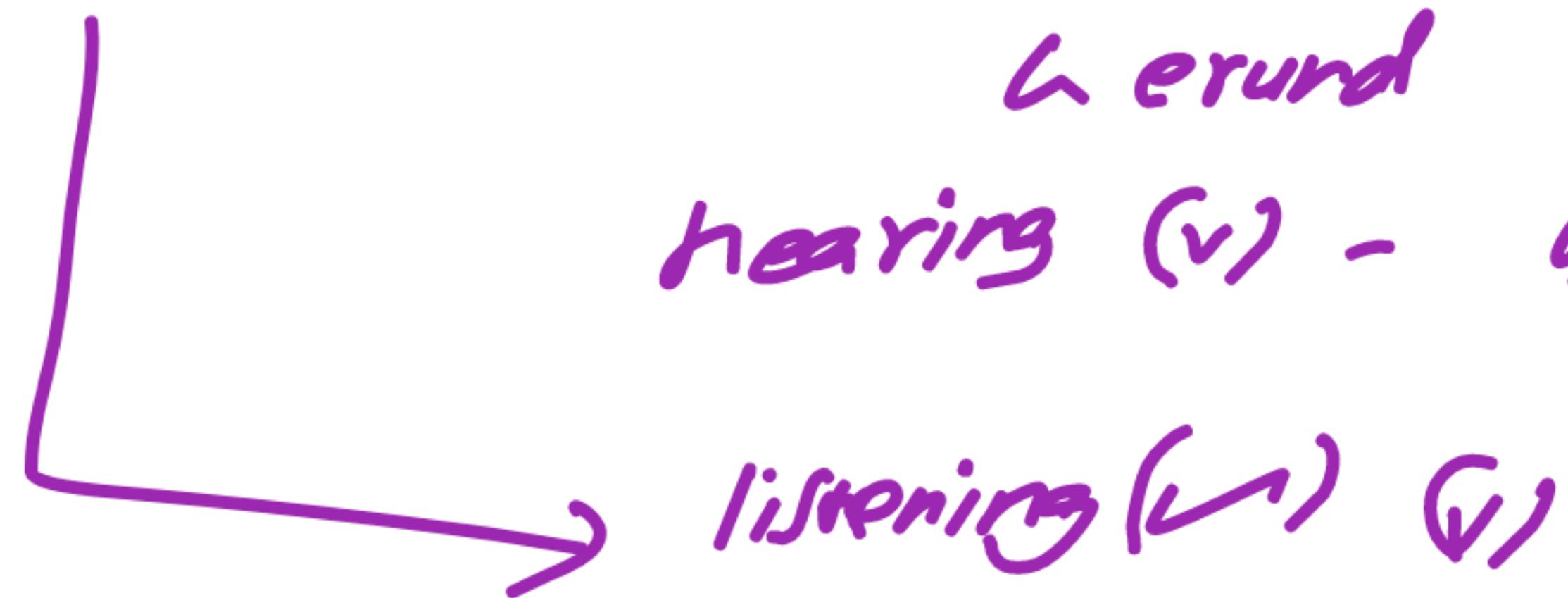
Nose - smell - smelling (v) X

" (a) - n ↗

Ear - hear - hearing(x) (f)

Gerund ing ↗

hearing (v) - program



listening (v) (v)

Ex:

(a) I am seeing the movie. (✗)

(b) I am watching the movie. (✓)

(c) I am seeing the CM tomorrow. (✓) *meeting*

(d) All the luggage is belonging to me. (✗)

belongs

(e) I am hopeing for the best. (✗)

(f) Hoping for the best. (✓) *Get and believe*

(g) Some people are believing that women cannot compete with men. (✗)

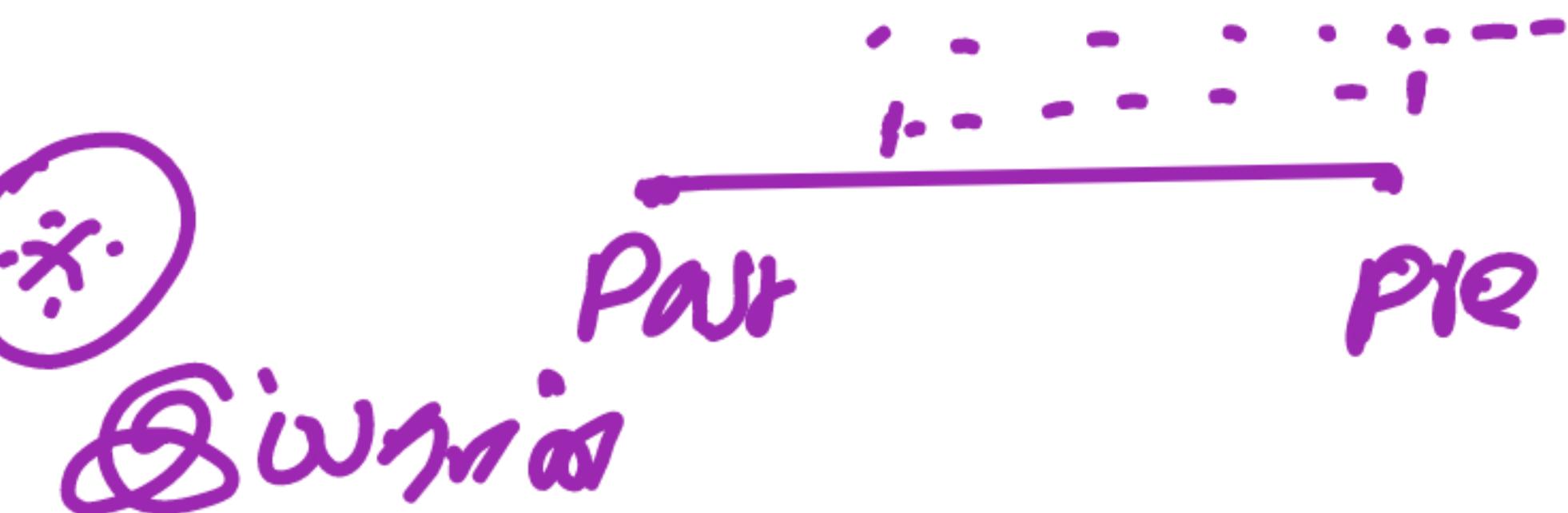
(h) Seeing is believing. (✓) *remember*s

(i) He is remembering his hard early years. (✗)

(j) He is not understanding the problem. (✗)

does not understand

3. PRESENT PERFECT



USES:

- (i) It is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. It denotes activities beginning in the past and have the effect in the present.

Ex: have been living ↗

- (a) I have lived here since 2016.
(b) She has not completed the work yet. ↗
(c) I have known him for a long time. ↗

know X

have been knowing X

2016

Present

Past

3. PRESENT PERFECT

USES:

- (i) It is used to indicate a link between the present and the past. It denotes activities beginning in the past and have the effect in the present.

Ex:

(a) I have lived here since 2016.

(b) She has not completed the work yet.

(c) I have known him for a long time.

Present, Past Tense

have / has + V₃
A.V M.V

have been living

we have been friends for six years

has been working ↗

has worked ↗

He works since 2 PM

He works for 3 hours ↗

(ii) Present perfect is used when we give more importance to the action rather than the time of action.

Ex:

- (a) I have done the work. (✓)
- (b) I ~~have~~^{did} done the work yesterday. (✗)
- (c) I have seen the movie three times. (✓)
- (d) I ~~have~~^{saw} seen the movie last night. (✗)
- (e) Gandhiji ~~has~~ started the Non-Cooperation Movement. (✗)
- (f) Gandhiji started the Non- Cooperation Movement. (✓)
- (g) I have visited him. (✓)
- (h) I ~~have~~ visited him ago. (✗)

Pre- Period - Action

SIM . Past - Time

He went

He ~~has gone~~ ^{went} two hours ago

(iii) Present perfect is used with certain adverbial phrases which express time.

Ex:

*past +
in pie*

YET, JUST, RECENTLY, ALREADY, SO FAR, UPTIL NOW, LATELY, OF LATE.

Ex:

(a) He ~~did~~ not come upto now. (x)

(b) Of late, there ~~is~~ no news of his recovery. (x)

(c) He ~~has~~ already completed the work on time. (x)

(d) The train ~~just left~~ the station. (x)

has just left

NOTE:

- (i) I worked / have worked hard this week.
- (ii) I saw / haven't seen her today.

that week

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

USES: *have / has + been + ing*



- (i) It denotes activities started in the past and still are in progress.

Ex:

(a) He has been working for two hours. ↗

(b) I have been watching television since 2 pm. ↗

(c) The boy has been studying for a day. ↗

(d) He is living in this (a) / town for (b) / the last two years (c) / No Error. (d)

(e) I am knowing (a) / the students (b) / since January. (c) / No error. (d).

have been knowing X

have known ↗

He worked hard yet ^{conj} he failed ↗

has
He did not come yet ↗
Adv

I recently attended the function ↗

I have recently attended the function ↗

NOTE:

Ex:

- (a) The player has been scoring centuries since 2016. ✓
- (b) The player has scored centuries since 2016 ✓
- (c) The player has scored / has been scoring ten centuries since 2016.

PAST TENSE



1. SIMPLE PAST / PAST INDEFINITE

USES:

(i) With time expressing adverbs, simple past is used.

Ex:

YESTERDAY, AGO, LAST WEEK, LAST NIGHT, PREVIOUS NIGHT, LAST MONTH, LAST YEAR, FORMERLY, THE OTHER DAY.

Ex: ~~left~~

- (a) He has left for London last night. (✗)
- (b) She had seen^{saw} the movie yesterday. (✗)
- (c) Two years ago, the earthquake had destroyed the city. (✗)
- (d) I was hearing^{heard} the dog barking last evening. (✗)
- (e) Newton has discovered^{vs} that the force of gravitation makes apples fall.
(✗)
- (f) I have taken my lunch. (✓)
- (g) I have taken my lunch an hour ago.
^{took} (✗)

(ii) With expressions such as “IT’S TIME”, “IT’S HIGH TIME”, “IT’S ABOUT TIME” Simple past is used.

Ex:

(a) It's time he goes / went / had gone to school.

(b) It's time to do the work.

(c) It's high time he does / did the work.

It's
It is ~
It was x
It has x

It's time you reached^{v2} the station

It's time you finished^{v2} your home work

It's time you learnt^{v2} English

It's high time you left^{v2} for office

It's about time you left^{v2} for office

(iii) Suppositional sentences having phrases like "I wish", "He / She wishes", "as if", "as though", and indicating some unfulfilled wish / desire take simple past. (Plural) — was/were

Ex:

- (a) I wish I was / were a doctor.
- (b) If she was / were a bird, she would fly.
- (c) He behaves as if he knows / knew everything

If < conditional ✓
Suppositional ✓

If he comes, I will go ✓

If I was/were ^ a bird, I would fly .

(iii) The modals "USED TO" and "WOULD" are used in Simple Past Tense to denote habits of the past.

Ex:

(a) He used to study late hours. ✓

(b) My friend would follow my advice. ✓

(iv) If the principal clause is in Past tense, the subordinate clause should also be in the Past.

Dop. C

Ex:

(a) I would inform you if he agree / agreed to do the work.

(b) He said that he will / would do the work.

The police say that he was present at the

DC

place of crime

If

he comes, I will go

He said that he would come

said

-

v) If in a sentence the comparison is made by using “**THAN**”, even if the principal clause is in Past Tense, the subordinate clause can have any Tense according to the requirement.

Ex:

Pass

Pre

- (a) He helped me more than he helps his mother. (✓) ↗
- (b) He helped me more than he helped his mother. (✓) ↗

Than conj
↙ ↗

*i / n
pro / prn
Adj / Adv*

2. PAST CONTINUOUS / PAST IMPERFECT

was/were + ing(vn)

USES:

- (i) It denotes activities going on at some time in the Past.

Ex:

(a) We were listening to music all evening. ✓

(b) I sprained my ankle while I was playing. ✓

(c) While I was working yesterday, I hurt my back. ✓

I am ~~knowing~~ the answer
know

I was ~~knowing~~ the answer
knew

She ~~was~~ had having two books

NOTE:

- (a) I was playing yesterday. (✓) ✓
- (b) I played yesterday. (✓) ✓
- (c) She dashed against the truck while she crossed / was crossing the road.
- (d) When the film began, we stood / were standing in the queue.
- (e) Five years ago, I sat / was sitting in a Japanese car, driving towards Berlin.

3. Past perfect



uses:

(i) if two activities of the past are mentioned, the activity which takes place first takes Past perfect and the second activity will take simple past

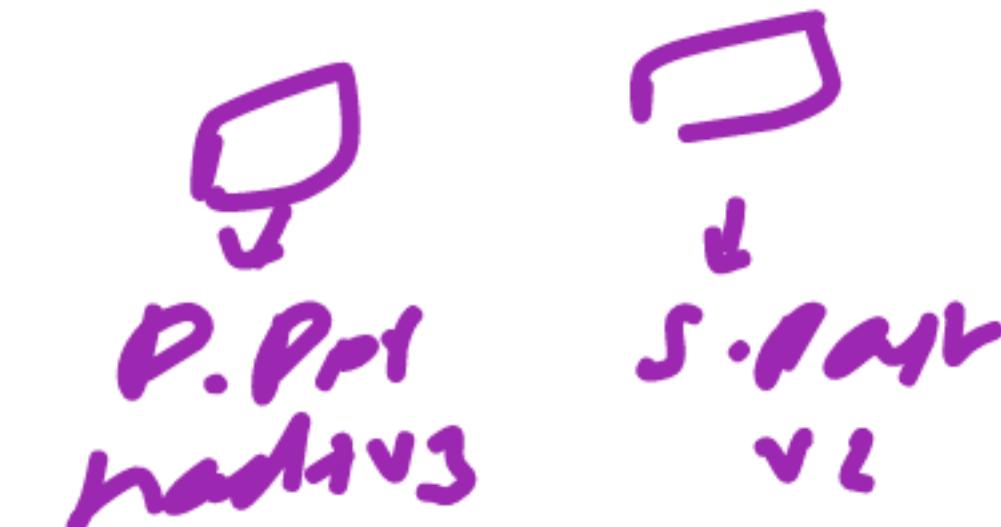
Ex:

(a) I had left home before they arrived.

(b) on reaching the campus, he was disappointed as the bus had left.

(c) although we reached his house on time (a) / he left (b) / for the airport (c)
/ n.e (d)

(d) the thief escaped (a) / before (b) / i opened the door.(c) / no error.(d).



NOTE:

- (i) When he reached^{v2} the station, the train ~~had~~^{v2} departed. (✗)
- (ii) The dais collapsed^{v2} as soon as he had stepped onto it. (✗)
- (iii) When he had finished his study, his mother entered the room. ✓
- (iv) That was the worst film that I saw / had seen.
- (v) The thief explained how he escaped / had escaped from the jail.



(ii) If two activities of the past are mentioned, one dependent on other, the grammatical structure is:-

[If + had +V³ + would have / could have / should have / might have + V³]

Ex:

- (a) If he will comes, I will leave for office. (✗)
- (b) If he comes, I will leave for office. (✓)
- (c) If he would have come, I would have left for office. (✗)
- (d) If he had come, I would have left for office. (✓)
- (e) Had he come, I would have left for office. (✓) →

If he ~~walk~~^{S.PRE} comes, I will go

It he came , I would so

It he had come
- would come, I would have some
Past Perfect Past Perfect

conditional clause

D.C

S.Pre .

S.Past (v2) .

Past Perfect

had + v3

normal clause

IDC

S.F .

S.Past (v2).

Past Perfect

would + have + v3

should " "

could " "

might " "

A·V M·V
have
has
had

A·V M·V
have have X
have has X

has have X
has has X
had have X
had has X

havet had ↗
has + had ↗
had + had ↗
↑
M·V
(P01S)

have had } - PRE Perfect
has had }
had had - Past Perfect

v1 - have
v2 - had
v3 - had
v4 - having
v5 - has

m.v

had - S. Past

have/has - S. PRE

I took my lunch ✓

I had taken my lunch ✓
m.v

I had my lunch ✓

I had had my lunch ✓ our better

He has ~~has~~^{had} lunch

They have ~~has~~^{had} lunch

had had ↗

has had ↗

have had ↗

NOTE:

had

(i) If he would have read (a) / the instructions carefully (b) / he would not have committed mistakes. (c) / No Error. (d)

(ii) If we had had Mohan (a) / in our team (b) / we would have won the match. (c) / No Error. (d) had had

(iii)

(a) If he comes, I will help him.

↙ S.Pt S.F
S.Pa

(b) If he came, I would help him.

S.Pa
had V3
w.h. V3
P.Per P.Pot

(c) If he had come, I would have helped him.

P.Per P.Pot

(d) If I had ^{v2} money, I would help the poor.

S.Pas . S.Pas

(e) If I had had money, I would have helped the poor.

✓

4. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

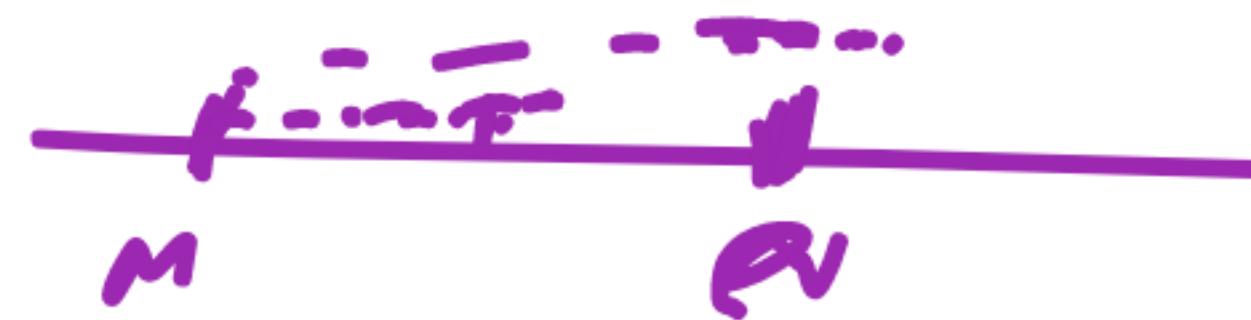


USES:

It denotes activities that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.

Ex: *had been living*

- (a) He ~~was leaving~~ (a) / in the town (b) / for two years (c) / No Error.(d)
- (b) I ~~was waiting~~ *had been waiting* for you (a) / since morning but you (b) / did not turn up on time.(c) / No Error. (d)



→ FUTURE TENSE

1. SIMPLE FUTURE / FUTURE INDEFINITE

USES:

- (i) To talk about activities that we think or believe will happen in future.

Ex:

- (i) I will do the work on time. ↗
- (ii) I shall return by Monday. ↗
- (iii) I hope to finish the work soon.
- (iv) I am sure she will get a first class.

s p^r e
p^r ron

(ii) The expressions “going to” and “about to” also denote activities likely to take place in the near future.

Ex:

(i) His father is about to retire.

(ii) He is going to sing a song.

(iii) The train is going to leave the station.

will / shall + be + ing

2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

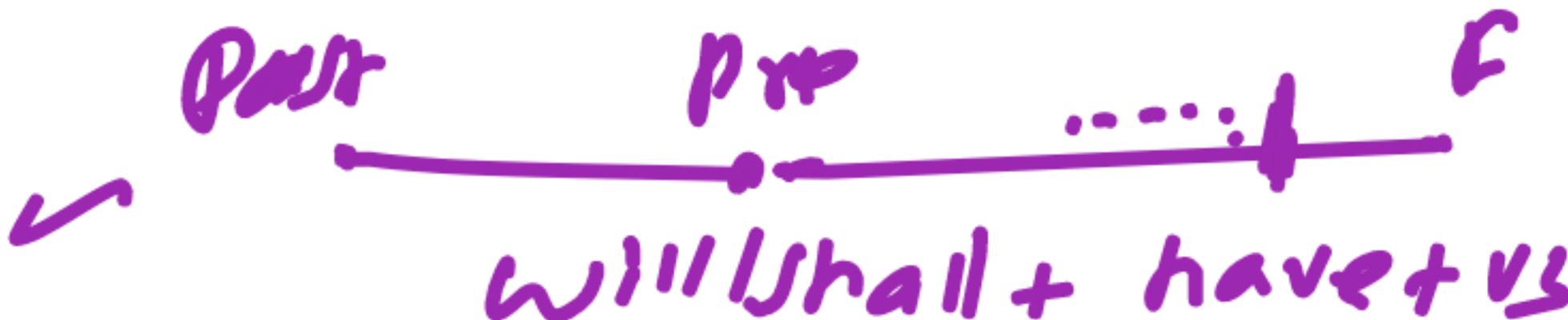
USES:

- (i) It denotes activities that will be going on at some time in future.

Ex:

- (i) He will be watching the movie. ↗
- (ii) He will be working there till Monday. ↗
- (iii) The postman will be coming soon. ↗

3. FUTURE PERFECT



USES: It denotes activities that will be completed by a certain time in future.

Ex:

- (i) By next year, the students will qualify / will have qualified the exam.
- (ii) He will read / will have read the books by the end of the vacation.
- (iii) Too little is known about the incident by this time / presently.
- (iv) By this time next year (a) / he has had settled (b) / in London with his parents.(c) / No Error.(d)
- (v) The train will be arriving / will have arrived before we reach the station.

4. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS:

fr
P
C

USES: It denotes activities that will be in progress over a period of time in future.

Ex:

- (i) He will have been teaching here for two years. →
- (ii) I shall have been living in this town for a year.

will / shall + have + been + ing

