



**22101\_ENGLISH\_U01**

**Mr. Sandip Pawar (Lecturer)**

**V.E.S. Polytechnic, Chembur**

**Mumbai**





# Unit - I

## Application of grammar (Topic 1.3 Tenses)

THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS  
TO FOCUS ON GOALS.....  
NOT ON OBSTACLES



# Contents

1. Tenses
2. Types of Tenses
3. Verbs Table
4. Present Tense



# Learning Objectives

---



- ❑ **To understand the concept of tenses**
- ❑ **To describe Forms of verbs used in tenses**
- ❑ **To understand different types of tenses with sub types**

- **Tenses:**

**It is a category that expresses time reference, with reference to the moment of speaking**

**It is essential to establish effective communication**

# Forms of verbs

- It is said that verb is the backbone of tenses
- It indicates the time of action

Infinitive/Base Form	To be	To have	To do
Present (V1)	Is/ Am/ Are	Has/Have	Does/Do
Past (V2)	Was/Were	Had	Did
Past Participle (V3)	Been	Had	Done
Present Participle (V4)	Being	Having	Doing

# Types of tenses



- Tenses can be split into three types on the basis of concept of time

Present Tense	Past tense	Future tense
Use to show the present time of action	Use to indicate the action already happened	Use to indicate the action going to be happened in near future
I bring a notebook	He brought a notebook	She will bring a notebook



# Present tense

---

- ▶ **Present tense shows the action in the present time**
- ▶ **Verbs not only shows time of action but also the state of action therefore each tense has four sub types**
  - 1) **Simple**
  - 2) **Continuous**
  - 3) **Perfect**
  - 4) **Perfect continuous**

# Present Tense



Simple Present tense	Continuous Present tense	Perfect present tense	Perfect continuous present tense
It is used to show habitual truth, historical truth, universal truth or habitual action	It is used to indicate the action which is going on at the time of speaking	It is used to show the complete action in present time	
Subject +verb1+object ( Do does are hidden helping verbs)	S+ am is are + V(ing)+ o V(ing)= present participle Am is are ( helping verbs)	S+have has+Verb-3+o Have has ( helping verb) Verb 3 ( Past participle)	
I write a letter He writes a letter	I am writing a letter He is writing a letter They are writing a letter	I have written a letter He has written a letter	

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

---

- ▶ It is used to show **habitual truth, historical truth, universal truth or habitual action**
- ▶ Expresses an action in the present taking place **regularly, never or several** times.
- ▶ Actions that take **place one after another** and for actions that are set by a timetable or schedule.
- ▶ The simple present also expresses facts in the present

Eg. **Sun rises in the East**

**I play football every Tuesday then I go home**

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am.	I am not.	Am I?
he/she/it	He is.	He is not.	Is he?
you/we/they	You are.	You are not.	Are you?

# CONTINUOUS PRESENT TENSE

- ▶ The present progressive is used for actions going on in the moment of speaking and for actions taking place only for a short period of time.
- ▶ It is also used to express development and actions that are arranged for the near future.

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I <b>am</b> playing.	I <b>am</b> not playing.	<b>Am</b> I playing?
he, she, it	He <b>is</b> playing.	He <b>is</b> not playing.	<b>Is</b> he playing?
you, we, they	You <b>are</b> playing.	You <b>are</b> not playing.	<b>Are</b> you playing?

# COMPLETE/PERFECT PRESENT TENSE

- ▶ It is used to show the complete action in present time
- ▶ HAVE,HAS/ HAD = possessive form
- ▶ Have had ?

	Positive	Negative	Question
<b>I / you / we / they</b>	I have spoken.	I have not spoken.	Have I spoken?
<b>he / she / it</b>	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

# PERFECT CONTINUOUS PRESENT TENSE

- ▶ The present perfect progressive expresses an action that recently stopped or is still going on.
- ▶ It puts emphasis on the duration or course of the action
- ▶ Have Has been/ had been ?

	Positive	Negative	Question
<b>I / you / we / they</b>	I have been speaking.	I have not been speaking.	Have I been speaking?
<b>he / she / it</b>	He has been speaking.	He has not been speaking.	Has he been speaking?

# SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- ▶ The simple past expresses an action in the past taking place once, never, several times.

Eg. He visited his parents every weekend

- ▶ It can also be used for actions taking place one after another

Eg. He came in and sat down

- ▶ or in the middle of another action

Eg. When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

	Positive	Negative	Question
	I spoke.	I did not speak.	Did I speak?



# CONTINUOUS PAST TENSE

- It is used to indicate the action which was going on at certain point in the past.

Eg. When I *was having* breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / he / she / it	I was speaking.	I was not speaking.	Was I speaking?
you / we / they	You were speaking.	You were not speaking.	Were you speaking?

# Set- 1 MCQ



Set 1: Question No 1	Set 1: Question No 2	Set 1: Question No 3
<b>Have has had are the forms of _____</b>	<b>Study of tenses shows</b>	<b>AM IS ARE these are the forms of</b>
<b>Recall/ Remembering</b>	<b>Understanding</b>	<b>Application</b>
a) To be forms	a) Time of action	a) To be forms
b) To do forms	b) Manner of action	b) To do forms
c) To have forms	c) type of action	c) To have forms
d) all of the mentioned	d) all of the above	d) all of the mentioned
<b>Ans: c) to have</b>	<b>Ans: a) Time of action</b>	<b>Ans: a) to be forms</b>

# SUMMARY

---



**At the end of this presentation learners will be able to :**

- ❑ To understand the concept of Tenses in English
- ❑ To identify correct verbs forms

