

Framing Impactful Sentences

Building proper sentences (Present, Past, Future & Modals)

Agenda

- ➔ **Introduction to Present, Past, Future Tense & Modals**
- ➔ **Simple Present, Past, Future Tense & Modals**
- ➔ **Present, Past, Future Tense & Modals**
- ➔ **Practice Session**
- ➔ **Q&A**

What is present, past & future tense?

- ➔ Actions that are happening at the moment
- ➔ Used for completed actions in the past
- ➔ Used for completed actions in the future

What Are Modals?

Modal Verbs help us express:

- Ability
- Permission
- Possibility
- Obligation
- Advice

Common Modals:

- can/could
- may/might
- shall/should
- will/would
- must

Why Use Present Tense?

- ➔ Describes current situations
- ➔ Talks about habits and routines
- ➔ Explains how things work
- ➔ Discusses ongoing projects
- ➔ Shares opinions and feelings

Types of Present Tense

- ➔ Simple Present
- ➔ Present Continuous
- ➔ Present Perfect

Simple Present

- ➔ Use for: Facts, habits, repeated actions, likes and dislikes
- ➔ Structure:

Subject +	Verb/Verb+s +	Rest of the sentence
I/You/We/They	go	for walk every day.
He/She/It	reads	every night

Examples:

I work in sales.

She lives in New York.

The sun rises in the east.

Simple Present (Negative)

→ Structure:

Subject +	Don't/Doesn't	Verb	Rest of the sentence
I/You/We/They	don't	go	for walk every day.
He/She/It	doesn't	read	every night

→ Examples:

I don't work in sales.

She doesn't lives in New York.

The sun doesn't rises in the west.

Present Continuous

- ➔ Use for: Actions happening now or around now
- ➔ Structure:

Subject +	Helping Verb +	Verb+ing +	Rest of the sentence
I	am	cooking	noodles
He/She/It	is	running	in the park
You/We/They	are	watching	a movie

Examples:

I am learning new skills.

They are working on a project.

She is attending the meeting.

Simple Present (Negative)

→ Structure:

Subject +	Don't/Doesn't	Verb	Rest of the sentence
I/You/We/They	don't	go	for walk every day.
He/She/It	doesn't	read	every night

→ Examples:

I don't work in sales.

She doesn't lives in New York.

The sun doesn't rises in the west.

Present Continuous (Interrogative)

→ Structure:

Helping Verb +	Subject +	Verb+ing +	Rest of the sentence
Am	I	cooking	noodles?
Is	He/She/It	running	in the park?
Are	You/We/They	watching	a movie?

Examples:

Am I learning new skills?

Are they working on a project?

Is she attending the meeting?

Present Perfect Tense

→ Structure:

Helping Verb +	Subject +	Verb+ing +	Rest of the sentence
Am	I	cooking	noodles?
Is	He/She/It	running	in the park?
Are	You/We/They	watching	a movie?

Examples:

Am I learning new skills?

Are they working on a project?

Is she attending the meeting?

Present Perfect Tense

- ➔ Use for: Past actions with present relevance
- ➔ Structure

Subject +	have/has	past participle of the verb (V3)	Rest of the sentence
I/You/We/They	have	worked	as a coach for 8 years
He/She/It	has	lived	in Mumbai for 2 years

Examples:

I have worked here for five years.

She has just finished the report.

You have visited London

Present Perfect Tense (Interrogative)

- ➔ Use for: Past actions with present relevance
- ➔ Structure

have/has	Subject +	past participle of the verb (V3)	Rest of the sentence
Have	I/You/We/They	worked	as a coach for 8 years
Has	He/She/It	lived	in Mumbai for 2 years

Examples:

Have I worked here for five years?

Has She just finished the report?

Have you ever visited London?

Simple Past Tense

- **Definition: Used for completed actions in the past**
- **Formation:**
- **Regular verbs: add -ed**
- **Irregular verbs: change form**
- **Examples:**
- **I walked to school yesterday.**
- **She ate breakfast this morning.**

Simple Past Tense: Regular Verbs

Rules:

1. Most verbs: add -ed
 - play → played
 - talk → talked
2. Verbs ending in -e: add -d
 - like → liked
 - dance → danced
3. Verbs ending in consonant + y: change y to i, add -ed
 - try → tried
 - study → studied

Simple Past Tense

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I closed the window	I did not / didn't close the window	Did I close the window?	Did I not / didn't I close the window?
You	You closed the window	You did not / didn't close the window	Did you close the window?	Did you not / didn't you close the window?
He	He closed the window	He did not / didn't close the window	Did he close the window?	Did he not / didn't he close the window?
She	She closed the window	She did not / didn't close the window	Did she close the window?	Did she not / didn't she close the window?
It	It closed the window	It did not / didn't close the window	Did it close the window?	Did it not / didn't it close the window?
We	We closed the window	We did not / didn't close the window	Did we close the window?	Did we not / didn't we close the window?
They	They closed the window	They did not / didn't close the window	Did they close the window?	Did they not / didn't they close the window?

Past Continuous Tense

➔ **Definition:** Used for actions in progress at a specific time in the past

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I was studying	I was not / wasn't studying	Was I studying?	Was I not / wasn't I studying?
You	You were studying	You were not / weren't studying	Were you studying?	Were you not / weren't you studying?
He	He was studying	He was not / wasn't studying	Was he studying?	Was he not / wasn't he studying?
She	She was studying	She was not / wasn't studying	Was she studying?	Was she not / wasn't she studying?
It	It was studying	It was not / wasn't studying	Was it studying?	Was it not / wasn't it studying?
We	We were studying	We were not / weren't studying	Were we studying?	Were we not / weren't we studying?
They	They were studying	They were not / weren't studying	Were they studying?	Were they not / weren't they studying?

Past Perfect Tense

- ➔ Definition: Used for actions completed before another past action

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I had gone out	I had not / hadn't gone out	Had I gone out?	Had I not / hadn't I gone out?
You	You had gone out	You had not / hadn't gone out	Had you gone out?	Had you not / hadn't you gone out?
He	He had gone out	He had not / hadn't gone out	Had he gone out?	Had he not / hadn't he gone out?
She	She had gone out	She had not / hadn't gone out	Had she gone out?	Had she not / hadn't she gone out?
It	It had gone out	It had not / hadn't gone out	Had it gone out?	Had it not / hadn't it gone out?
We	We had gone out	We had not / hadn't gone out	Had we gone out?	Had we not / hadn't we gone out?
They	They had gone out	They had not / hadn't gone out	Had they gone out?	Had they not / hadn't they gone out?

Simple Future Tense

What is it?

- Used for future actions
- Two forms:
 - will + base verb
 - going to + base verb

Future Continuous

What is it?

- Actions in progress in the future
- Structure: will + be + verb-ing
- Example: "I will be working at 3 PM tomorrow"

What Are Modals?

Modal Verbs help us express:

- Ability
- Permission
- Possibility
- Obligation
- Advice

Common Modals:

- can/could
- may/might
- shall/should
- will/would
- must

Can & Could

Can - Present ability/permission

- "I can swim"
- "Can I use your phone?"

Could - Past ability/polite requests

- "I could swim when I was young"
- "Could you help me?"

May & Might

May - Permission/possibility

- "May I come in?"
- "It may rain today"

Might - Less certain possibility

- "I might go to the party"
- "She might be at home"

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Should & Ought to

Should - Advice/recommendation

- "You should exercise regularly"
- "Should I buy this car?"

Ought to - Similar to should

- "You ought to see a doctor"
- "We ought to help them"

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Can	1. Present ability	"I can speak three languages"
	2. Permission	"Can I use your phone?"
	3. Possibility	"It can be cold in winter"
	4. Informal request	"Can you help me?"
Could	1. Past ability	"I could swim when I was five"
	2. Polite request	"Could you pass the salt?"
	3. Suggestion	"You could try the new restaurant"
	4. Past possibility	"She could have missed the train"
May	1. Formal permission	"May I come in?"
	2. Possibility	"It may rain today"
	3. Formal request	"May I ask a question?"
	4. Wishes	"May all your dreams come true"

Might	1. Less certain possibility	"I might go to the party"
	2. Polite suggestion	"You might want to try this"
	3. Polite criticism	"You might have told me earlier"
Must	1. Strong obligation	"You must wear a seatbelt"
	2. Strong necessity	"I must finish this today"
	3. Logical conclusion	"She must be tired after working"
	4. Strong recommendation	"You must try this cake!"
Should	1. Advice	"You should exercise regularly"
	2. Recommendation	"We should leave early"
	3. Expectation	"The package should arrive tomorrow"
	4. Obligation (weak)	"People should respect each other"

Will	1. Future actions	"I will call you tomorrow"
	2. Promises	"I will always be there for you"
	3. Predictions	"It will be sunny tomorrow"
	4. Willingness	"Will you help me move?"
Would	1. Past habits	"I would play in the park as a child"
	2. Polite requests	"Would you mind opening the window?"
	3. Preferences	"I would prefer tea"
	4. Hypothetical situations	"What would you do if you won?"
Have to	1. External obligation	"I have to go to work"
	2. Necessity	"You have to eat to live"
	3. Requirement	"Students have to wear uniforms"
Need to	1. Necessity	"I need to buy groceries"
	2. Requirement	"You need to study harder"
	3. Personal obligation	"We need to leave now"

Q&A Session





THANK YOU