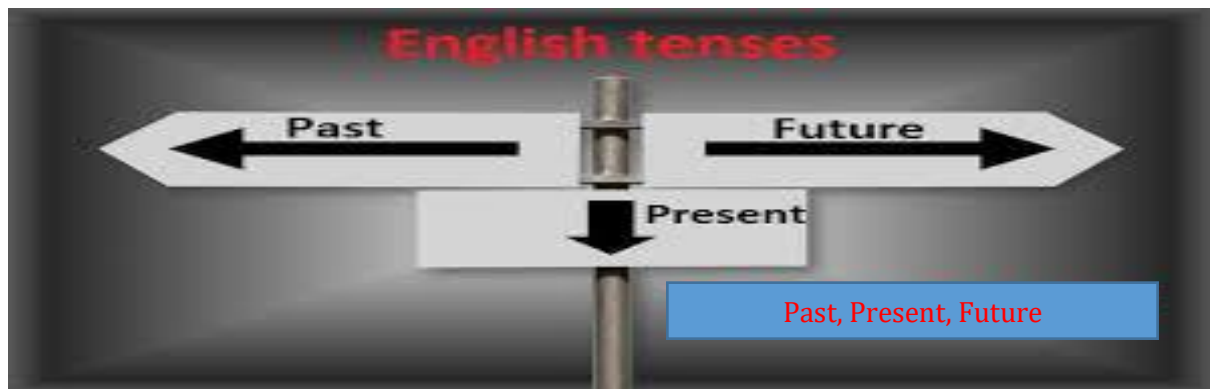


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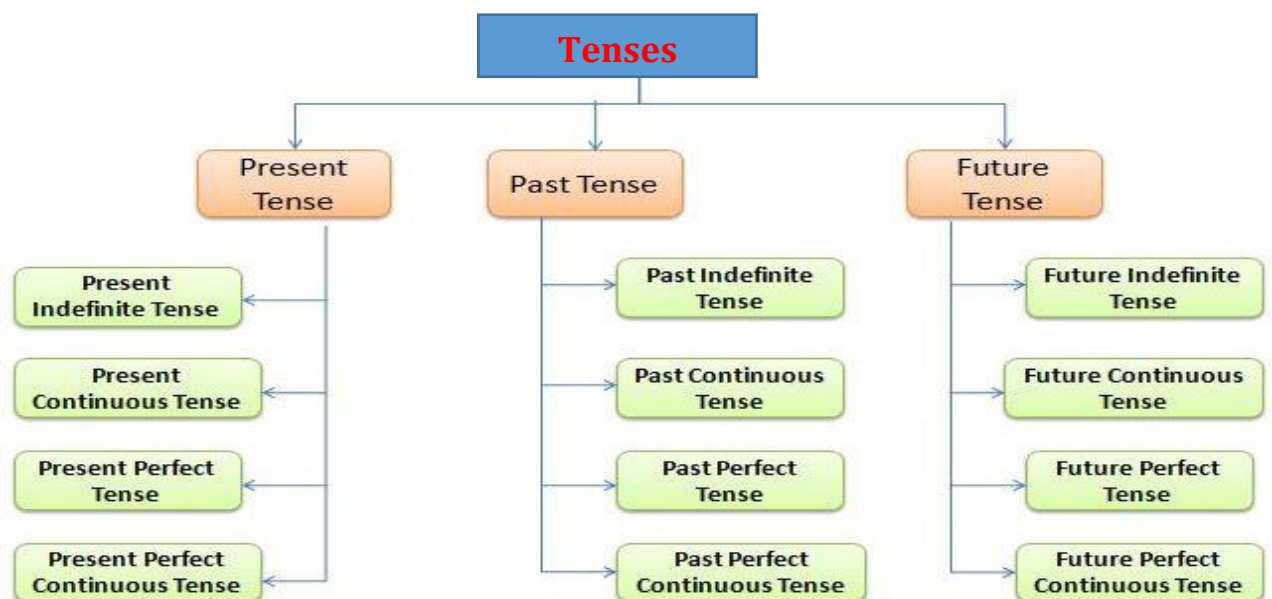
## Tenses: Past, Present, Future

### USAGE:

Tenses are used to denote **TIME** and **ACTION** in a sentence. **TIME + ACTION = Tense**



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## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (INDEFINITE)

### Structure or Formula:

**S + v (1) (s, es) + O** (We speak in English, He speaks in English)

Subjects	's' OR 'es'
I, WE, YOU, THEY, BOYS, CATS	<u>No use</u> of 's' OR 'es'
HE, SHE, IT, SUJAY, BOY, CAT,	<u>Use of</u> 's' OR 'es'

For a few verbs, the third-person singular ends with -es instead of -s. Typically, these are verbs whose root form ends in o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh, z, y. So we use 'es' instead of 's'.

e.g., go, watch, wash, and catch

### Examples:

1. I learn English.
2. He learns English.
3. They learn English.
4. Boys learn English.
5. Boy learns English.
6. Cats jump onto the table.
7. Cat jumps onto the table.
8. Sujay goes to school.
9. Reema watches movie on Sunday.
10. Kohli catches the ball.

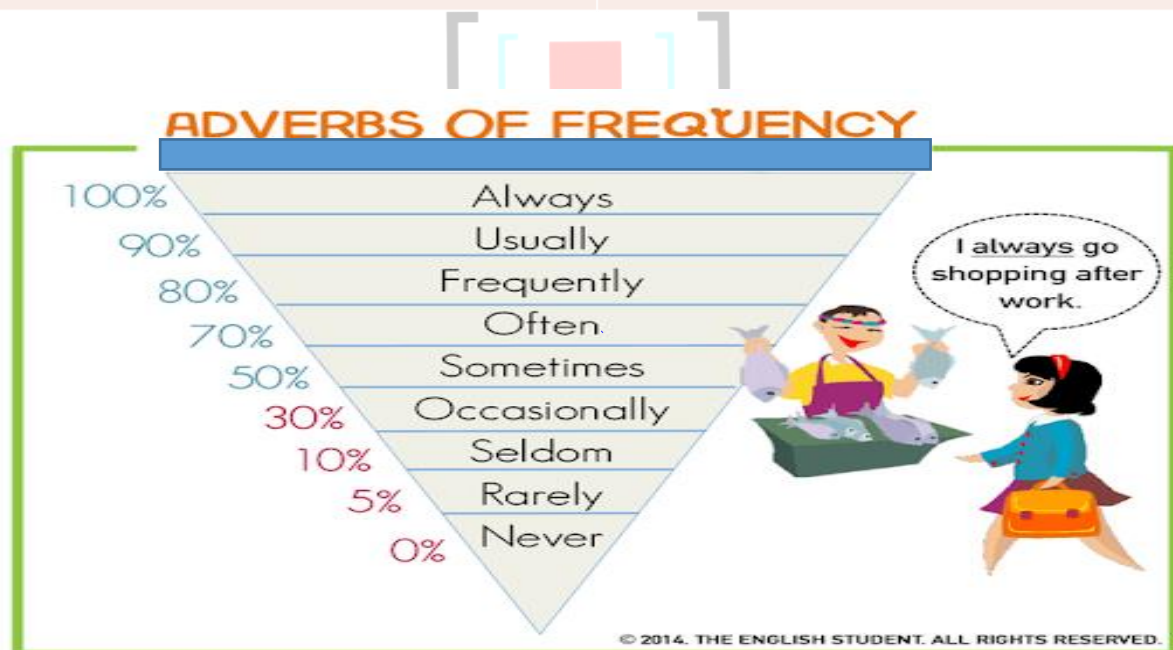
### Usage of the Simple Present Tense:

1. To show or express habitual action and routine.
2. To express a universal, eternal truth.
3. Write headlines in newspaper.
4. To talk about a specific action in the future.

## To show or express habitual action and routine:

1. I drink tea every morning. (I am drinking tea every morning)
2. Sujay goes to school every day.
3. She reads the newspaper daily
4. Heena visits her parents on Sundays.

every	morning/ afternoon/ day/ week/ month/ year/ summer/ winter
On	Sunday/ Friday/ weekend
In	The spring/ The Summer/ The Winter
Once a week, twice a month	Day/ week/ month/ year



## To express a universal, eternal truth, or facts:

1. The earth moves around the sun.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
4. Birds fly.

### Write headlines in newspaper:

1. India launches surgical strike.
2. Prime minister visits Maharashtra.

### To talk about a specific action in the future:

1. The shops close on Monday at 9:30.
2. Boutique opens on Sunday.
3. The PM visits Pune tomorrow.

### We also use the present simple to talk about the future after words like 'when', 'until', 'after', 'before' and 'as soon as'.

1. I will call you when I have time. (Not 'will have'.)
2. I won't go out until it stops raining.
3. I'm going to make dinner after I watch the news.

❖ *I, we, you, they, boys* like coffee.  
*He, she, it, boy,* likes coffee.

❖ *I, we, you, they, boys* **do not** like coffee.  
*He, she, it, boy,* **does not** like coffee.

❖ **Do** *I, we, you, they, boys* like coffee?  
**Does** *he, she, it, boy,* likes coffee?

I	am		An Indian.
You, we, they	are		An Indian. (s)
He, she, it	is		An Indian.
I	am	not	old.
You, we, they	are	not	old.
He, she, it	is	not	old.
Am	I		teacher?
Are	you, we, they		teachers?
Is	he, she, it		teacher?

## Present Continuous Tense (Progressive)

**Structure OR Formula:** S + am, is, are, + V (4) + O

Subject + am, is, are + Verb (4) + Object



**Usage:** The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an ongoing action continue (happening) at the time of speaking.

For Example:

- I am going to Pune.
- He is going to Pune.
- They are going to Pune.
- Alia is going to Pune.
- Boys are going to Pune.

Noun/Pronoun	Primary Auxiliary Verbs
I	<i>am</i>
He, She, It, Ranveer, Alia ( <i>Singular Noun</i> )	<i>is</i>
We, You, They, Boys, Girls ( <i>Plural Noun</i> )	<i>are</i>

## Uses of Present Progressive Tense:

**1:** First, we use the present continuous for things that are *happening at the time of speaking*. These things or action usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.

- I'm working at the moment.
- We are eating dinner now.
- We are attending Edify English Programme

**2:** We can also use this tense for other *kinds of temporary situations*, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.

- I am working as Professor until I get selected as an IAS officer.
- Bhavesh is teaching English in a school in Pune.
- She is reading a really great book.
- We are attending a really nice class.

**Compare this with the present simple, which is used for permanent situations that we feel will continue for a long time.**

- I work in a school. (I think this is a permanent situation.)
- I'm working in a school. (I think this is a temporary situation.)

### Future Uses

**3.** The next use is for definite *future arrangements* (with a future time word). In this case if something is *decided or already arrange* then we use Present Continuous Tense.

- I am going to Paris next year,
- He is visiting his parent tomorrow
- They are moving to their new house next month.

### Examples: TO GO, present continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
You are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
We are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
You are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
They are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

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## Verbs that are not usually used in the continuous form

The verbs in the list below are normally used in the simple form because they refer to **states**, rather than actions or processes.

### Senses / perception

- to feel\*
- to hear
- to see\*
- to smell
- to taste

### Opinion

- to assume
- to believe
- to consider
- to doubt
- to feel (= to think)
- to find (= to consider)
- to suppose
- to think\*

### Mental states

- to forget
- to imagine
- to know
- to mean
- to notice

- to recognise
- to remember
- to understand

### Emotions / desires

- to envy
- to fear
- to dislike
- to hate
- to hope
- to like
- to love
- to mind
- to prefer
- to regret
- to want
- to wish

### Measurement

- to contain
- to cost
- to hold
- to measure
- to weigh

### Others

- to look (=resemble)
- to seem
- to be (*in most cases*)
- to have (*when it means "to possess"*)\*

## Exceptions

Perception verbs (*see, hear, feel, taste, and smell*) are often used with *can*: *I can see...* These verbs may be used in the continuous form but with a different meaning

- *This coat **feels** nice and warm.* (your perception of the coat's qualities)
- ***Chimaji is feeling** much better now* (his health is improving)
- *She **has** three dogs and a cat.* (possession)
- ***She's having** supper.* (She's eating)
- *I **can see** Kaitrina in the garden* (perception)
- ***I'm seeing** Alia later* (We are planning to meet)

## Present Perfect Tense:

S + have/has + V (3) + O

Subject + Have/Has + Main Verb (past participle) + Object



Noun/Pronoun	Auxiliary Verb
I, We, You, They, Boys, Cats, Plural Noun	Have
He, She, It, Boy, Cat, Singular Noun	Has

For Example:

- I have seen 3-Idiots twice.
- He has travelled to Pune many times.
- They have gone to Paris.
- Boys have prepared a nice greeting card.
- Cat has finished drinking a bowl of milk.
  
- **Has lived:** She has lived here for three years.
- **Have written:** They have written three letters already.
- **Have worked:** I have worked here since I graduated school.
- **Has done:** He has finished his homework.
- **Have been:** We have been to Canada.
- **Has forgotten:** She has forgotten her book.

## Usage:

### 1. We use Present Perfect to tell that the action that started in the past and has finished at the time of speaking.

- I have done my homework.
- She has cooked food for us.
- They have studied very hard to qualify the exam.

### 2. An action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

- They *haven't lived* Pune for ten years.
- She *has worked* in the bank for five years.
- We *have had* the same car for ten years.
- *Have you played* the piano ever?

### 3. When the time period referred to has not finished

- I have worked hard this week.
- It has rained a lot this year.
- We haven't seen her today.

Time expressions with Past Simple	Time expressions with Present Perfect
yesterday	today
last week	this week
last month	this month
last year	this year
between 1985 and 2017	since January 2018

## Been and Gone

In this tense, we use both 'been' and 'gone' as the past participle of 'go', but in slightly different circumstances. **We use 'been'** (often when we talk about life experience) to mean that the person **we're talking about visited the place and came back**.

- I've been to Paris (in my life, but now I'm in Pune, where I live).
- She has been to school today (but now she's back at home).

- They have never been to Paris.

We use 'gone' (often when we are talking about an action with a result in the present) to mean that the person went to the place and is at the place now.

- Where's Alia? She's gone to the school (she's at the school now).
- Mahesh has gone to Paris. (now he's in Paris).
- They've gone to Pune for three weeks (now they're in Pune).

### To study, present perfect

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have studied	I <b>haven't</b> studied	Have I studied?
<b>You</b> have studied.	You haven't studied.	Have you studied?
<b>He, she, it</b> has studied.	He, she, hasn't studied.	Has he, she, it studied?
<b>We</b> have studied	We haven't studied	Have we studied?
<b>You</b> have studied	You haven't studied	Have you studied?
<b>They</b> have studied	They haven't studied	Have they studied?

## Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

S + Have/Has + been + V (4) (ing) + O

Noun/Pronoun	Auxiliary Verb
I, We, You, They, Boys, Cats, Plural Noun	Have been
He, She, It, Boy, Cat, Singular Noun	Has been

We use the Present Perfect Continuous in this way especially with **How Long, For, Since** to tell that an activity is still happening (refer above example) or has just stopped.

We use the present perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. **For five minutes, for two weeks, and since Tuesday are all durations (long term action)** which can be used with the present perfect continuous.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- She **has been working** at that company for three years.
- What **have you been doing** for the last 30 minutes?
- Harry **has been teaching** at the university since June.
- We **have been waiting** here for her over two hours!
- Why **has Mahee not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

**Thank You!**