

PAST TENSE

(SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS, PERFECT, PERFECT CONTINUOUS)

PAST TENSE ⇒

Definition

The past tense is used to express an action that has been completed. ✓

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense is used:

- i. to express a past habit
Example: I went to bed early when I was in school.
- ii. to express an action that was completed before the time of speaking
Example: The dancers performed well.
- iii. to express an action that took place over a period of time in the past
Example: I worked in a school from 2000 to 2002.
- iv. to narrate a story
Example: There lived a mighty king in a huge palace. ✓



FORMS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Question

Structure of Past indefinite tense

Assertive-Affirmative sentence → without helping verb (V²)

Other sentences → did + V¹

Structure

Sub + V² + object + etc + .

Sub + did not + V¹ + obj + etc + .

Did + Sub + V¹ + object + etc + ?

Did + Sub + not + V¹ + object + etc + ?

Q.W + did + Sub + V¹ + object + etc + ?

Q.W + did + Sub + not + V¹ + object + etc + ?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

✓ The *past continuous tense* is used:

i. to express an action going on at sometime in the past

✓ Example: She was knitting all evening on Sunday.

ii. to express an action that was a habit in the past

✓ Example: The chef was always preparing delicious food for his clients before the restaurant closed down.

iii. to indicate an action which had started at some time but had not ended at the time when some other action took place

✓ Example: The lady was coughing when I entered the room. ✓

FORMS OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure -

was → Singular subject & I
were → Plural subject] + Ving.

Subject + was/were + Ving + obj + etc + .

Subject + was/were + not + Ving + obj + etc + .

Was/Were + Sub + Ving + object + etc + ?

Was/Were + Sub + not + Ving + object + etc + ?

Q.W. + was/were + Subject + Ving + object + etc + ?

Q.W. + was/were + Sub + not + Ving + object + etc + ?

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense is used :

i. to describe an action that was completed before another action took place

Example : The girls **had slept** before grandma returned from the market.

ii. as the past form of the present perfect, especially in indirect speech

Example : Rita said, "I **have prepared** pudding." (direct speech)

Rita said that she **had prepared** pudding. (indirect speech)

iii. to report a completed action in the past

Example : Ajay told me that he **had won** a prize. ✓

FORMS OF PAST PERFECT TENSE

Had → (with all subjects) + V³

Sub + had + V³ + object + etc + .

Sub + had + not + V³ + obj. + etc + .

Had + Sub + V³ + object + etc + ?

Had + Sub + not + V³ + obj. + etc + ?

Q.W + had + Sub + V³ + obj + etc + ?

Q.W + had + Sub + not + V³ + obj + etc + ?

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The *past perfect continuous tense* is used:

- to show an action that had been going on before another past action

Example: The girl **had been trying** to make the model of a volcano before the teacher helped her.

- to show an action that was recently completed

Example: Tendulkar **had been playing** for two hours before he was run out. ✓

FORMS OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Structure of Past Perfect continuous tense.

With all subjects → had been + Ving

With point of time → since

With period of time → for

Sub + had been + Ving + obj + etc + since/for + Time.

Sub + had + not been + Ving + obj + etc + since/for + time.

Had + Sub + been + Ving + object + etc + since/for + time?

Had + Sub + not been + Ving + obj + etc + since/for + time + ?

Q.W + had + Sub + been + Ving + obj + etc + since/for + time + ?

Q.W + had + Sub + not + been + Ving + obj + etc + since/for + time + ?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE PAST AND PRESENT PERFECT

① We use the simple past tense to express an action which took place at some moment in the past and is not linked with the present.

Example : I **bought** a mobile last month.

② If a part of the action is linked with the present, we express it in the present perfect tense.

Example : I **have bought** a new mobile.

REMEMBER

There are certain time expressions that indicate the difference.

Simple Past	Present Perfect
yesterday, a month ago, on Sunday, in the morning	already, yet, just so for, since

FUTURE TENSE

✓ The future tense is used to express an action that is likely to take place in future. ✓
 Note: We know that **will**, **shall** and **going to** are used to express actions in future tense.

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Will and **shall** is used with verbs in the simple future tense :

i. to express an action which will take place in future

Example : People **will** support the fight against corruption.

ii. to express planned or intended action in future

Example : I **will** pick up my friend in the afternoon.

iii. to refer to a general statement about the future

Example : The sensex **will** crumble down as the oil prices are rising.

Note: We use **going to** for suggesting an intention or decision that was made earlier to do something in the near future.

Example : The teacher is **going to** distribute chocolates on the occasion of Children's Day.
 Sohan is **going to** shift to Agra next week.

Note: We also use **going to** form to predict a future action when there is clear indication that it will happen.

Example : The baby is **going to** catch a cold because it is not wearing a cap.

Will is used : — Use of Will —

i. when we decide to do something at the time of speaking

Examples : (a) I **will** have a glass of orange juice. (b) She **will** lie down for some time as she is tired.

ii. to express something that will definitely happen, something that cannot be changed, something over which we do not have any control

Examples : (a) The scheme **will** be launched next month.

(b) The buses **will** not ply tomorrow due to strike.

iii. to express the views of the speaker

Examples : (a) I **will** consult a specialist for my eye problem.

(b) I **will** not go for a walk as it is very humid.

iv. to offer to do something

Examples : (a) I **will** make a cup of coffee for the guests.

(b) I **will** pay your telephone bill.

v. to request somebody to do something

Example : **Will** you bring my bag, please?

vi. to promise to do something

Example : I **will** bring a golf set for you. ✓

Basic Usages of Shall/Will

- ✓ Generally, predicting the future
 - ✓ Making suggestions
 - ✓ Expectations, hopes and doubts are generally expressed.
 - ✓ Often accompanied with a request, 'please'
 - ✓ Promise, assurance denoted
- Shall** is not common in modern English. ✓

Simple future tense

§ 1st person pronoun → shall + V'

2nd & 3rd person pronoun → will + V'

Sub + shall/will + V' + obj + etc + .

Sub + shall/will + not + V' + obj + etc + .

Q.W + shall/will + Sub + V' + obj + etc + ?

Q.W + shall/will + Sub + not + V' + obj + etc + ?

..... row the boat cautiously as the river seems to be rising.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The *future continuous tense* is used :

i ✓ to indicate an action that will be going on in future

ii ✓ *Example :* She **will be joining** a coaching centre for tuitions.

iii ✓ to refer to a pre-scheduled future plan

iv ✓ *Example :* The manager **will be meeting** the new clients on Monday.

v ✓ to refer to a longer **on going** future action interrupted by another shorter future action

vi ✓ *Example :* Sohan **will be studying** when you reach home.

FORM OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form of future continuous tense is : will be + -ing form of the verb.

Examples : (a) He **will be visiting** you soon.

(b) Manu **will be reaching** here in a short while from now. ✓

Exercise : Read the sentences from brackets and fill in the blanks with *will + verbs* to make

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE ALSO INDICATES FUTURE ACTIONS

Read the sentences give here.

- (a) Dinesh **is joining** office next month. (b) He **is reaching** Dubai next week.

Sometimes, we use the present continuous tense to express an action which will happen in future and the speaker knows that an arrangement has already been made and it is planned.

When we use **going** to there is an intention to do an action but there is no arrangement or plan.

- Examples :* (a) She is **going to join** us soon. (intention)
(b) She is **going** to make a phone call. (intention)
(c) She is **joining** us soon. (arrangement)
(d) He is **arriving** here in the evening. (arrangement)

 Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate form of verb given in

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

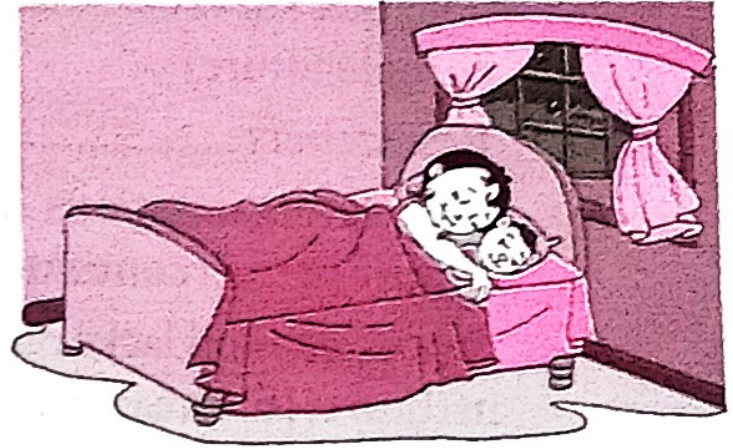
The *future perfect tense* is used :

- to indicate an action which will be completed before a certain time in future

FORM OF FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Form of future perfect tense is : will have + past participle form of the verb.

- Examples :*
- (a) He **will have prepared** his speech by Tuesday.
 - (b) She **will have written** the letter by evening.
 - (c) The baby **will have gone** to sleep by evening.



FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The *future perfect continuous tense* is used :

- to refer to a long action before a particular time in future

Example : The choir **will have been singing** for an hour before the play starts.

- to refer to an action that will begin at a particular time in future and will continue beyond that time

Example : Sneha **will have been sleeping** for two hours, by the time the maid reaches the house.

FORM OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form of future perfect continuous tense is : will have been + -ing form of the verb.

Examples : (a) They **will have been sleeping** for one hour by 8 o'clock.

(b) She **will have been talking** to her neighbour for thirty minutes by 6 o'clock.

(c) He **will have been cycling** for about an hour by the time the sun sets.