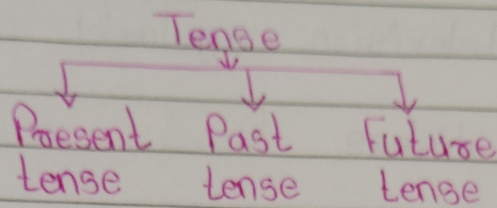


## 2. Tense



### Present Tense :-

- ① simple present Tense -  $S + V_1 / V_{es} + O$
- ② Continuous Tense -  $S + am / is / are + V_{ing} + O$
- ③ Perfect Tense -  $S + have / has + V_3 + O$
- ④ Perfect continuous tense -  $S + have / has + been + V_{ing} + O$

### 1] Simple present Tense :-

$S + V_1 / V_3 / es + O$

- i) Subject of the Sentence :- I, We, you, they or any plural noun (boys, girls, animals, doctors) =  $V_1$
- ii) Subject of the Sentence :- He, she, it or any singular noun (boy, girls, animal, doctor) =  $V_3 / es$
- iii) verb ends with s, ss, sh, ch, x, o = We use 'es' to the verb

For Example -



① He watches television regularly.

② She washes dishes

③ Hari passes the ball.

① The doctor Treats the patient. (treat / treats)

② It looks amazing. (look / looks)

③ John and Tam Work hard for the exam. (Work / works)

④ The workers come on time. (come / comes)

⑤ The old lady tells a story to children. (tell / tells)

⑥ I usually take tea in the morning. (take / takes)

⑦ We never visit this place. (visit / visits)

⑧ This man repairs car in the garage. (repair / repairs)

⑨ The dog chases the cat. (chase / chases)

⑩ The women support the decision. (support / supports)

2) When we convert simple present sentence with into negative or interrogative we use helping verbs 'do' and 'does'.



$V_1 = \text{do}$

$V_{\text{les}} = \text{does}$

1] We go to college by bus.  
 $S$   $V$

① Negative =  $S + HV + \text{not} + V + to$

We do not go to college by bus.  
 $S$   $HV$   $V$

② Interrogative =  $HV + S + V + to ?$

Do we go to college by bus?  
 $HV$   $S$   $V$

③ Negative =  $HV + \text{not} + S + V + to ?$

Don't we go to college by bus?  
 $HV$   $S$   $V$

Interrogative =  $HV + S + \text{not} + V + to ?$

Do we not go to college by bus?  
 $HV$   $S$   $V$

2] He wears black shoes.

① He does not wear black shoes.

② Does he wear black shoes?

③ Doesn't he wear black shoes?

④ Does he not wear black shoes?



③ Mr. Verma teaches at University.

① Mr. Verma does not teach at University.

② Does Mr. Verma teach at University?

③ Doesn't Mr. Verma teach at University?

④ Does Mr. Verma not teach at University?

✱  $v_1 = do$

① John and Tam work hard for the exam.

① John and Tam do not work hard for the exam.

② Do John and Tam work hard for the exam?

③ Don't John and Tam work hard for the exam?

④ Do John and Tam not work hard for the exam?

② They come here twice a month.

① They ~~do not~~ come here twice a month.

② Do they come here twice a month?

③ Don't they come here twice a month?

④ Do they not come here twice a month?

③ Dhoni is a cricket player.

① Dhoni do

③ We come from India.

① We do not come from India.

② Do we come from India?

③ Don't we come from India?

④ Do we not come from India?



\* -  $\forall$ ies = does

① He plays cricket.

① He does not play cricket.

② Does he play cricket?

③ Doesn't he play cricket?

④ Does ~~he~~ not play cricket?

② She recalls anything.

① She does not recall anything.

② Does she recall anything?

③ Doesn't she recall anything?

④ Does she not recall cricket?

③ He visits that place daily.

① He does not visit that place daily.

② Does He visit that place daily?

③ Doesn't he visit that place daily?

④ Does he not visit that place daily?

④ She always Comes here

① She does not always come here.

② Does she always come here?

③ Doesn't she always come here?

④ Does she not always come here?

⑤ She takes tea every morning.

① She does not take tea every morning.

② Does she take tea every morning?

③ Doesn't she take tea every morning?

④ Does she not take tea every morning?



## simple present tense:-

1] Subject + verb ( $v_1$ ) + object

(Noun) Plural subject + verb ( $v_1$ ) + -----

Boys, workers, play ( $v_1$ )  
men, doctors, work ( $v_1$ )  
student etc. speak ( $v_1$ )

(Pronoun) I, we, you tell ( $v_1$ )  
They

2] Subject + verb = s/es ( $v_s$ /es) + object

(Noun) boy, man, plays ( $v_s$ )  
Engineer, girl, watches ( $v_s$ )  
worker, teacher, decides ( $v_s$ )

(Pronoun) He, she, It Works ( $v_s$ )  
Sells ( $v_s$ )

1] Bring - आणणे

2] Hide - (छुपवणे)

3] Buy - (खरीदणे)

4] Build - (बांधणे)

5] Drive - (चालवणे)



1] Bring - આણે.

① She brings a book. (V<sub>s</sub>)

② I bring a Pen. (V<sub>i</sub>)

2] Hide - છુપાવે

① Raju hide a notebook. (V<sub>i</sub>)

② Rohan hides my bag. (V<sub>s</sub>)

3] Buy - લેવા લે

① They buy old cars. (V<sub>i</sub>)

② The man buys chocolates. (V<sub>s</sub>)

4] Build - બાંધે

① Mason builds houses. (V<sub>s</sub>) Mason - મિસ્ત્રી

② The workers build hung tower. (V<sub>i</sub>)

5] Drive - ચાલવે

① She drives a car. (V<sub>s</sub>)

② We drive sport car. (V<sub>i</sub>)

6] Sing - ગાણે.

① Uditya Narayan sings love songs. (V<sub>s</sub>)

② This girls sings sweet song. (V<sub>i</sub>)



Am, is, are, have, has

|               |   |      |
|---------------|---|------|
| am / is / are | + | Ving |
| Helping verb  |   |      |

|              |   |                |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| Have / has   | + | V <sub>3</sub> |
| Helping verb |   |                |

✱ Examples :-

① He is a doctor. (simple present)  
Main verb

② He is going to market. (continuous present)  
H.V Ving

③ She has a nice bike. (simple present)  
M.V

④ She has invited me. (perfect present).  
H.V V<sub>3</sub>

① i) I am a student. (simple present)  
M.V

② ii) I am writing a letter. (continuous present).  
H.V Ving

② He is a read books.



② He is reading a books.

③ We are so busy.

④ I have a dream in PSI.

⑤ He has a helpful person.

① I am eating fruit.

② She is watching movie.

1] I am so happy to see you. ✨ Homework ✨ 3/09/2022

2] He is like to eat fruits.

3] We are so proud of you.

4] We have no time to waste.

5] He has a thin body.

6] I am not a doctor?

7] She is a very beautiful.

8] We are friends in college.

9] I have no money at the moment.



## \* Uses of Simple present tense :-

- ① To express habitual action (दैनंदिन सतरी क्रियाकलाप)
- Usually, always, often (नेहमी), daily, regularly,  
Sometimes, occasionally, Everyday, Every week,  
Every month, Every year.

### Examples:-

- ① I usually drink coffee. <sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub>
- ② We go to cinema every weekend. <sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub>
- ③ The students attend lectures regularly. <sub>V<sub>1</sub></sub>
- ④ She often comes here. <sub>V<sub>5</sub></sub>
- ⑤ He cleans the room every day. <sub>V<sub>8</sub></sub>

- ② To express Universal truth. (निकालवाहित घटना)  
(Mathematical facts & scientific facts).

### Examples:-

- ① The sun rises in East. <sub>V<sub>8</sub></sub>
- ② The sun sets in the west. <sub>V<sub>8</sub></sub>
- ③ The earth moves around the sun. <sub>V<sub>8</sub></sub>



- Page \_\_\_\_\_
- ④ Rain falls  <sup>$v_s$</sup>  from the cloud.
  - ⑤ plants grow  <sup>$v_i$</sup>  in soil.
  - ⑥ Two and Two makes  <sup>$v_s$</sup>  four.
  - ⑦ Water boils  <sup>$v_s$</sup>  at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - ⑧ Light travels  <sup>$v_s$</sup>  faster than sound.
  - ③ Simple present is used in proverbs.

### Examples :-

- ① cut  <sup>$v_i$</sup>  your coat according to your cloth. (won)
- ② Barking dogs never bite  <sup>$v_i$</sup> .
- ③ Two heads are better than one.
- ④ Slow and steady wins  <sup>$v_s$</sup>  the race. (won Right now)



## 2) Continuous present tense:-

S + am/is/are + V-ing + o

I = am

He, She, It or any singular noun = is

We, you, they or any plural noun = are

Uses:- i) An action which is going on (continue) at the time & speaking)

Now, right now, today, at this moment (now)

Examples:-

① He is reading a novel. (Now)

② Mother is cooking food.

③ We are listening music.

④ They are playing chess. (Right now)

Uses:- ii) Continuous present is used to show future planned action.

भविष्यकालीन नियोजित क्रिया

Examples:-

① My father is going to dentist (tomorrow).  
Action = Future action  
Tense = Continuous present.



② Our grandmother is visiting us next Christmas.  
Action = Future action  
Tense = Continuous Tense.

### 3) Perfect Present Tense:-

S + have / has + V<sub>3</sub> + O

I, We, you, they, or any plural noun = have

He, She, It or any singular noun = has

Uses-i) Perfect present is used for just completed action.  
(शुक्तीव पूर्ण झालेली क्रिया)

Just, Just now, Already, This week, this month, this year.

Examples:-

① He has just arrived from Pune.

② I have seen this movie.

③ My brother has bought a lot of gifts.

④ They have finished their homework just now.

⑤ She has read book.



#### 4) Perfect Continuous present tense:-

S + have/has + been + v-ing + O

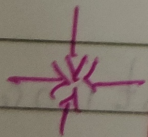
Uses:- i)

Perfect continuous present tense is used to show an action which began in past & continue upto present.   
भुतकालात सुरु झालेली क्रिया वर्तमानासहच ये पण चालूच आहे.

We use 'since' and 'for' in this tense.

Examples:-

- ① He has been living in Delhi since 2014  
v-ing
- ② We have been studying for four hours.  
v-ing
- ③ Rohan has been playing video games since morning.  
v-ing
- ④ They have been working this Company for 10 years.  
v-ing



Use of since and for:-

- ① Since :- To show point of time.

Example - since morning, since afternoon.



Since 4 pm, since June, since Monday, since yesterday, since Independence day, since 2005, since 25<sup>th</sup> Dec.

② For :- To show period of time.

Examples :- for an hour, for an day, for an week, for a year, for a hours, for an days, for 5 years, for a long time.

Simple present tense =  $V_1 / V_3 / es$

Present • दररोज घडोवारी क्रिया

Continuous present = am/is/are +  $V_{ing}$

Present • चालू असलेली क्रिया

Perfect present = have/has +  $V_3$

Past Present • पूर्ण झालेली क्रिया

Continuous perfect present = have/has + been +  $V_{ing}$

Past Present • अविष्मकालत चालू होऊ वत-मान कालत पठा चालू आहे



## Past Tense :-

- ① Simple past -  $s + v_2 + o$
- ② Continuous past -  $s + was / were + v_{ing} + o$
- ③ Perfect past -  $s + had + v_3 + o$
- ④ Continuous perfect past -  $s + had + been + v_{ing} + o$

### Uses :-

- 1) We use Simple past to show an action which Completed in past.

yesterday, ago, last, before.

- ① I received  <sub>$v_2$</sub>  his mail two days ago.
- ② We Came  <sub>$v_2$</sub>  late at home last night.
- ③ I met  <sub>$v_2$</sub>  my friend yesterday.
- ④ They watched  <sub>$v_2$</sub>  the final match.

- 2) did :- To Convert Simple past into negative and Interrogative we use helping verb 'did'.

- ① We saw  <sub>$v_2$</sub>  a nice movie yesterday.



Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Negative = S + Hv + not + v<sub>i</sub> + o

We did not see a nice movie yesterday.  
v<sub>i</sub>

Interrogative = Hv + S + v + o ?

Did we see a nice movie yesterday ?  
v<sub>i</sub>

Negative = ① Hv + n't + S + v + o ?

Interrogative = Didn't we see a nice movie yesterday ?  
v<sub>i</sub>  
② Hv + S + not + v + o ?

Did we not see a nice movie yesterday ?  
v<sub>i</sub>

She bought two dozen apples.

① she did not buy two dozen apples.

② Did she buy a two dozen apples ?

③ Didn't she buy two dozen apples ?

④ Did she not buy two apples ?  
dozen



② The thief stole his car<sup>2</sup>.

→ The thief did not still his car.

Did the thief steal his car<sup>2</sup>.

Didn't the thief steal his car<sup>2</sup>.

Did the thief not steal his car<sup>2</sup>.

Am / is / are - was / were - been  
Mv V<sub>2</sub> V<sub>3</sub>

He was in Spain (simple past)  
MV(V<sub>2</sub>)

He was doing his job. (continuous past)  
HV Ving

Have / has - had - had  
V<sub>2</sub> V<sub>3</sub>

I had enough money (simple past)

I had purchased all books (perfect past)



## 2] Continuous past Tense :-

S + was / were + v<sub>ing</sub> + o

Continuous past is used to show an action which was going on in the past.

Examples :-

① Grandma was telling stories to children.

② The animals were crossing the road.

③ He was taking on phone.

④ Father was watching television news.

## 3] Perfect Past Tense :-

S + had + V<sub>3</sub> + o

Perfect past is used to show an action which had completed in the past.

Examples :-

① He had bought a second hand car.

② We had finished the task on time.

③ Rajiv had won the first prize.



## 4] Perfect Continuous past - Tense

S + had + been + V-ing + O

Uses -

Perfect Continuous past is used to show an action that is started in past and continues for some time in past.

Examples :-

- ① He had been teaching at university for 5 years.
- ② We had been working in that company.
- ③ They had been collecting all stamp.



## ✦ Future Tense :-

Simple future -  $s + \text{shall/will} + v_1 + o$

Continuous future -  $s + \text{shall/will} + \text{be} + v_{ing} + o$

Perfect future -  $s + \text{shall/will} + \text{have} + v_3 + o$

Perfect Continuous future -  $s + \text{shall/will} + \text{have} + \text{been} + v_{ing} + o$

### ① Simple Future Tense :-

$s + \text{shall/will} + v_1 + o$

I / We = shall

You, he, she, it, they or any noun = will.

### Uses :-

Simple future tense is used to show an action that will happen in future.

### Examples :-

① He will return my notebook tomorrow.

② I shall join this course.

③ The men will discuss the issue.



④ We shall wait for her.

I shall come - <sup>मी येईन.</sup>

I will come - <sup>मी येईनच.</sup>

### ३ Continuous Future Tense :-

S + shall / will + be + V<sub>ing</sub> + O

Use :-

It is used to show an action that will be continue in future.

Example :-

① He will be playing video games tomorrow evening.

② I shall be making notes tomorrow.

③ They will be travelling to Delhi next week.

### ४ Perfect Future Tense :-

S + shall / will + have + V<sub>3</sub> + O

Uses :-



It is used to show that action will have completed in future.

We use by + Future time in this tense.

Example - ① by 4 pm ④ by then - <sup>तब</sup>  
② by the end of this end ⑤ by that time  
③ by Monday ⑥ by June

① All huts will have destroyed by then.

② By the end of this year he will have bought a new bike.

③ We will have finished by our dinner by 9.Pm.

④ She will have completed the course by June.

#### 4] Perfect Continuous future tense :-

S + shall / will + have + been + <sup>v</sup>ing + o

Example :-

① He will have been <sup>v</sup>teaching till 2030.

② We will have been <sup>v</sup>learning new things

③ They will have been <sup>v</sup>designing the new projects.