



# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

**( An Autonomous Institution )**

SNS Kalvinagar, Saravanampatti Post

Coimbatore - 641 035.

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**SUBJECT NAME: COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH**

**SUBJECT CODE: 23ENT101**

Topic – Tenses





# INTRODUCTION

- The word **Tense** is derived from latin word "**tempus**" which means time. A verb indicates the time of an action, event or condition by changing its form.





## BASED ON TIME FRAME



- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense





## BASED ON ASPECT

- Verb tenses may also be categorized according to aspect. **Aspect** refers to the nature of the action described by the verb. There are four aspects:
  - Simple
  - Continuous or Progressive
  - Perfect or Complete
  - Perfect Continuous







# FORMULAE

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/has + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IIInd form	was/were + Ist form + ing	had + IIIrd form	had been + Ist form + ing
Future	will/shall + Ist form	will be + Ist form + ing	will have + IIIrd form	will have been + Ist form + ing



# SIMPLE PRESENT

- The **simple present** is used to describe an action, an event, or condition that is occurring in the present, at the moment of speaking or writing.
- For Example—
  - I play
  - He / She plays





## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The **present continuous** emphasizes the continuing nature of an act, event, or condition.
- For Example—
  - I am playing.
  - He / She is playing.
  - They are playing.





## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- The **present perfect** tense is used to describe action that began in the past and continues into the present or has just been completed.
- For Example—
  - I have played.
  - He / She has played.







## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- The **present perfect continuous** is used to describe an action, event, or condition that has begun in the past and continues into the present.
- For Example—
  - I / You have been playing.
  - He / She has been playing.





## SIMPLE PAST

- The **simple past** is used to describe an action, an event, or condition that occurred in the past.
- For Example—
  - I played.
  - He / She played.





## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE



- The **past continuous** tense is
- Used to described actions ongoing in the past.
- For Example—
  - I was playing.
  - He / She was playing. You were playing.







## PAST PERFECT TENSE

- The **past perfect** tense is used to refer to actions that took place and were completed in the past.
- I had played
- He / She had played







## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The **past perfect continuous** is used to indicate that a continuing action in the past began before another past action began or interrupted the first action.

- For Example—
  - I had been playing
  - He / She had been playing





## SIMPLE FUTURE

- The **simple future** is used to refer to actions that will take place after the act of speaking or writing.
- For Example—
  - I shall play.
  - He / She will play.





## FUTURE CONTINUOUS

- The **future continuous** tense is used to describe actions ongoing in the future. The future progressive is used to refer to continuing action that will occur in the future.
- For Example—
  - I shall be playing.
  - He / She will be playing.







## FUTURE PERFECT

- The **future perfect** is used to refer to an action that will be completed sometime in the future before another action takes place.
- For Example—
  - I shall have played.
  - He / She will have played.







## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- The **future perfect continuous** tense is used to indicate a continuing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.
- For Example—
  - I shall have been playing.
  - He / She will have been playing.





	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
<b>Present</b>	I play	I am playing	I have played	I have been playing
<b>Past</b>	I played	I was playing	I had played	I had been playing
<b>Future</b>	I shall play	I shall be playing	I shall have played	I shall have been playing



## The 12 Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<p>I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>2</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>eat</i> pizza everyday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>1</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will eat</i> pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>S + 'will' + V + O</p>
Continuous	<p>I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now.</p> <p>S + 'am/is/are' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will be eating</i> pizza when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will be' + (V+ing) + O</p>
Perfect	<p>I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizza.</p> <p>S + 'have/has' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have eaten</i> all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>
Perfect Continuous	<p>I <i>had been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>S + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have been' + (V+ing) + O</p>

**Legend:** S = Subject    O = Object    V = Verb ( V<sub>1</sub> = present / V<sub>2</sub> = past / V<sub>3</sub> = past participle)



*THANK YOU*