

TENSES-1

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SUBJECT EXPERT

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MEANING

Any of the forms of a verb that may be used to show the time or state of action expressed by the verb is called tense.

VERB

A verb is a word which shows an action or being or possession.

VERB

Examples:

- 1. Jaya **hits** the ball.(action)
- 2. Madhu **is** intelligent.(being)
- 3. A cow **has** four legs.(possession)

TYPES OF VERB

On the basis of its definition:

1. Main verb (MV)
2. Auxiliary (HV)/(LV) & MODALS

Auxiliary

Dictionary meaning:

an assistant

or

a helper

It can be used along with the main verb or
all alone in a sentence.

TYPES OF AUXILIARY

- 1. Be
- 2. Have
- 3. Do

BE

Forms of the verb 'be':

- Is, am, are- Present
- Was, were- Past
- Been – Past participle

USE OF 'BE'

Present tense:

1. When the subject is a third person singular

Examples: He, she, it, any name etc.

Always use 'is'

TO DESCRIBE

A person:

1. Sher Singh is very brave.
2. He is twelve years old.
3. He is very tall.

EXAMPLES

4. She is beautiful.
5. He is M.A, B.Ed.
6. She is B.A, L.L.B.
7. Dr. Garg is a heart specialist
8. My brother is a teacher.
9. My sister is in 9th class.

TO DESCRIBE

A place:

1. Delhi is a big city.
2. It is the capital of our country.
3. Amritsar is a religious city.
4. The Rose Garden is in sector -16.

TO DESCRIBE

A thing:

- The chair is durable.
- The table is round.
- Ice is cold.
- Fire is hot.

USED WITH THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

TO POINT OUT THE THINGS:

- **That is my house**
- **This is your book.**
- **This is I.**

TO ASK QUESTIONS

Comes with WH Pronouns:

- Where is the telephone?
- Where is the sound system?
- What is on the sound system?
- Whose picture is this?

TO SHOW THE PRESENCE OR EXISTENCE

Use of 'There' before 'is':

- There is a table in the room.
- There is a picture on the floor.
- There is a flower vase near the sound system.
- There is a telephone near the sofa.

USE OF 'BE'

When the subject is first person singular:

Example: I

'Am' is used.

1. I am a teacher
2. I am M.A, B.Ed.
3. I am a good Athlete.
4. I am in the studio.
5. Who am I?

USE OF 'BE'

When the subject is first person plural:

Example: We

1. We are late.
2. We are in the class room.
3. We are ready.

USE OF 'BE'

When the subject is second person:

Example: You, both of you, all of you
'Are' is used.

1. You are my friend.
2. You are very intelligent.
3. All of you are too good.
4. Both of you are my good friends.

USE OF 'BE' (PAST TENSE)

When the subject is singular:

- 1. Sher Singh was very brave.
- 2. He was twelve years old.
- 3. He was very tall.
- 4. Dr. Garg was a heart specialist
- 5. The table was round.

USE OF 'BE' (PAST TENSE)

When the subject is plural:

Examples: We, you, they, plural noun etc.

Use were.

- We were in the hospital.
- You were right.
- They were wrong.
- Mangoes were ripe.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Subject + is/am/are/was/were + not +-----

Examples:

1. This is **not** your book.
2. He is not twelve years old.
3. He was not very tall.
4. The books are not on the floor.
5. Dr. Garg is not a heart specialist

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Use is/am/are/was/were before the subject

- Are the books on the floor?
- Was the table round?
- Is there a table in the room?

HAVE

- HAS - It comes with third person singular
Example: He, she, it, name etc.
- HAVE- it comes with
 1. First person- I and we
 2. Second person- You
 3. Third person plural- they and names

USE OF HAS AND HAVE

To show possession;

- I have a car.
- He has a house.
- You have a scooter.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- I have no car.
- He has no house.
- You have no scooter.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

- Have I any car?
- Has he any house?
- Have you any scooter?.

HAD

HAD

It can come with all the nouns and pronouns when used in the past form.

Example: I, we, you, he, she, it, name, names etc.

- She had two sons.
- They had a ball.

DO

- DO
- DID
- DONE

THANK YOU