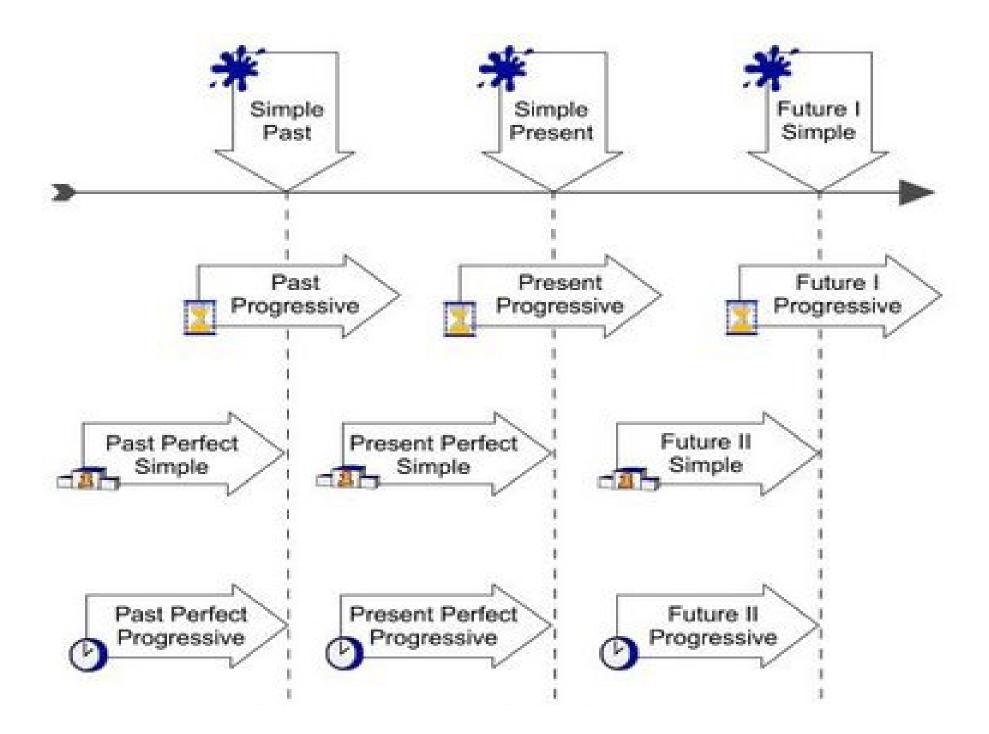
TENSES-ii

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Punjab EDUSAT Society



Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

If the subject is

First person singular/plural; I, we. Subject + V1 + object

Examples:

- 1. I <u>write</u> a letter.
- 2. We<u>read</u> newspaper.
- 3. I <u>eat</u> an apple.
- 4. We <u>watch</u> T.V. programmes.

Simple Present (Negative)

If the subject is

First person singular/plural; I, we. Subject + do not + V1 + object

Examples:

- 1. I <u>do not **write**</u> a letter.
- 2. We do not **read** newspaper.
- 3. I <u>do not eat</u> apple.
- 4. We <u>do not watch</u> T.V. programmes.

Simple Present (INTERROGATIVE)

If the subject is

First person singular/plural; I, we.

Do + Subject + V1 + object

Examples:

- 1. Do I <u>write</u> a letter?
- 2. Do We<u>read</u> newspaper?
- 3. Do I <u>eat</u> an apple?
- 4. Do We <u>watch</u> T.V. programmes?

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

- If the subject is
- Second person singular/plural; you.
- Subject + V1 + object
- Examples:
- 1. You *hit* him with a ball.
- 2. You **play** hockey.
- 3. You **go** for a walk.

Simple Present (Negative)

- If the subject is
- Second person singular/plural; you.
- Subject + do not + V1 + object
- Examples:
- 1. You do not <u>*hit*</u> him with a ball.
- 2. You do not **play** hockey.
- 3. You do not **go** for a walk.

Simple Present (INTERROGATIVE)

- If the subject is
- Second person singular/plural; you.
- **Do + Subject + V1 + object**
- Examples:
- Do you <u>*hit*</u> him with a ball?
 Do you **play** bookoy?
- 2. Do you **play** hockey?
- 3. Do you **go** for a walk?

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

If the subject is

Third person plural (They, plural names)

Subject + V1 + object

Examples

- 1. They **play** football.
- 2. They **cook** food.
- 3. Baljeet and Manjeet **check** the papers.
- 4. Navneet and Ravneet **bake** cakes.

Simple Present (NEGATIVE)

If the subject is

Third person plural (They, plural names) Subject + do not + V1 + object

Examples

- 1. They <u>do not</u> **play** football.
- 2. They <u>do not</u> cook food.
- 3. Baljeet and Manjeet <u>do not</u> check the papers.
- 4. Navneet and Ravneet <u>do not</u> bake cakes.

Simple Present (INTERROGATIVE)

If the subject is

Third person plural (They, plural names)

Do + Subject + V1 + object

Examples

- 1. Do they play football?
- 2. Do they cook food?
- 3. Do Baljeet and Manjeet check the papers?
- 4. Do Navneet and Ravneet bake cakes?

Simple Present (Present Indefinite)

If the subject is

Third person singular (He, She, It, name) Subject + V1+ s/es + object

Examples

- 1. She goes to school daily.
- 2. He loves painting.
- 3. Swami <u>solves</u> the sums.
- 4. It **rains** heavily.

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Simple Present (NEGATIVE)

- Use of **does not**
 - -Third person singular (He, She, It)
 - -Examples
 - She <u>does not</u> <u>go</u> to school daily.
 - He <u>does not</u> <u>love</u> painting.
 - Swami <u>does not</u> solve the sums.
 - It <u>does not</u> <u>rain</u> heavily.

Simple Present (INTERROGATIVE)

- If the subject is
 - Third person singular (He, She, It, name)
 - **Does** + Subject + V1 + Object
 - Examples
 - Does she <u>go</u> to school daily.
 - Does he <u>love</u> painting.
 - Does swami <u>solve</u> the sums.
 - Does it <u>rain</u> heavily.

• Used in **specific** cases also

-To express a habitual action

Habitual Action

He *goes* for a *walk*. He always **speaks** the truth.

He never **tells** a lie.



Habitual Action

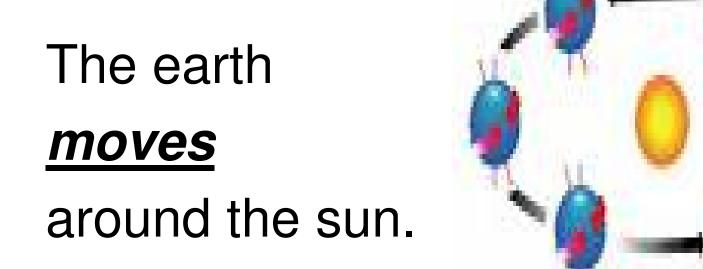
They *play* football daily.



-To express a Universal truth

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Universal truth

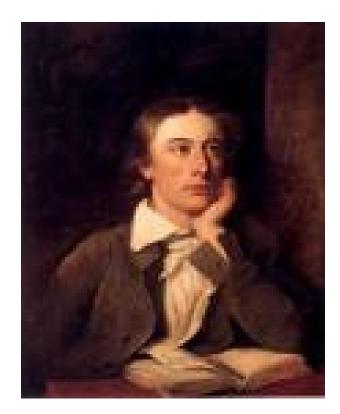


Universal truth

- 1.The sun **rises** in the east.
- 2. The sun **sets** in the west.



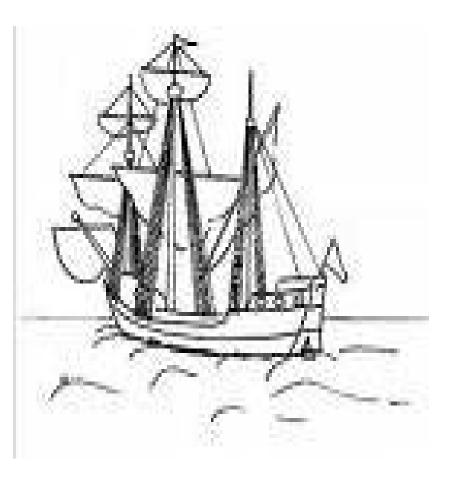
- To quote authors
 - -Keats *says*, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."
 - –Pope writes, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing."



• To express a future event which is already arranged

Future Event

The ship *sails* for England next week.



Future Event

The meeting *starts* at 10:00 am.



Conditional sentences

- 1. If you *work* hard, you will pass. 2. If he **runs** fast he can catch the train.
- 3. If she **dances** well she will get a prize. 07/23/2009 Punjab EDUSAT Society

If I *go* to Delhi, I shall bring a camera for you.

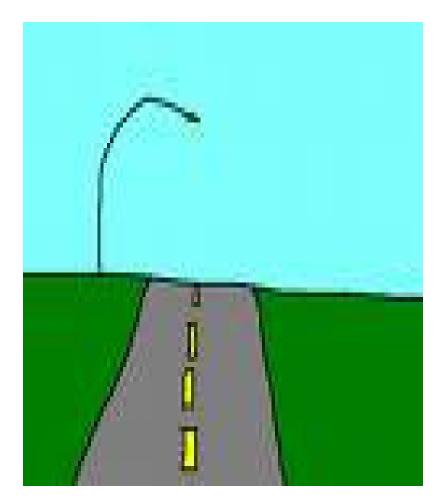


- To express the **past tense** in narrating **past events** in an exciting or a vivid manner
 - The plane *takes* off. Suddenly a young man in black clothes *rushes* into the cockpit. He *carries* a revolver in his hand. Two more young men and a young girl *appears* on the scene with rifles in their hands. They *shout*:
 07/25/Hands up or weished shoot." 27

• To express a situation or a fact that is permanent.

Permanent Fact

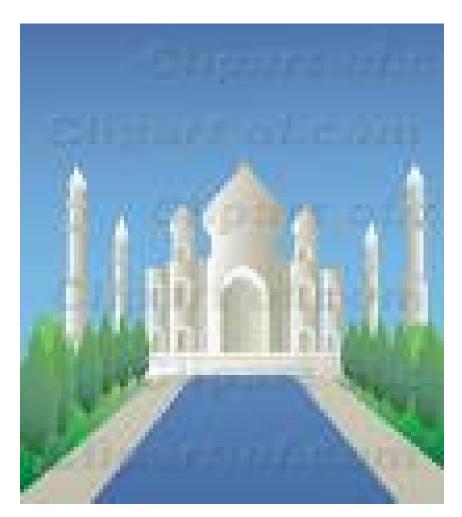
This road <u>leads</u> to Delhi



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Permanent Fact

The Taj <u>stands</u> on the bank of Yamuna



Simple Past (Past Indefinite)

• Formed by using the **Second form** of the verb.

• Subject + V2 + object

The teacher *punished* the student.



He <u>stole</u> his purse.



- Negative sentences
 - -Subject + Did not + V1 + Object
 - -Example
 - She *did not attend* the class
 - You *did not help* me.

- In case of interrogative Sentences
 –Did + Subject + V1 + Object + ?
 - -Example
 - Did you go to market yesterday?
 Did she finish her work in time?

• Used in **specific** cases also

-To express an **action completed in the Past** with reference to the time of speaking

- I <u>met</u> my teacher in the park yesterday.
- We *visited* Jaipur last year.

- To express a habitual or regular action in the past.
 - -When he was in school, he always <u>stood</u> first in the class.
 - –I <u>visited</u> the temple every evening to offer my prayers.

- To express an event which occurred at a particular point in the past.
 - -Baird *invented* the television.

–A truck <u>hit</u> the car and <u>killed</u> its driver.

- To express an action which occupied a period of time in the past, but has ended now.
- He *worked* for eight hours.
- I <u>stayed</u> at Shimla with my uncle for ten days.

