TENSES (PRESENT TENSE)

Power point presentation

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Tenses

- Tenses demonstrate the time of an action in a sentence usually performed by or centered around the subject of the sentence.
- ▶ The actions are called verbs.
- Verbs change according to tenses and other issues.

Past, Present, and Future Tense

The **TENSE** of a verb tells when an action happens...

Present – action is NOW

Past – action has <u>ALREADY</u> happened

Future - action WILL happen in future

PRESENT TENSE

Present tenses in English

Present simple tense
Present continuous tense
Present perfect tense
Present perfect continuous tense



PAST TENSES

PAST TENSE

SIMPLE PAST TENSE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE PAST PERFECT TENSE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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TENSE

TENSE

CONTINUOUS

Past Tense

- Past Indefinite Tense
- Past progressive (Continuous) Tense
- Past Perfect Tense
- Past perfect Progressive (continuous) Tense



Future Tense

- ▶ Future Tense also has four forms.
- However, one of the forms has no practical use.

Simple Future (Future Indefinite) Tense

Future Continuous Tense

Future Perfect tense

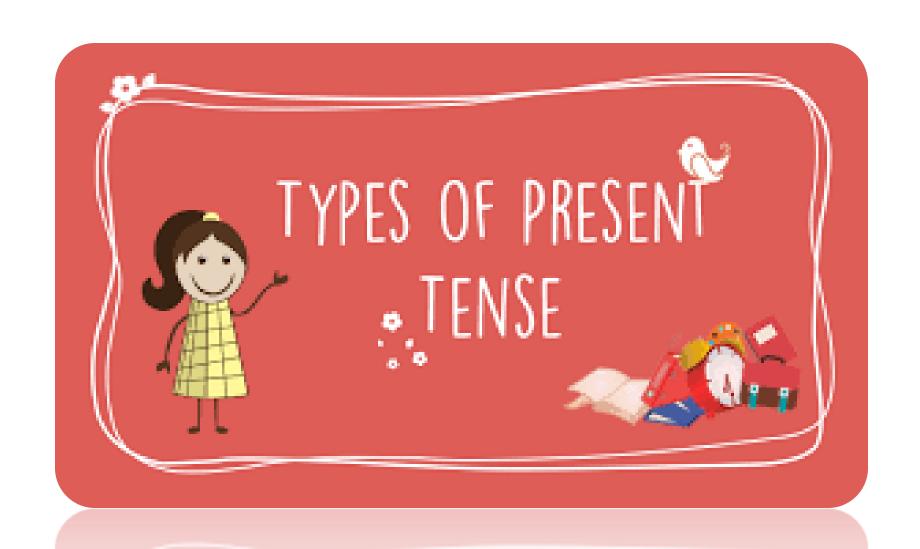
Future perfect Continuous Tense

Here is a list of rules of these tenses:

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Ist form + s / es	am/is/are + Ist form + ing	have/ha s + IIIrd form	have/has been + Ist form + ing
Past	IInd 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

Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I saw	l see	I will see
Continuous	I was seeing	I am seeing	I will be seeing
Perfect	I had seen	I have seen	I will have seen
Perfect Continuous	I had been seeing	I have been seeing	I will have been seeing





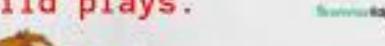
Simple Present Tense

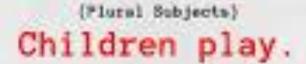
Rule: Sub. + V1 + s/es + Object (Singular Subjects)

Rule: Sub. + V1 + Object (Plural Subjects)

(Singular Subject)

Child plays.









USE Present simple

- Habits, repeated actions
- e.g. she runs in the park every day
- With adverbs of frequency, which usually go before the main verb or after the modal

Always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, barely, hadrly ever, seldom.

e.g. she often goes dancing

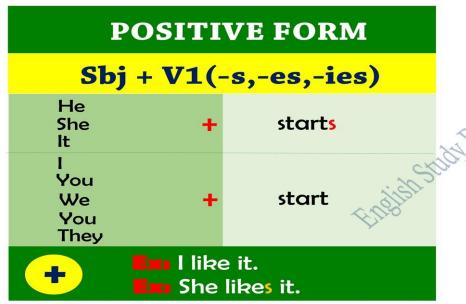
he isn't often late

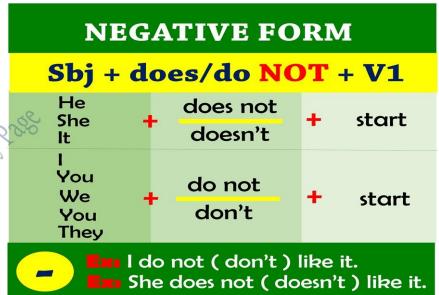
Simple Present Tense

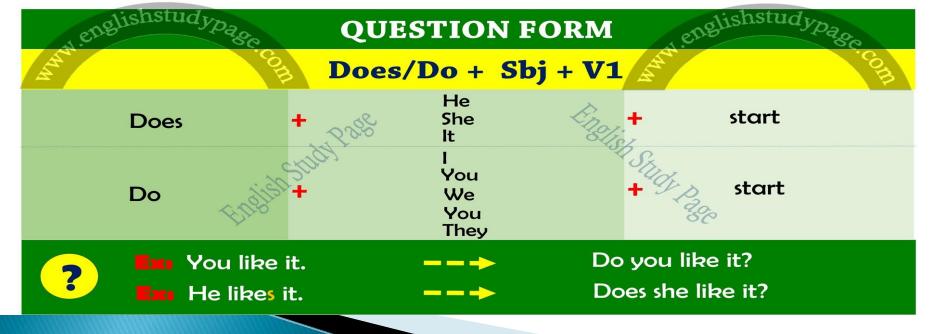
€S.

- + s > Mary feeds her dog. (feed)
 > Peter enjoys the food. (enjoy)
 - Tim always cooks the dinner. (cook)
- + Tim watches TV every night, (watch)
 - May usually dresses in pink. (dress)
 - Bob never washes his car. (wash)
- y → ies > The baby cries loudly. (cry)
 - Peter carries a heavy bag. (carry)
 - Tina dries the dishes every night, (dry)

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE







- 1. Bob always drink / drinks tea in the morning.
- What do / does she like / likes?
- My sister don't / doesn't play tennis.
- 4. They often visit / visits their grandparents at weekends.
- 5. We sometimes go / goes to the ice rink.
- 6. Where do / does your parents come / comes from?
- 7. Do / Does you want / wants to go home?
- I don't / doesn't watch television after school.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



Present Continuous Tense

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 Continuous (Progressive) tense with examples

Structure: Subject + am/is/are + main verb + ing +Ex



Examples
The birds are flying high
They are eating lunch now.



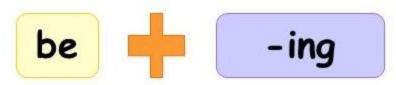
The kids are playing in the park.

The birds are flying high They are eating lunch now.

The kids are playing in the park.

Present continuous tense

This tense has two words.



Subject	Verb (be)	Main Verb (+ing)	
I	am / 'm	drawing	a picture.
He She It	is / 's	sleeping	in the room.
You We They	are / 're	watching	a film.

3. An action that is happening in a period of time around now.

Examples:



- 1. She is coming over for dinner.
- . 2. I am going to a party tonight.



3. He is visiting his parents next weekend.



4. I am meeting some friends after school.





B Fill in the blanks with the present continuous form of the verbs given in the brackets. Do not forget to use **am**, **is** or **are**.

1. I	chocolates. (eat)
1. 1	chocolates. (cat)

- 2. My friends _____ me. (call)
- 3. It _____ outside. (rain)
- 4. Meena and Rita _____ to school. (go)
- 5. The children _____ noise. (make)
- 6. Ouch, you ____ on my toe! (step)
- 7. Look! They _____ this way. (come)
- 8. The farmer in the field. (work)
- 9. My little brother ______ (cry)
- 10. The teacher _____ (stand) and the students _____ (sit)



The Present Perfect Tense



Present Perfect Tense

The present prefect tense connects a past action to the present time.

- I have lost keys. I can not open the door.
- Mary has gone out. She is not home now.

An action that started in the past, and still happening

- We have not been to New York.
- My mother has been sick for many years.



He has completed the running,



Structure

o 5+ has/have + V3

Example

She has written an essay.

Example

She has written an essay

The Present Perfect

 To form the present perfect tense, we combine this past participle with the present tense of the verb *haber*.

Present Perfect Tense

Subject	Helping Verb	Main Verb (Past Participle)
l You They We	have	decided finished lost
She He It	has	chosen gone

Present perfect tense

We form the present perfect tense with have / has + past participle.

I You We They	have	eaten	an apple.
He She It John	has	eaten	an apple.

Present Perfect Tense FORM: have / has + past participle

Affirmative: I have seen the film before.

She has seen the film before.

Interrogative: Have you seen the film before?

Has she seen the film before?

Negative: They haven't seen the film before.

He hasn't seen the film before.

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).

1.1	(not / work) today.		
2. We	(buy) a new lamp.		
3. We	(not / plan) our holiday yet.		
4. Where	(be / you) ?		
5. He	(write) five letters.		
6. She	(not / see) him for a long time.		
7			
8. School	(not / start) yet.		
9	(speak / he) to his boss?		
10. No, he	(have / not) the time yet.		

Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about an action which started in the past and continuous up to now with action verbs.

Examples

They've been going out together for 10 years. He's been working here since March. How long have you been learning English?

Tip! We often use since and for to say how long the action has lasted.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Rule: Sub. + has/have+ben V1 + ing + Object

Child has been playing Children have been playing since morning.











He has been sleeping for five hours.



The kids have been playing since morning.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense Structure

- Subject + has/have + been + 4th form of verb (V1+ing) + object + since/for + time. => for affirmative sentence.
- Subject + has/have + not + been + 4th form of verb (V1+ing) + object + since/for + time. => for negative sentence.
- has/have + Subject + been + 4th form of verb (V1+ing) + object + since/for + time? => for interrogative sentence.
- has/have + Subject + not + been + 4th form of verb (V1+ing) + object + since/for + time? => for interrogative negative sentence.

Examples:

They have been talking for the last hour.

She has been working at that company for three years.

What have you been doing for the last 30 minutes?

James has been teaching at the university since June.



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS POSITIVE

ngular	I you		(Jou've)	been	reading speaking crying eating cooking telling
iñ	he she it		(he's) (she's) (it's)		
Plural	you we they	have	(you've) (we've) (they've)		sleeping skiing

subject + have/has + been + verb-ing

	PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS NEGTIVE						
	I	(I've)			reading		
Singular	you	have	(you've)			speaking crying	
35	he she it	has	(he's) (she's) (it's)	not	been	eating cooking telling	
Plural	you we they	have	(you've) (they've)			sleeping skiing	

subject + have/has + not + been + verb-ing

QUESTIONS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

	Have	I		reading		
ngula		you		speaking		
8	Has	he she it	been	crying eating ? cooking telling		
Plural	Have	you we they		sleeping skiing		

have/has + subject + been + verb-ing

Here are some examples:

- I have been studying for 3 hours.
- I have been watching TV since 7pm.
- Tara hasn't been feeling well for 2 weeks.
- Tara hasn't been visiting us since March.
- He has been playing football for a long time.
- He has been living in Bangkok since he left school.

For can be used with all tenses. **Since** is usually used with perfect tenses only.

