

TENSES –CONT-iii

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Present continuous tense

Use of is, am, are with MV1+ing:

Subject + is/am/are +V1+ing

- I – am
- We, you, they, plural nouns – are
- He, she, it, singular noun - is

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Subject + is/am/are + not + V1 + ing

Examples:

- You/we/they are **not** working hard.
- She/he is **not** writing properly.
- I am **not** sleeping.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Is/am/are + subject + V1 + ing -----?

Example:

- **Are you/we/they working hard?**
- **Is she/he/ writing properly?**
- **Am I sleeping?**

Present continuous tense

It is used

- For an action **going on** at the time of speaking
- For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking
- For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future

For an action going on at the time of speaking

- **The boys are playing foot ball.**



EXAMPLES

- She is singing (now).
- They are playing hockey.
- I am writing a letter.

Examples

1. What is she doing?
2. She is riding a bicycle.
3. Some people are relaxing in the park.
4. A small girl is buying an ice-cream.

For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking

- I am **reading** David Copperfield.
- What are you **doing** now a days?
- I am **giving** coaching in yoga.

For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near future

- I am going to write to the D.C tomorrow.
- You are going to Simla to attend the meeting.
- But we are all going to meet again next Monday.



EXAMPLES

- She is going to settle in America.
- I am going to write a book.
- He is wearing jeans.
- Neena is wearing a beautiful frock.

EXAMPLES

- When are you **coming** tomorrow?
- My nephew **is arriving** this evening.

Present continuous tense

When the reference is to a particularly obstinate habit – something which persists in spite of advice or warning

EXAMPLES

- My dog is very silly, he is always **running** out into the road.
- Reena **is always losing** her pen.
- You **are always eating** chocolates.
- Students **are learning** fast these days.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Subject + was/were + MV1+ing:

I, he, she, it, singular noun - was

We, you, they, plural noun - were

- He/she/ I was working hard.
- We/you/they were playing football.

PAST CONTINUOUS

It is used:

- To denote an action going on some time in the past. The time of action may or may not be indicated.
- For a persistent habit in the past

PAST CONT.

**To denote an action going on some time
in the past.**

examples:

- We were listening to the radio.
- It was getting darker.

EXAMPLES

- I was watching T.V when the phone rang up.
- The girl was riding a bicycle in the morning.
- What were you doing in the school on Sunday?

EXAMPLES

- A boy was climbing up the tree **while** she was looking at him.
- Reena was reading **while** Anita was writing.
- I was working hard in the fields **while** you were sitting idle.

For persistent habit in the past

This tense is used with **always, continually** etc.

Examples:

- **He was always grumbling.**
- **She was continually teasing her sister.**

EXAMPLES

- I **was working** hard all the last night.
- I **was completing** my home work whole of yesterday afternoon.
- He **was always disturbing** me at home.
- They **were always asking** for favours.

Present perfect tense:

Subject + Have/has + MV3

Present perfect tense:

To show

1. Some thing has happened at an indefinite time.

I have lost my book.

She has cut her finger.

We have learnt the lesson.

Present perfect tense

- 2.It began in the past and has continued up to the present.
- I have lived in Calcutta for two years.
- She has lived in Chandigarh since 2000.

NEGATIVE

Subject + has/have + not + MV3

- You have not finished your work.
- I have not lost my book.
- We have not learnt the lesson.

INTERROGATIVE

Has/ have + subject + MV3

Examples:

- Have you lost your book?
- Has he cut his finger?
- Have they finished their work?

Present perfect tense

- ***3. That it has just finished***
- ***I have just arrived.***
- **Have you finished your work?**
- **She has not finished her work.**
- **The result has just been announced**

Past perfect tense

Subject + had + MV3

This tense tells that an action completed before a certain moment in the past

- I met him in 1979. I had met him five years before.
- I got the job in 1980. I had finished my studies a year before.

Past perfect tense

If two actions happened in the past

Examples:

- When I reached the station the train had left.
- When I reached the school the bell had rung.
- I had done my exercise when Hari came.