Tenses

Present Tense:

1. Simple Present / Present Indefinite:

Definition:

The regular action which happens at the present time is known as present tense or present indefinite.

Rule:

Subject + Do/Does + Main Verb + Object

Example:

Positive: The Sun sets in the West.

Negative: The Sun does not set in the West.

Interrogative: Does the Sun set in the west?

2. Present Progressive / Present Continuous:

Definition:

The action which is continuing at the time of speaking or now is known as present progressive/Present continuous.

Rule:

Subject + Am/is/Are + Main Verb (ing)+ Object

Example:

Positive: I am attending the English class now.

Negative: I am not attending the English class now.

Interrogative: Am I attending the English class now?

3. Present Perfect:

Definition:

The action which has completed at the time of speaking is known as present perfect.

Rule:

Subject + have/has+ Main Verb (V_3) + Object

Example:

Positive: I reached the institute today

Negative: I have not reached the institute today.

Interrogative: Have I reached the institute today?

4. Present Perfect Progressive:

Definition:

The action which has started before and still going on at the time of speaking.

Rule:

Subject + Have/has/been + Main Verb (ing) + Object

Example:

Positive: I have been living in Noida since 2 years

Negative: I have not been living in Noida since 2 years.

Interrogative: Have I been living in Noida since 2 years?

Past Tense:

1. Simple Past/Past indefinite:

Definition:

The regular action which happened at past time is known as simple past or past indefinite.

Rule:

Subject + Did + Main Verb + Object

Example:

Positive: I read the novel yesterday.

Negative: I did not read the novel yesterday.

Interrogative: did I read the novel yesterday?

2. Simple Progressive/Past Continuous:

Definition:

The action which was continuing at a specific time in the past is known as past progressive or past continuous.

Rule:

Subject + Was/Were + Main Verb (ing) + Object

Example:

Positive: I was making the dinner when she arrived.

Negative: I was not making dinner when she arrived.

Interrogative: Was I making dinner when she arrived?

3. Past Perfect:

Definition:

The action which had completed in the past is known as past perfect.

Rule:

Subject + had + Main Verb (V_3)+ Object

Example:

Positive: I had completed the letter at 5 PM yesterday.

Negative: I had not completed the letter at 5 PM yesterday.

Interrogative: Had I completed the letter at 5 PM yesterday?

4. Past perfect Progressive:

Definition:

The action which had been continuing for a specific period of time in the past in known as past perfect continuous.

Rule:

Subject + had/been + Main Verb (ing) + Object

Example:

Positive: He had been working in the company for 5 last years.

Negative: He had not been working in the company for 5 last years.

Interrogative: Has he been working in that company for the last 5 years?

Future Tense:

I. Simple Future/Future indefinite:

Definition:

The regular action which will happen in future is known as simple future or indefinite.

Rule:

Subject + shall/will + Main Verb (V_2) + Object

Example:

Positive: I shall go to Delhi tomorrow.

Negative: I shall not go to Delhi tomorrow.

Interrogative: Shall I go to Delhi tomorrow?

II. Future Progressive/Future Continuous:

Definition:

The action which will be continuing at a specific time is known as future progressive or future continuous.

Rule:

Subject + shall/will be + Main Verb (ing) + Object

Example:

Positive: I shall go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow.

Negative: I shall not go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow.

Interrogative: Shall I go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow?

III. Future Perfect:

Definition:

The action which will have completed at a specific time in the future is known as future perfect.

Rule:

Subject + shall/will have + Main Verb (V_3) + Object

Example:

Positive: I shall go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow.

Negative: I shall not go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow.

Interrogative: Shall I go to Delhi at 5 PM tomorrow?

IV.   Future Perfect Progressive:

Definition:

The action which will start in the future and be continuing in the future and be continuing in the future at a specific period of time of time is known as Future Perfect Progressive.

Rule:

Subject + shall/will have + have/been + Main Verb (ing) + Object

Example:

Positive: He will have been driving for an hour by the time he gets home.

Negative: He will not have been driving for an hour by the time he gets home.

Interrogative: Will he be driving for an hour by the time he gets home?

Modals

There are 13 modals auxiliary in English grammar:

1) **Shall/Should**
2) **Will/Would**
3) **Can/Could**
4) **Dare/Must**
5) **Ought/Need**
6) **Used/To**

1) **Shall ->** Shall is used to express.

a) In 2nd and 3rd person

b) Command -> You shall complete your homework by tomorrow.

c) Promises -> He shall give me a gift on my birthday.

d) Threat -> The teacher shall beat us for the fault.

2) Should -> It is used to express. A) Duty B) Determination

a) Duty -> I should avoid fast food

b) Determination -> We should win the match.

3) Will -> Will is used in the first person to express.

a) Habitual action in the future -> I will go for a walk tomorrow morning.

b) Probability -> It will rain today.

c) Threat -> I will punish you if you will not obey me.

d) Promise -> I will give a rose to my friend on his birthday.

e) Determination -> I will secure good marks in the exam.

4) Would -> It is used to express:

a) Polite request-> I wish I will go to the college.

b) Wish -> I would get the pen please.

5) Can -> It is used to express:

a) Present ability -> I can do that work.

b) Permission -> Can I leave the class?

6) Could -> It is used to express:

a) Past ability -> I could eat chocolate in my childhood.

b) Possibility -> you could have called first.

c) Introduce a request -> Could you hand me the pen?

7) May -> it is used to express:

a) Permission -> May I take a leave tomorrow?

b) Possibility-> I may go to college tomorrow.

8) Might -> It is used to express:

a) Permission -> You might take a break.

b) Command -> You might not go there.

9) Dare -> It is used to express a) Be brave enough

a) Positive-> You dare not go outside in the pandemic.

b) Negative -> You dare not talk to me like that.

10) Must -> It is used to express:

a) Improtive determination -> We must do this work.

b) Obligation-> We must listen to him.

11) Ought -> It is used to express moral duty

a) Moral Duty -> We ought to obey our parents.

12) Need -> It is used to express:

a) Necessity-> I need that book.

b) Absence -> He need not go there.

13) Used -> It is used to express a discontinued habit/routine in the past.

a) I used to read well in my school days but now I am casual.