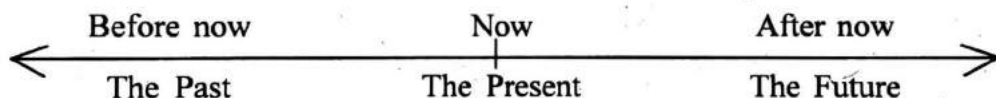


CHAPTER - 3

Time and Tense

We are all familiar with the concept of time. We know the flow of time is continuous and unending. For our convenience, we have divided it broadly into three periods : **the past**, **the present** and **the future**.

The Past is the period of time that has gone by, **the present** is the period of time that is with us **now** and **the future** is yet to come. In other words, the period of time before **now** is **the past**, **the present** is the period of time that is with us 'now' and the period of time after 'now' is **the future**. For the sake of clarity of the concept, we can represent them on a straight line as follows :



We express time in terms of year, month, day, hour etc. But tense is altogether a different concept which should not be confused with the concept of time. It is a verb form specific to a language and is used to express a time. English *verbs* have only two tenses – the *present tense* and the *past tense*. The main verbs *do*, *go*, *take*, etc. are used independently in the forms of *do / does* and *did*, *go / goes* and *went*, *take / takes* and *took*, etc. to denote actions, events or states of the present time and past time.

But there is no specific single word verb form to express the future time actions, events or states. So it is said that there is no future tense in English. Various expressions such as the following are used to denote future time actions or states.

- (i) We shall leave for Puri tomorrow.
- (ii) We will leave for Puri tomorrow.

- (iii) We are going to leave for Puri tomorrow.
- (iv) We are leaving for Puri tomorrow.
- (v) We leave for Puri, stay there for two days and come back next Monday.
- (vi) We are to start about for Puri.
- (vii) We are to leave for Puri tomorrow.
- (viii) We will be leaving for Puri tomorrow.

Now Look at the following sentences :

1. Tina will arrive here soon.
2. She is going to have a swim in the river.
3. He has finished his work.

In sentence 1, 'will' is a modal auxiliary in present tense form and means 'Tina is likely to.....' So the time of the verb '**will arrive**' is Future time and the tense is **Present**.

In sentence 2, the time of the verb "is going to have" is in **Future time** and the tense is **Present**. And in sentence 3, the time of the verb refers to **Past time** and the tense is **Present**.

Activity 1 :

Study the following sentences and underline the verbs. Mention the tense and the time these verbs refer to. The first one has been done for you.

- (i) Mira didn't do her homework.
(Time-Past, Tense-Past)
- (ii) We are going on a picnic tomorrow.
- (iii) There will be a lot of fun.
- (iv) Tomorrow is Sunday.
- (v) Our teacher has given us permission to go on a picnic.
- (vi) She is also coming with us.
- (vii) We always obey our teachers.

We have already discussed that in English a main verb has got two tense forms. It has also a third form used with a primary auxiliary to show that the action of the verb is complete. So the three forms of an English verb are the Present tense form, the Past tense form and the Past Participle form or simply the third form. The Present Tense form of the verb is also its base form. Now, we shall see the three forms of some verbs.

Column A	Column B	Column C
go	went	gone
eat	ate	eaten
study	studied	studied
want	wanted	wanted

Column A shows the base form as well as the present tense form. The column B shows the past tense form. The third form (-ed / -en) in the column C is necessary for the use of the *present perfect* or the *past perfect*. It is also necessary to form the passives. For example—

- Who has eaten her lunch?
- My friend had eaten her lunch much before I finished mine.
- All the food was eaten.

Activity - 2 :

Look up a dictionary and fill in the blanks in the following table of verbs.

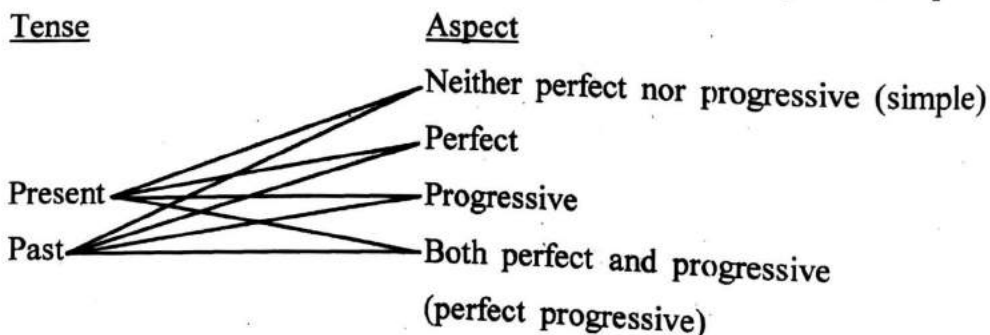
1	2	3
begin	began	begun
go	—	gone
come	—	come
open	opened	—
shut	—	—
take	—	taken
give	—	given
—	saw	seen
sit	—	sit
stand	—	—

-	read	read
write	wrote	-
run	-	run
-	played	-
put	-	-
sell	sold	-
buy	-	-
bring	-	-
-	-	done
fly	-	-
cut	-	-
sing	-	sung

Activity - 3 :

Choose five other verbs and frame a similar blank-filling exercise for your friends. Let there be a competition.

We have already discussed that English verbs have two tense forms. Depending on whether the action of the verb is complete or continuing, we have perfect or progressive aspects with both the tenses. We have also the perfect progressive form made in combination of the perfective and progressive aspects.



All these eight combinations of a verb are possible. With the help of these combinations we speak of actions in all the three phases of time : present time, past time and future time.

(A) Expressions of Present Time :

Actions in the present time are usually expressed by the use of **Present Simple** and **Present Progressive** tense forms of verbs. For example,

I *study* in class IX. Now I *am studying* English Grammar.

(B) Expressions of Past Time :

Actions in the past time are usually expressed by the use of the *present perfect*, *present perfect progressive*, *past simple*, *past perfect*, *past progressive* and *past perfect progressive* tenses of verbs.

(C) Expressions of Future Time :

Future actions and events are expressed through the use of some *modals*, *be going to*, *present progressive*, *present simple*, *be about to*, *will be v-ing*, *will have v-en*. etc.

The Present Simple Tense :

We usually use *Present Simple* tense when we talk about the *Present time* or the *Future time* actions, events or states.

Use :

(a) Study the following sentences and mark the use of Present Simple Tense form of the verb.

- I go to school everyday.
- My friend usually comes with me.
- We often reach the school before time.
- Sometimes we get there late.
- But our teacher never gets angry with us.

In the above sentences, we use Present Simple tense of the verbs to talk about the things that we do again and again as a habit. We use adverbs like 'always', 'often', 'usually', 'sometimes', 'never', etc. along with these verbs.

(b) Now look at the following sentences and mark the use of present tense :

- The sun rises in the east.
- Tigers live in forests.
- Water boils at 100°C.
- Light travels faster than sound.
- Spring comes after winter.

We use present simple tense of the verbs to talk about laws of nature, general and scientific truths.

(c) Study the following sentences :

- I am hungry.
- I study at a school near my village.
- Bhubaneswar is the capital of Odisha.
- Tibet is to the north of India.
- Neha comes from Paradeep.
- My father works in a bank.

We use present simple tense of the verbs to talk about the present or permanent *state* or *fact*.

(d) Mark the use of the Present Simple in the following sentences.

- Rakesh kicks the ball to Ramesh.
- Ramesh passes it to Suresh and Suresh kicks it hard and scores a goal.

In the above sentences, present tense form of the verbs has been used to indicate actions taking place at the moment of giving commentaries. While giving running commentaries, we use present simple tense of the verb. Here the action takes place at the same time as the running commentary.

(e) Look at the following sentences.

- Our Prime Minister visits Pakistan tomorrow.
- The Annual HSC Examination begins next week.

– The Satabdi Express arrives at Cuttack railway station on time today.

We use present simple tense when we talk about a planned future action or a future action that takes place as a part of the fixed programme or time table.

(f) Mark the use of Present tense form of the verbs in the following sentences :

– The collector declares the Flower Show of his district open.

– I propose that Mr Mohanty be selected Chairman of the village committee.

– I beg your pardon.

– I apologise for my mistake.

We use Present Simple tense of the verbs like the above ones in formal declarations.

(g) Study the following sentences and mark the use of Present Simple tense :

– If we pour oil on water, it floats.

– If we heat iron, it expands.

– If it rains, I shall not go to school today.

– If anybody wants to see me, tell him to come tomorrow.

We use present simple tense form of the verbs in – *If* clauses such as the above ones.

Activity - 4 :

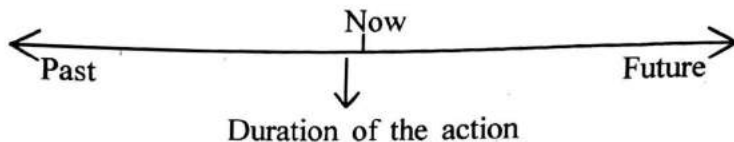
(A) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs given in brackets :

He _____ (get) up early everyday. He _____ (brush) his teeth and _____ (have) his bath. He _____ (take) a quick breakfast. He _____ not want to be punished at school. So he _____ (set) out early to reach school in time. He _____ (sit) on the same bench in my classroom. He _____ (have) straight hair and a sharp nose. What _____ (be) his name ?

(B) The Present Progressive :

We use the Present Progressive form of a verb for an action or a situation which is going on now. It is an incomplete action at present, which began at some time before now, going on at the moment of speaking and will continue till some point of time in future and then be completed.

Its duration can be represented on a straight line as shown below.

**FORMS :****TABLE - I**

I	am		
He / She / Raj / The girl	is	studying	English grammar.
We / You / They / The students	are	taking	lunch.

TABLE - II

I	am	not	
He / She	is		playing
The Boys / We / You	are		

TABLE - III

Is /	she / he	
Am /	I	working ?
Are	we / they / the People / you	

TABLE - IV

Is /	he / she /		
Am /	I	not	going ?
Are	we / they / the girls / you		

In the Present Progressive tense of the verb there is an auxiliary 'be' verb followed by the -ing form of the main verb. The form of the 'be' auxiliary depends on the subject.

USE :

- (i) Look at the following sentences in which the Present Progressive is used to indicate the brief period of the action taking place around now.

- Look, Sabita is getting into the bus.
- My son is now entering the examination hall.
- The Chief Guest of the meeting is taking his seat on the dais.

We generally use *Present Progressive* for a present time action of a brief duration.

- (ii) Look at the following sentences :

- It is raining now.
- Guduli is doing her homework.
- He is taking his lunch now.

In the above sentences, *Present Progressive* has been used to indicate actions that started at some point of time before now, continuing at present and will end at some point of time after now.

- (iii) Study the following sentences and mark the use of the Present Progressive in them.

- He is getting up at six every morning for his examinations.
- My brother is teaching History in an English medium school this month.
- He walks to school everyday, but today he is going by bicycle.

We use the Present Progressive in sentences like the above ones when we talk about a *temporary action*.

(iv) Look at the following sentences in which the Present Progressive form of the verbs has been used :

- My father is writing a novel.
- Mr Das is constructing a building over there.
- Don't take this book away. My son is reading it.
- Excuse me, is anybody sitting here ?

In the above sentences, the Present Progressive has been used to show actions that may not be happening at the time of speaking.

(v) Now study the following sentences showing the use of the Present Progressive :

- Prices of commodities are going up every week.
- Summer has set in. It is getting hotter day by day.
- Life style of the people is changing very fast.
- Population of our country is rising rapidly.
- The patient's condition is worsening day by day.

We use the Present Progressive such as the above ones when we talk about a changing condition.

(vi) Now look at the following sentences and mark the use of the Present Progressive :

- He is *always* losing his keys.
- My scooter is *always* giving me troubles.
- This cat is *always* getting into the kitchen.
- Guduli is *always* biting her nails.
- It seems the baby is crying for *ever*.

We use the Present Progressive when we talk about something unpleasant creating feeling of anger, irritation, vexation, etc. In such situations we use the adverbs *always*, *for ever*, *constantly*, etc. in the sentences.

Non-Progressive Verbs :

There are some verbs that tell us about our feelings, emotions, opinions, relations or about a permanent state. These verbs are called Stative Verbs or Verbs of State. We usually do not use them in Present Progressive except in some special cases. But we use them in the Present Simple form.

Look at the following sentences :

- This book *belongs* in the third shelf.
- That man *weighs* 95 kgs.
- This LCD TV *costs* Rs.45,000.00
- The committee *consists* of ten members.
- My father *owns* a car.
- I *love and respect* my parents.
- He *depends* on me for everything.
- The Himalays *stand* like a strong wall.
- I *think* he is honest.
- We *weep* at the death of our near and dear ones.

Mark some non-progressive verbs given in a box below and remember them for their right use in sentences.

verbs of possession	: have, own, possess, belong to, contain, consist
liking/disliking	: like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, admire, want
sense Perception	: see, hear, smell, taste, feel
mental activity	: hope, forget, remember
thinking	: think, believe, know, mind, understand
appearance	: appear, seem, look (like), resemble
others	: depend, weigh, cost, measure, sound

The Present Perfect :**Form :****Affirmative :**

I / We / You / The students / people He / She / Ramesh, etc.	have	read the newspaper.
	has	

Negative :

I / We / You / The students / people He / She / Ramesh etc.	have not / haven't	read the newspaper.
	has not / hasn't	

Interrogative :

Have	I / We / You / The students / people He / She / Ramesh etc.	read the newspaper?
Haven't		
Has not /		
Hasn't		

Use :**(a) Look at the following sentences :**

- I have polished my shoes. (Present Result : The shoes are shining.)
- She has written a letter to her mother.

(Present Result : The letter is with her now.)

Here in these sentences, the action began in the past and continued for a period of time until it was recently completed or continued up to now, the result of which can be seen at present. By using *have / has + -en* form of the verbs, we talk about a past action which has a present relevance. Here the focus is laid on the present result, not on the time of the completed action.

Now compare the following two sentences :

- I lost my pen. I no more look for it now. It's not with me now.
- I have lost my pen.
- * I have lost my pen yesterday evening.

The star-marked sentence is unacceptable because an adverb of definite past time and the present perfect tense do not go together.

(b) Consider the following sentences :

- We have lived in this house *for* five years.
- I have waited for the doctor *since* 4 p.m.

In the first sentence **for** have been used to express a period of time, the beginning of the action is not necessarily mentioned and in the second sentence *since* is used to denote the point of time when the action began.

The first sentence means we started living in the house five years back and we are still living here. The work is incomplete and it is likely to go on in future.

The second sentence means I waited for the doctor at a point of time in the past and I am still waiting for him.

(c) Study the following sentences and mark the difference in meaning between - *has gone* and *has been*

- Abhishikta *has gone* to Puri.

(It means : She has left this place for Puri. She may be on the way to Puri or in Puri and has not returned)

- Rakesh *has been* to Kanyakumari.

(It means : He is no more in Kanyakumari. He went there and has already returned.)

– I have *been in* Cuttack *since* 1990.

(It means : I have stayed in Cuttack since 1990 and I am still here.)

Remember : *been to* = visited,

been in = stayed in

(d) Look at the following sentences :

– Soubhagya Mishra *has written* a number of poems in English.

– Sachi Routray *wrote* volumes of poems in Odia.

The above two sentences show that the present perfect is used for the poets / writers who are alive and the past simple is used for poets / writers who are dead.

(e) Study the following dialogue and mark the use of present perfect in it :

Master : Where have you been so long, Gopi ?

Gopi (servant) : I have been to the market.

(Now he has just returned)

Master : What's the matter with the drawing room ?

Gopi : I have swept it clean already.

Here Gopi's action has just ended, in returning from the market and in sweeping the room.

(f) Mark the use of present perfect in the following sentences :

– Thieves have looted the bank.

– Television has announced the occurrence of a cyclone tomorrow.

– Twenty people have died in a train accident.

The above sentences show that the *present perfect* is usually used in newspaper head lines, in letters, in radio or television reports.

(g) Look at the following sentences :

- It is the first time that she has been to Delhi.
- He is the only boy who has answered my question.
- He is the most intelligent boy I have ever come across.

These sentences show that present perfect is used for the expressions like *for the first time*, *for the second time*, *for the last time*, etc. only, and for adjectives in the superlative degree.

(h) Now study the following sentences :

- The taxi has just arrived.
- I have never told a lie.
- Has he ever ill-treated you ?
- Dr. Das has left for Delhi recently.
- The bell has rung already.
- The postman hasn't come yet.
- Hasn't she returned from school yet ?
- He has often cheated me.

Adverbs like *just*, *ever*, *never*, *lately*, *recently*, *already*, *yet*, *often*, etc. usually take the present perfect.

Remember we generally use *already* in Affirmative sentences and *yet* in Negative, Interrogative and Negative - Interrogative sentences.

(i) Look at the following sentences :

- She has written three letters this morning.
- I have rung him up four times this afternoon.
- He hasn't eaten anything today.

These sentences show that we generally use *this morning*, *this afternoon*, *this week*, *this month*, *this year*, *today*, etc. to indicate that the period of time of the action is not complete at the time of speaking such as *this morning*, *this afternoon*, etc.

NOTES TO REMEMBER

In a nutshell, we use the Present Perfect to tell about

- (i) a state continuing until now,

Example : We have lived in this town since 2005.

(The state begins in the past and continues upto the moment of speaking)

- (ii) an event or events in a period continuing until now,

Examples : I have seen that film before.

She has experienced ups and downs in her life.

(Here the events belong to the past and they happen, at least once or often, in a period of time that continues until now. The exact time when the events took place is not known.)

- (iii) a habit in a period of time until now;

Example : I have always walked to school.

- (iv) a past event with the present result.

Example : I have cut my finger.

(present result : cut is now visible)

(Here we are not particular about to know exactly when the action took place, but we are concerned about the result of the past action)

Activity 5 :

Make sentences in the *Present Perfect* using the words given. If required, you may use some more words to complete the sentence. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. ever / you / been / to Kashmir ?

Ans. Have you ever been to Kashmir ?

2. Never / I / see / a ghost / in my life

Ans. I.....

3. My younger brother / not finish / his homework / yet.
Ans. My younger brother.....
4. It / first time / I / take / a public examination.
Ans. It.....
5. He / the best boy / I / come across
Ans. He.....
6. Who / you / ever / visit / the Taj Mahal ?
Ans. Who.....
7. He / only player / that / got / a chance / to play / international cricket match.
Ans. He.....

Activity 6 :

Use *Since* or *For* as required in the following dialogue :

- A. _____ when have you waited for the doctor ?
- B. I have waited for the doctor _____ 6 pm.
- A. Would you wait for him _____ two hours more ?
- B. No. I have already waited long. I understand my friend has waited for me at home _____ 9 a.m. I would like to see him at once.

The Present Perfect Progressive :**Form :****Affirmative :**

I / We / You / They / People He / She / Smita, etc.	have been	waiting for the bus.
	has been	

Negative :

I / We / You / They / People He / She / Smita, etc.	haven't been	waiting for the bus.
	hasn't been	

Interrogative :

Have / Haven't	I / We / You / They / People	been waiting for the bus ?
Has / Hasn't	He / She / Smita, etc.	

Use :

(a) Look at the following sentences :

- It has been raining hard for three hours.
- He has been waiting for the train since 4 pm.

These sentences in the present perfect progressive show that the activity started in the specified past, continued till the present and is likely to extend into the future.

(b) Mark the use of the Present Perfect Progressive in the following sentences :

- His hands are dirty. He has been working in the garden.
- There are pools of water in the field. It has been raining for three hours now.

We have used the *Present Perfect Progressive* in the above sentences to show that an *activity* or an *action* was happening until this moment or a very short time ago. The result of the action has been shown in the first sentence in each example.

Activity 7 :

Complete the sentences using the words given in brackets : Use the *Present Perfect* or the *Present Perfect Progressive* as required. The first one has been done for you.

(i) Anita - You look very tired, Amit.

Amit - I have been working hard all day.

- (ii) How long has it been raining ?

Ans. It _____ for three days.

- (iii) What have you been doing all morning ?

Ans. I _____ (work out sums).

- (iv) How long have you stayed here ?

Ans. I _____ (for a week).

- (v) How long have you swum in the river ?

Ans. I _____ in the river for two hours.

- (vi) Sabita is ill. She is still under treatment.

Ans. The doctor _____ (treat, Sabita)

- (vii) We are at the station for the last two hours. Our parents haven't come yet.

Ans. We _____ (wait, at the station, for our prents, the last two hours.)

- (viii) The lion attacked its keeper. He is dead now.

Ans. The lion _____ (kill, its keeper)

Activity - 8 :

Make sentences using the **present perfect progressive** form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Mrs Das is very tired. (work hard)
2. Mr Das looks pale. (not feel well / all day)
3. Their son Ashok has got a headache. (watch TV / all evening)
4. Their daughter Bini has got no money left. (buy dresses)
5. They are sitting idle and can't do anything. (rain / since the evening)

Activity - 9 :

One sentence in each of the following pairs is unacceptable. Strike it off.

1. I can go home now. I have finished my class work.
I have been finishing my class work.

2. You look tired. Have you worked in the garden?
Have you been working in the garden?
3. Speak the truth. Have you broken the window?
Have you been breaking the window?
4. Your eyes are red. You have cried.
You have been crying.
5. Now you can live in that house. We have repaired the roof.
We have been repairing the roof.

THE PAST SIMPLE

Form :

Affirmative

I / We / You / He / She / They / People, etc.	went	to work in time.
---	------	------------------

Negative

I / We / You / He / She / They / People, etc.	did not / didn't	go	to work. in time.
---	---------------------	----	----------------------

Interrogative

Did / Didn't	I / we / you / He / she / they / people etc.	go	to work in time ?
-----------------	--	----	-------------------

Use :

- (a) - India became free in 1947.
- The British ruled India for many years.

We use the past simple tense to talk about an action that began and ended in the past. The action might have happened in a moment or over a period of time.

We have already learnt that the present perfect tense tells us about a past action that has present relevance. But the past simple may not have any present relevance.

– “Shall I give you a cup of tea?” “No, thank you. I have just had a cup”. If my reply becomes “I had a cup of tea”, the host will definitely say, “Then you can have another.”

- (b) – I played football when I was at school.
 – We bathed twice during the hot summer days.
 – Everyday he walked two kilometres in the morning.
 – We usually spent the summer in our village.

Note that we use **past simple** when we talk about an action that took place in the past again and again as a matter of habit. We can also use **used to** for both **past actions** and **states** in place of the **past simple**. But **would** can be used for **past actions**, not for past states.

Now mark the use of **used to** and **would** in the following sentences.

Used to

Would

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. He used to visit us every Sunday. | He would visit us every Sunday. |
| 2. Manju used to be ill with Asthma during winter. | Use of <i>would</i> is not possible here, as it refers to a state. |
| 3. He used to smoke a lot when he was young, but now he doesn't. | Use of <i>would</i> is unacceptable in this case of discontinued habit. |
- (c) Remember we do not use **used to** when we say how often a thing happened in the past. Here use of **past simple** is acceptable.

– He helped me many times in the past.

But not : He used to help me many times in the past.

– It rained all days this week.

But not : It used to rain all days this week.

Activity - 10 :

Complete the following conversation, using either the **past simple** or the **present perfect** form of the verb given in brackets.

- Ashok : What are these people doing here ? What (happen) ?
- Bini : There (be) an accident.
- Ashok : An accident ? What (happen) exactly ?
- Bini : A cat (run) across the road in front of a car. The driver (try) to apply the brake and (hit) the tree on the side of the road.
- Ashok : When (it happen) ?
- Bini : About ten minutes ago.
- Ashok : (anyone call) for an ambulance ?
- Bini : No, not yet. But the police (arrive). They will take care of that.
- Ashok : This is the second accident we (have) here this week.
- Bini : We should have a hump here.

Activity - 11 :

Fill in the blanks with the **past simple** or **present perfect** forms of the verbs given in brackets :

- Bakul : _____ (you / see) Jagu last night ?
- Pikul: No, but I _____ (just come) from his house. He's in bed. He _____ (be) very ill for the last three days.
- Bakul : I'm sorry to hear that. So that's why he _____ (not come) to the party last night.
- Pikul: The doctor _____ (see) him twice by now. He's coming again tomorrow. Oh, by the way, Jagu _____ (send) your book.

Past Progressive:

- (a) – Mr Das *was teaching* us Geography.
- I *was taking* my breakfast at 8 am yesterday.

We use *past progressive* forms of verbs (*was/were + v-ing*) to talk about an action that was in progress in the past. In the second sentence, the action

began some time before which was in progress and then continued some time more after 8 am to be complete.

- (b) – My sister *was watching* TV while I was *reading* a book.
- When I *was reading* the book, somebody *knocked* at the door.
 - When I *opened* the door I *saw* our teacher standing at the door.
 - I *invited* him into our house.

When *two actions* were in the past, the use of the *past simple* or the *past progressive* will depend on the meaning you want to express.

Activity - 12 :

Fill in the blanks using the **past simple** or the **past progressive** forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Once when I _____ (read) in my room, I _____ (hear) a lot of noise outside. I _____ (come) out and _____ (see) that many people _____ (run) in a particular direction. They _____ (shout) at the top of their voice. They all _____ (have) buckets and water pots in their hands. I _____ (ask) them what the matter was. Somebody _____ (point) at a house at the end of our village. I _____ (see) that the house _____ (burn). People _____ (throw) water at the house in order to put out the fire. Very soon the fire _____ (come) under control.

Activity - 13 :

Rewrite the paragraph using the **past progressive** or the **past simple** forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

I (walk) along the street one day when I (see) something strange. I (notice) a person of the same height as me and (have) the same hair style. He (wear) clothes of the same colour and (carry) a school bag just as mine. He (just / cross) the road ahead of me but he (not/avoid) me at all. I (be) sure of that. As he (go across) the road, I (follow) him.

Past Perfect :

The **past perfect** form of the verb is had + verb in the third form (*had* + *v -ed / -en*).

- When we *reached* the station, the train *had left*. So, we took a bus.
- The thief *had gone* when the police *arrived*.

When two actions take place in the past, the earlier action is expressed by the past perfect tense of the verb. The other action is expressed by the past simple tense form.

- When she *saw* the dark shadow coming towards her, she *screamed*.

If both the actions happen at the same time, the past simple forms of both the verbs are used. Here both the actions (coming of the dark shadow and screaming) happened at the same time in the past. We usually use **simple past tense** in both the parts.

Activity - 14 :

Combine the following sentences into single ones using the **past perfect** or the **past simple** forms of the verbs.

1. The alarm clock rang. I woke up = As soon as _____
2. I cleaned my teeth. I took my bath = After I _____
3. I looked at my watch. I realized I was late = When _____
4. I arrived at the school. I remembered it was Sunday. = When _____
5. Siya wrote the letter. She posted it = After Siya _____

Activity - 15 :

Work in pairs **A** and **B**. Without showing your sentences to your partner, **A** writes 5 sentences using the *past perfect* tense of verbs. He/She puts before the sentences an expression like *as soon as / when / by the time / after*. In the mean time, **B** writes 5 sentences using the **past simple** tense of verbs. After writing the sentences, you show each other the sentences and try to combine

them. Check your answer with the help of your teacher. (All the sentences may not combine.)

Past Perfect Progressive :

The past perfect progressive has the structure *had + been + v-ing*.

– They *had been driving* for two hours when the car *broke* down.

When a **past action** was **in progress** and another event took place, we use the **past perfect progressive** form of the verb for the action that was in progress and **past simple** for the other event.

Activity - 16 :

Complete the following dialogue using the **past perfect** or the **past perfect progressive** forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Federer : My best moment in the match was when I realised that the game (finish) and I (become) the champion. I (win) at last. At that moment I (become) the best Tennis player of the world.

Reporter : And when you won, how long you (play) Tennis ?

Federer : I started just before I finished school. That means, I (play) for about six years when I won Wimbledon.

Reporter : You (beat) some good players before you won that tournament.

Federer : Yes, ever since I started as a Tennis professional, I (win) games regularly, until my injury.

Modals for future time :

Modals like *shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, need*, and *must* express the future in some situations. Particularly **shall** and **will** speak of the future in most cases.

I / we	shall / will	go there.
You	will	go there.
He / she / it / they	will	go there.
Hari / Lata / The student(s)	will	go there.

If we use *shall* for **you, he, she**, etc., the meaning will be *compulsion* or *threat*. For example,

You *shall* do as I say.

Shall and *will* are generally used for a future action which is unplanned and the decision for it is taken at the moment of speaking.

For example,

- Wait a minute. I'll *come* with you.
- The phone is ringing. I'll *answer* it.

(a) Be + going + to + v

We use this expression for future actions when we talk about the future fulfilment of a present cause or indication. That is to say, that something will happen because the cause is seen or felt at the moment of speaking.

- There are dark clouds in the sky. It *is going to rain*.

Now look at this sentence.

- We *are going to leave* for Puri tomorrow morning.

The sentence means a future plan on the basis of the present intention or decision. We want to go there and we have the power to change the programme.

(b) The Present Progressive for Future Action :

We may sometimes use *is/am/are + v-ing* for a future action when we talk about a plan, arrangement, or programme.

- We *are leaving for* Puri tomorrow morning.

We can't change this plan because it is not in our power to do so.

(c) The Present Simple Tense for Future Action :

We may sometimes use the present simple tense for a future action when we talk about an unchangeable plan. That is to say that the future is seen as a fact. For example.

Tomorrow is Sunday.

The train leaves at 9 a.m.

Our examination starts next week.

The match begins at 4.30 p.m.

(d) Other ways of speaking about future.

– Don't call me at 9 o'clock. I'll *be having* my dinner then.

You can ring me up at half past nine; I'll *have finished* my dinner by that time.

The teacher *is about to* leave the class. You can request him to explain the point once again.

(e) Be + to + infinitive.

This expression is used to say about.

(i) an arrangement i.e., what is *arranged to happen* :

Examples : They are to be married next month.

– There is to be an investigation.

(ii) Command or what must / should be done.

Examples : You are to be back by 5 p.m.

– We are to report this to the police at once.

– What is to be done about this problem ?

(iii) A contingent (dependent) future.

Examples : If he is to succeed, he must work harder.

– If he is to recover soon, he must take the doctor's advice.

(iv) What happened later

Examples : He was to regret that decision for the rest of his life.

Activity - 17 :

Two friends Sanu and Siya are leaving school together Their parents have gone to their village. Some of the lines of their conversation are correct and some have a mistake. Put a tick against the correct sentence. If a sentence has an error in it, write the corrected form.

Sanu - Where will you eat tonight ?

Siya - At home. I've got a cookery book, so I'll make a curry.

Sanu - Why not come to my place ? I'm going to cook for us both something.

- Siya - Won't you go to meet your Grandpa ?
- Sanu - No, he's left for the village. I'm not going to meet him for a month or so.
- Siya - O.K. I'm going to come round at 8 and I'll bring some ice-cream.
- Sanu - Fine. I'll see you then.

Activity - 18 :

Use *will/shall, be going to, or present progressive* forms of the verbs given in brackets and complete the sentences.

- Mina : Would you like to come to watch a movie this weekend ?
- Mitina : I'd like to, but I'm afraid (I / not / have) time.
- Mina : Why ? (what / do) ?
- Mitina : Well, (my / father / arrive) back from Delhi. He's been there for six months and (we / have) a big party to celebrate.
- Mina : (he / not / be) too tired for a party after his long train journey ?
- Mitina : Yes and no doubt (he / have) no proper food during the journey. So, on Saturday he can take it easy. But on Sunday, (all the family / come) on a picnic. (I / prepare) things all day on Saturday.
- Mina : What a lot of work for you.
- Mitina : I don't mind. Other members of my family are helpful and we are well organized. In fact, (I / see) someone about hiring a cook this afternoon. So, I must go now or (I / not / get) to their shop before (they / close).
- Mina : I hope (everything / go) well for you.
- Mitina : I'm sure (it / be) a great day provided (the weather / remain) fine.

Activity 19 :

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. Read the following passage. It's about Raju's daily routine.

Raju (get) up early everyday. He (brush) his teeth and (have) his bath. He (take) a quick breakfast. He usually (prefer) fruits for his breakfast. Soon

after, he (sit) down to do his homework. He (not want) to be punished at school. So, he (set out) early to reach the school in time.

Activity 20 :

Suppose you are the monitor of your class and very well up in English. You ask your friends to look out through the windows and write three correct sentences each about the things they see. You then go round the class to see if all of them have written correctly. Correct the wrong sentences wherever you find them.

Activity 21 :

Use either the *present simple* or the *present progressive* in the following sentences to complete the dialogue.

Seema : Hellow, Lopa, what (you / do) these days ?

Lopa : Nothing special. I (learn) dancing in a dancing school. What about you ?

Seema : Me ? I am (work) at a training school. The school (offer) lessons on cooking.

Lopa : (you / like) the job ?

Seema : Yes, of course. I (prefer) this job because I (also learn) a lot about cooking while working here.

Lopa : What (they / teach) now ?

Seema : Right now, they (give) lessons on Chinese food. You know, Chinese dishes (taste) so good !

Lopa : Can I join the classes some day ?

Seema : Sure. They (want) more and more students to join their school. You are welcome.

Lopa : Thank you.