

# English Grammar: Tense

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- ল্যাটিন শব্দ **Tempus** থেকে ইংরেজি “**Tense**” শব্দের উৎপত্তি। যার অর্থ হলো ‘কাল’ বা ‘সময়’ ।
- **Tense:** ক্রিয়ার সময়কে **Tense** বা কাল বলে। অর্থাৎ **Verb** বা ক্রিয়ার কাজ যে সময়ে সম্পন্ন হয়, সেই সময়কেই **Tense** বা কাল বলে।

- The Tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.

**Tense** কে প্রধানত তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়।

- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense

	Present ✓	Past ✓	Future
Indefinite	Sub + V1 ✓	Sub + V2 ✓	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + V1
Continuous/ Progressive	Sub + <u>am/is/are</u> + <u>(verb+ing)</u>	Sub + <u>was/were</u> + <u>(verb+ing)</u>	Sub + <u>shall be/will be</u> + <u>(verb+ing)</u>
Perfect	Sub + <u>have/has</u> + <u>V3</u>	Sub + <u>had</u> + <u>V3</u>	Sub + <u>shall have/will have</u> + <u>V3</u>
Perfect Continuous/ Progressive	Sub + have/has/✓been + <u>(verb+ing)</u>	Sub + <u>had been</u> + <u>(verb+ing)</u>	Sub + shall have <u>been</u> /will have been + <u>(verb+ing)</u>

# 'z' sound is singular

- Is / am
- Was / were
- has / have

I am

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I have

## Forms of all 12 Tenses

Present	<u>I do</u>	I am <u>doing</u>	I <u>have done</u>	I <u>have been doing</u>
Past	<u>I did</u>	I was <u>doing</u>	I <u>had done</u>	I <u>had been doing</u>
Future	<u>I shall do</u>	I shall <u>be doing</u>	I shall <u>have done</u>	I shall <u>have been doing</u>

## Tense (all in one)

- I eat rice. আমি ভাত খাই।
- I am eating rice. আমি ভাত খাচ্ছি।
- I have eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছি।
- I have been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ  
ভাত খাচ্ছি।

- I ate rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছিলাম।
- I was eating rice. আমি ভাত খাচ্ছিলাম।
- I had eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছিলাম।
- I had been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ ভাত  
খাচ্ছিলাম।

- I will eat rice. আমি ভাত খাব ।
- I will be eating rice. আমি ভাত খেতে থাকব।
- I will have eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়ে থাকব।
- I will have been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ ভাত খেতে থাকব

## Present Indefinite Marker

O = Often ✓ U = Usually ✓ R = Regularly ✓	G = Generally ✓ A = Always ✓ R = Regularly ✓ D = Daily ✓ E = Everyday ✓ N = Normally ✓ S = Sometimes ✓

❖ He always goes to the park.

❖ Amin takes coffee every day.

❖ The sun rises in the East.

to Ki

takes

to

to Ki

is to Ki

# Present Continuous Marker

- Now ✓
- right now
- at present
- at this moment
- at this very moment

• The present condition is changing now.

• At this moment, he is doing his duty.

do  
to do  
has  
is di

Chose to do  
Chose is

# Present Perfect Marker

- Just
- Already
- Lately
- Recently
- Yet
- so far
- Since/for
- till now / just now

He \_\_\_\_\_ also. then

- He has already reached there.
- The scientists have discovered the matter recently

# Past Indefinite Marker

- ✓ Yesterday

- last + time (night, year, week, month)

- ✓ Ago

- for a while

- it is time

- it is high time

- wish, long since, once

• Mohsin woke up and saw an angel last night.

• It is high time we changed our learning  
systems.

See

See to S

## Since/For

✓ Since: Point of time

২৩/৫

• For: Period

৪৩/৫

• For-এর পরে সংখ্যা + সময় ব্যবহৃত হয়।

• কিন্তু since-এর পরে শুধু সময় উল্লেখ থাকে, সংখ্যা থাকে না।

• It has been raining for two hours.

• We have been working here since

Monday.

SC/L

✓

## Structure:

Past perfect + Before + Past indefinite

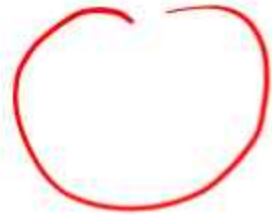
Past indefinite + After + past perfect.

• **I had looked** a good doctor before I **met** you.

• Zerlin **had written** the book before she **retired**.

• কিন্তু একটি কাজ থাকলে এবং ঐ sentence এ before থাকলে সেটি Past Indefinite হবে। যেমন :

• Mamun saw Sanjida before.

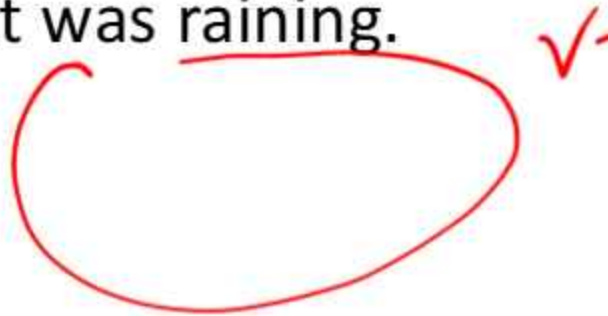
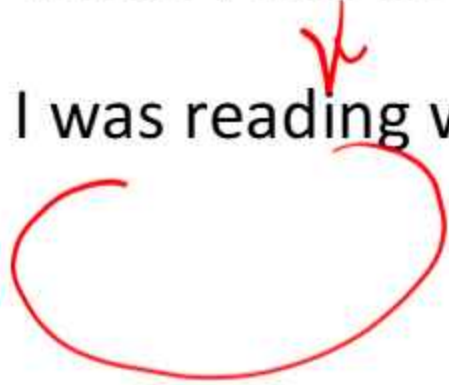


- অতীতে একটি কাজ চলার সময় অন্য একটি কাজ ঘটলে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous হবে এবং ঘটমান কাজটি Past Indefinite Tense হবে। অতীত কালে দু'টি কাজ একই সময়ে/একসাথে চলছিল এমন বুঝাতে দুটি কাজই Past Continuous Tense-এ হয়।

- **Examples:**

- When I was sleeping, the phone rang.

- I was reading when it was raining.



By this বা by + time থাকলে বাক্যটি future perfect tense হবে।

- He will have reached Dhaka by this time.
- Bangladesh will have been a developed country by 2041.
- Amin will have married her by 2041.

# Stative Verbs

## Non-Action Verbs



I am enjoying a beautiful day at the park.

I see people everywhere.

I hear children laughing and people talking.



This man prefers the shade.

This woman likes the sun.

Everyone is relaxing.



I am enjoying a beautiful day at the park.

see people everywhere.

hear children laughing and people talking.

Do you know  
what kind of  
verbs these  
are?

This man prefers the shade.

This woman likes the sun.

Everyone is relaxing.



## Stative Verbs (Non-Action Verbs)

- ◆ They do not express an action.
- ◆ They express a state.
- ◆ We use them to talk about thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being.



## Stative Verbs (Non-Action Verbs)

- ◆ They do not express an action.
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- ◆ We use them to talk about thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being.



- **Do not use** verbs that express states with **-ing**.

sounding  
wanting  
being  
hearing  
knowing

• Action verbs may be used with *-ing*.

- ✓ They are listening to music.
- ◆ They are eating food.
- ◆ A man is singing.
- ◆ The children are playing with each other. ✓

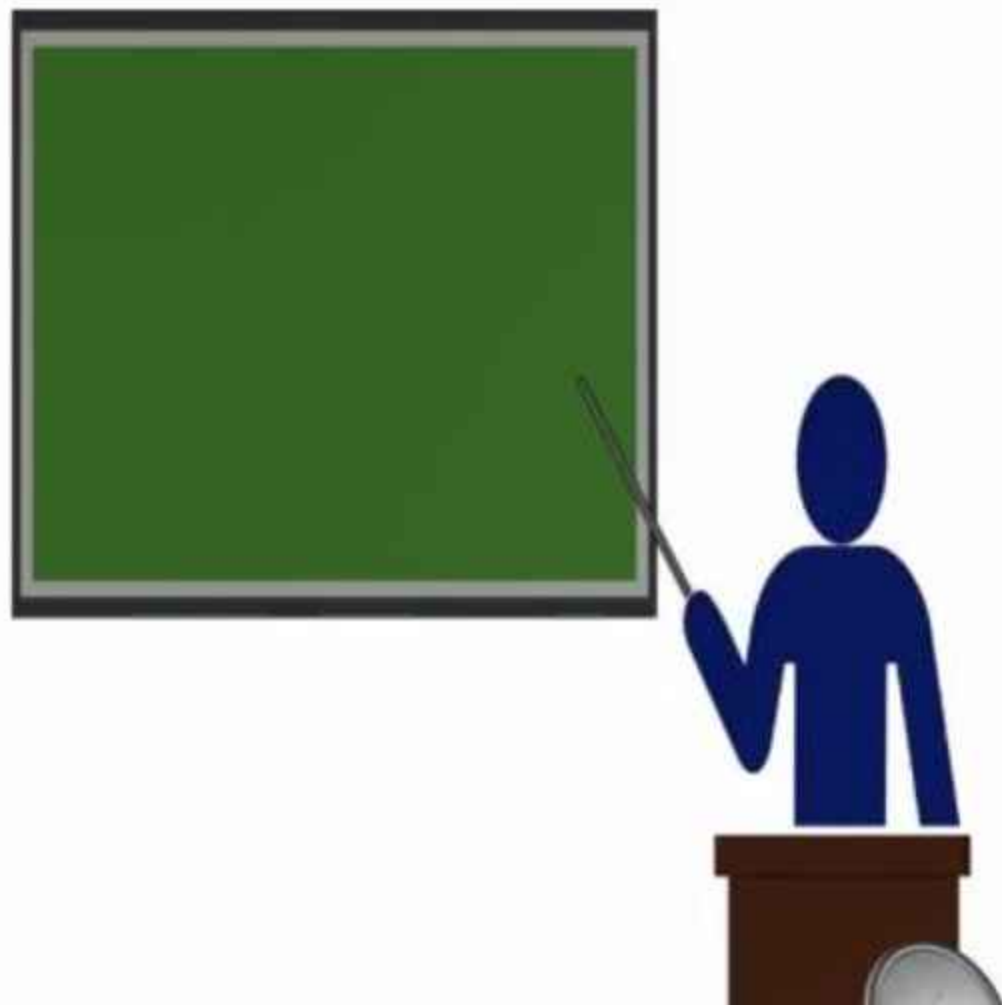


# Action Verbs

✓ **action verbs**

~~✱ non-action verbs~~

I have been  
~~knowing~~ my  
best friend  
for ten years.



# Action Verbs

✓ action verbs

~~\* non-action verbs~~

I have known  
my best friend  
for ten years.



Samin is my colleague. I \_\_\_\_\_ him for ten years. (46)

- know
- knew
- have known
- have been known

PSI

# The Present Tense

Simple Present	Present Progressive
✓ facts ✓ habits	activities <u>in progress</u> <u>right now</u> ✓

## Simple Present

It **is** nice to meet you.

My name **is** Emily.

I **am** an English teacher.



Use the simple present to express states and unchanging facts.

## Simple Present

I <sup>✓</sup>teach students  
from all over the world.



Use the simple present  
to talk about habits or  
daily routines.

## Present Progressive



Right now I am talking  
with you.

Are you listening carefully?

Use the present progressive to talk  
about an activity in progress at the moment of speaking.

## Why is it wrong?

These days,  
the world becomes smaller.

## Why is it wrong?

These days,  
the world **becomes** smaller.

Correction:

These days, the world  
**is becoming** smaller.

## Why is it wrong?

Each time a new advancement  
in technology is made  
the world is becoming smaller.

✓  
✓

## Why is it wrong?

Each time a new advancement  
in technology is made,  
the world is becoming smaller

Correction:

Each time a new advancement  
in technology is made,  
the world **becomes** smaller.

# The Present Perfect

## An Overview



## Present Perfect- Form

have/has (not) + <sup>✓</sup> past participle

Judy **has** **traveled** all over the world. ✓

Joe **has** **not** **visited** every country. ✓

They **have** **met** friends from other cultures. ✓

---

✓

✓

# Present Perfect- Uses

## 1. *unspecified time in the past*

*I have traveled to China.*

◆ activity started and finished in the past

✓ no mention of a specific time (~~last week, yesterday~~)

✓ life experience

✓ may be used to describe repeated events (\_\_times)

## 2. *for / since*

*I have lived here for three years.*

◆ activity began in the past and is still going on now

◆ *how long*

◆ *For + duration of time*  
(~~1 year, 3 months, 5 days~~)

◆ *Since + specific point in past*  
(last year, September, (9:00))

# Judy's Experience

- 1. She has traveled all over the world.
- 2. She has lived in China and Japan. ✓
- 3. She has studied English for ✓ fifteen years.
- 4. She has been a member of the International Club since 2014.



Completed past  
event?  
No specific  
time?



# Present Perfect Tense



**past**



**SINCE  
FOR**



**present**

# Present Perfect Tense



Where have you worked before?




I have worked at ABC company for 5  
years.



**SINCE**

**the specific time an  
event started**




**✓ My friend has studied English  
since 2000**



**SINCE**

**the specific time an  
event started**




**My friend has studied English  
since last year**



**SINCE**

the specific time an  
event started

*अबत से*



**My friend has studied English  
since she was 8**

*फ्रेंड सिन*

**the length of time since  
something started**

**FOR**

**My friend has studied English  
for two weeks**




Which sentence is correct?

- Judy has visited Thailand in 2014. → like
- Judy has visited Thailand many times. → ☺

past simple ↓ specified time	present perfect ↓ unspecified time
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

for  
since

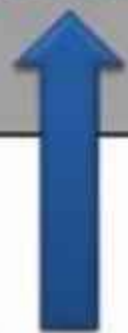


Which sentence is correct?

- Judy ~~has~~ visited Thailand in 2014.
- Judy **has visited** Thailand **many times**.

past simple ↓ specified time	present perfect ↓ unspecified time
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

for  
since



Which sentence is correct?

- Judy visited Thailand in 2014.
- ~~Judy has visited Thailand in 2014.~~
- Judy has visited Thailand many times.

# Present Perfect:

(কাছের অতীত)

Subject		V3
I		slept
We		<u>run</u>
You	have	read
They	✓	<u>thought</u>
		✓ eaten
		✓ gone

# Present Perfect:

(কাছের অতীত)

Subject		V3
He	has	slept
She		run
Karim		read
My friend		thought
		eaten
		gone



# The Present Perfect Progressive

# How long has Jake been swimming?



- ◆ It is 1:30 in the afternoon.
- ◆ Jake is swimming right now.
- ◆ She started swimming at 1:00.



# Present Perfect Progressive: Form

subject

+

has / have

+

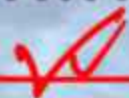
been

+

-ing



She has been swimming for thirty minutes.



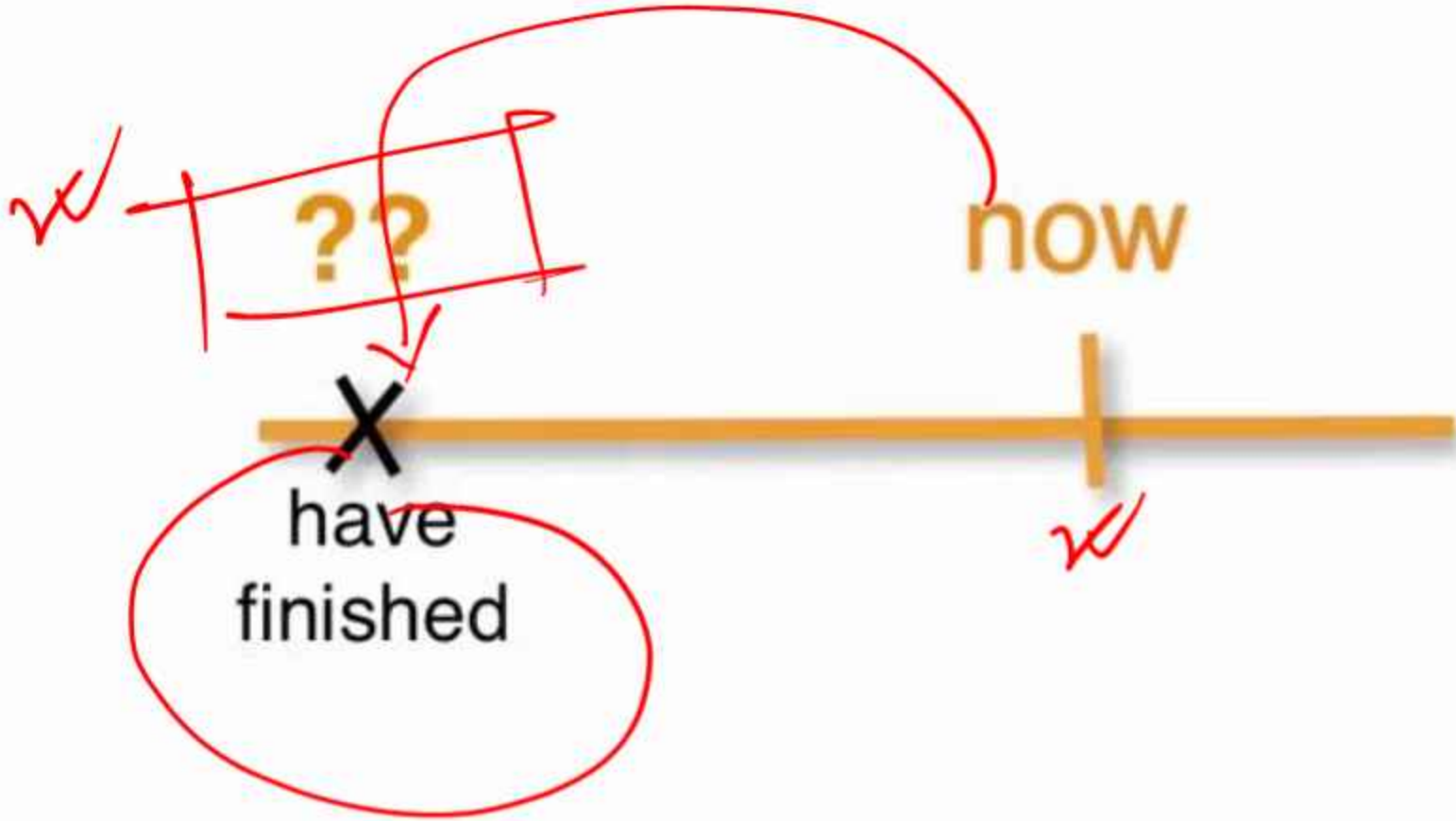
She has been swimming since 1:00.

# **Present Perfect vs. Simple Past**

## Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

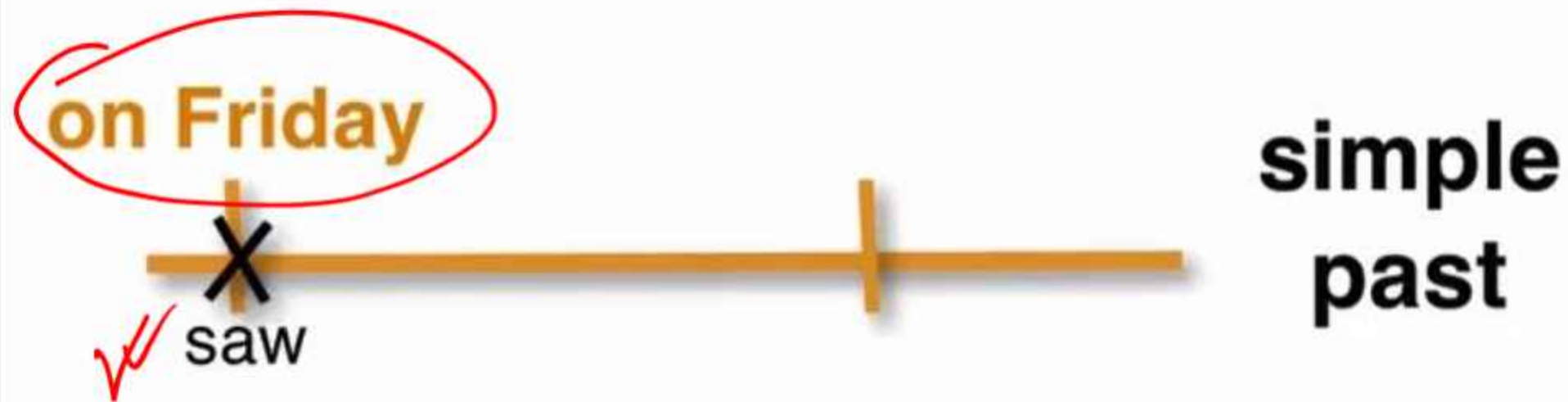
✓ I have already finished my homework.

We saw that movie on Friday.



on Friday





## Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

Present Perfect ✓✓	Simple Past
✓ already ✓ ever ✓ never ✓ yet ✓ since ✓ so far	✓ last night ✓ last week ✓ last Monday ✓ in 1979 ✓ at noon ✓ two days ago ✓ yesterday

## The Simple Past: Meaning / Use

-completed past actions

-often with past time words  
(yesterday, last year, ago, etc.)

-may express a sequence of past activities

## The Simple Past



In the morning, I **read** a book.

# The Simple Past



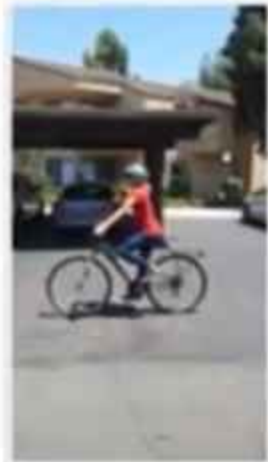
Then, I **rode** my bike.

# The Simple Past



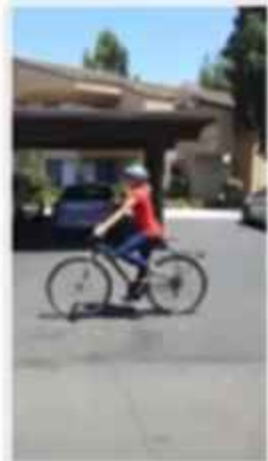
After that, I **went** for a walk.

# The Simple Past



Then, I **took** a nap.

# The Simple Past



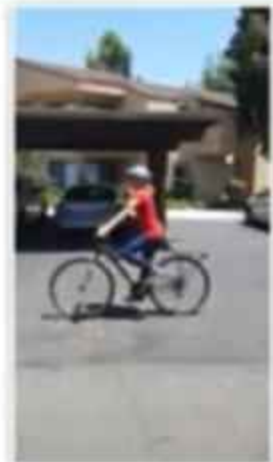
Later, I **cooked** dinner.

# The Simple Past



Finally, I **watched** TV.

## The Simple Past



A sequence of activities in the past  
introduced by expressions of time

## The Simple Past



I read, rode my bike, went for a walk, took a nap, cooked dinner and watched TV.

## The Simple Past



I read, rode my bike, went for a walk, took  
a nap, cooked dinner, and watched TV.

## “Zooming in” on Past Events



While I ~~was~~ reading, I ~~was~~ drinking coffee.

~~past progressive + past progressive:~~ ✓  
2 activities in progress at the same time

## “Zooming in” on Past Events



While I was riding my bike, someone said “Hey!”

past progressive + simple past

an ongoing activity interrupted by another action

## The Past Progressive: Meaning / Use

✓ an activity in progress in the past

✓ action verbs only (no verbs of state)

often appears with another action in  
the simple past or past progressive

When we arrived,  
the movie \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. started
- b. had started

~~7:00~~

7:45

The movie started. ✓

✓ We arrived.

past perfect = +

When we arrived, the movie had started.

✓

✓

past perfect = <sup>/həd/</sup> had + past participle  
= this happened first

2

1

When we arrived, the movie had started.

# Past Perfect:

(অধিকতর অতীত)

Subject		V3
I	had	slept
We		run
You		read
They		thought
		eaten
		gone

# Past Perfect:

(অধিকতর অতীত)

Before before Had

(before এর পূর্বে past perfect)

• I had worked **before**  
he came

After after Had

(after এর পরে past perfect)

• I worked **after** he had  
come

She **had been waiting** for an hour.



past perfect progressive

= had + (not) + been + verbing

present  
participle

She had been waiting for an hour.

# Talking about the Future

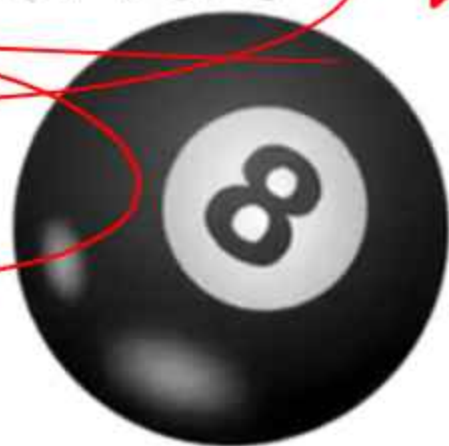
- **be going to** + base form of verb ✓

- **will** + base form of verb ✓

- **to make predictions**

- **You are going to love this lesson!** ✓

- **You will learn so much!**



# Talking about the Future

- *Will* and *be going to* can be used differently.
- *Other verb forms* can express a future time



I'll see if  
anyone  
wants to go  
see a movie  
with me!





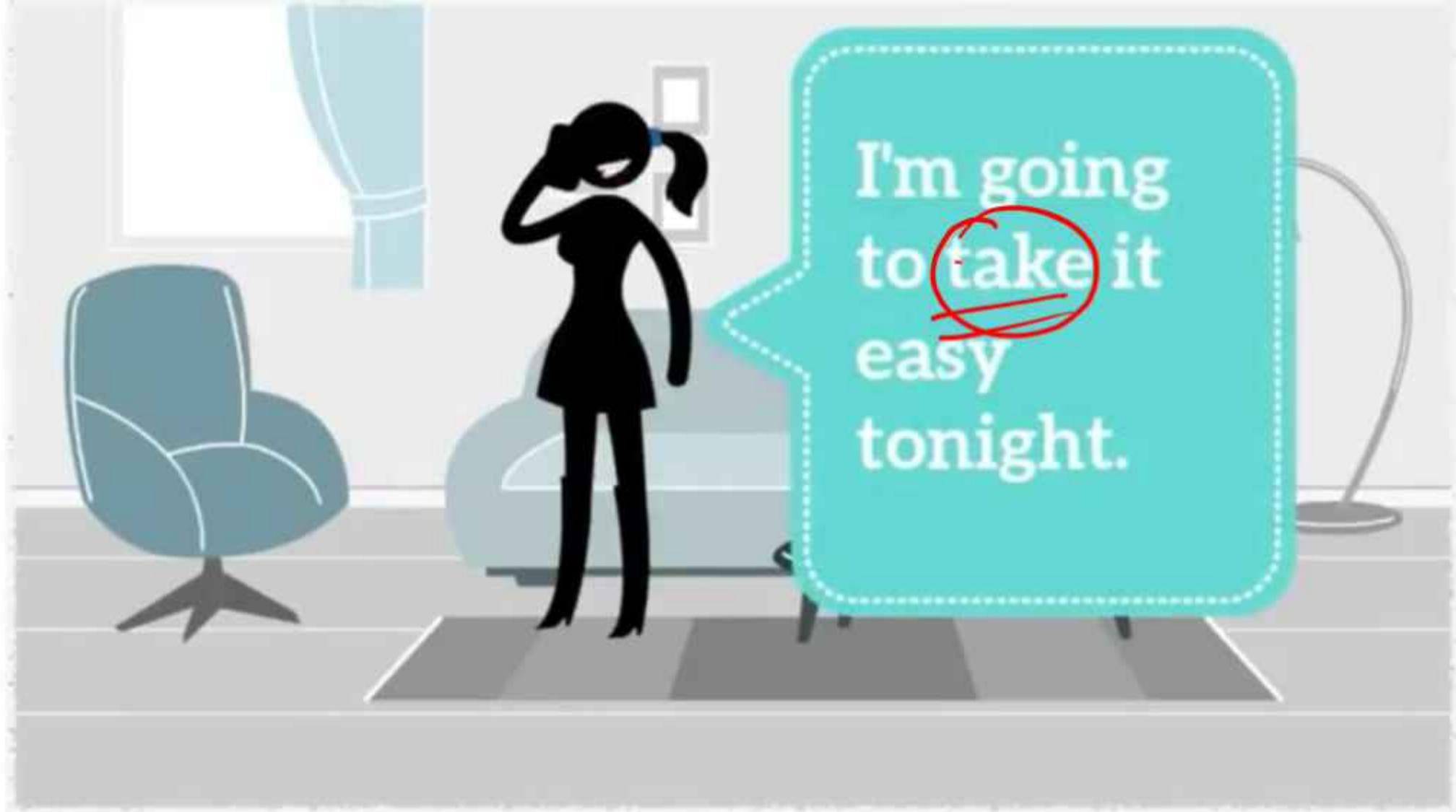
क्या है? है - कर रहे हैं



I + will be + (V-ing)



Present Single



I'm going  
to ~~take it~~  
easy  
tonight.



# Will- spontaneous decisions

- ✓ spontaneous or unplanned events
- willingness at the moment of speaking

I'll = I will

I won't = I will not



subject + *will (not)* + base form

# Present Progressive- Firm Future Plans

- planned arrangements
- often with a future time marker



I'm having dinner with a friend (tonight).

Present IR

# Simple Present Schedules For Planned Events

- schedules and itineraries
- out of our control

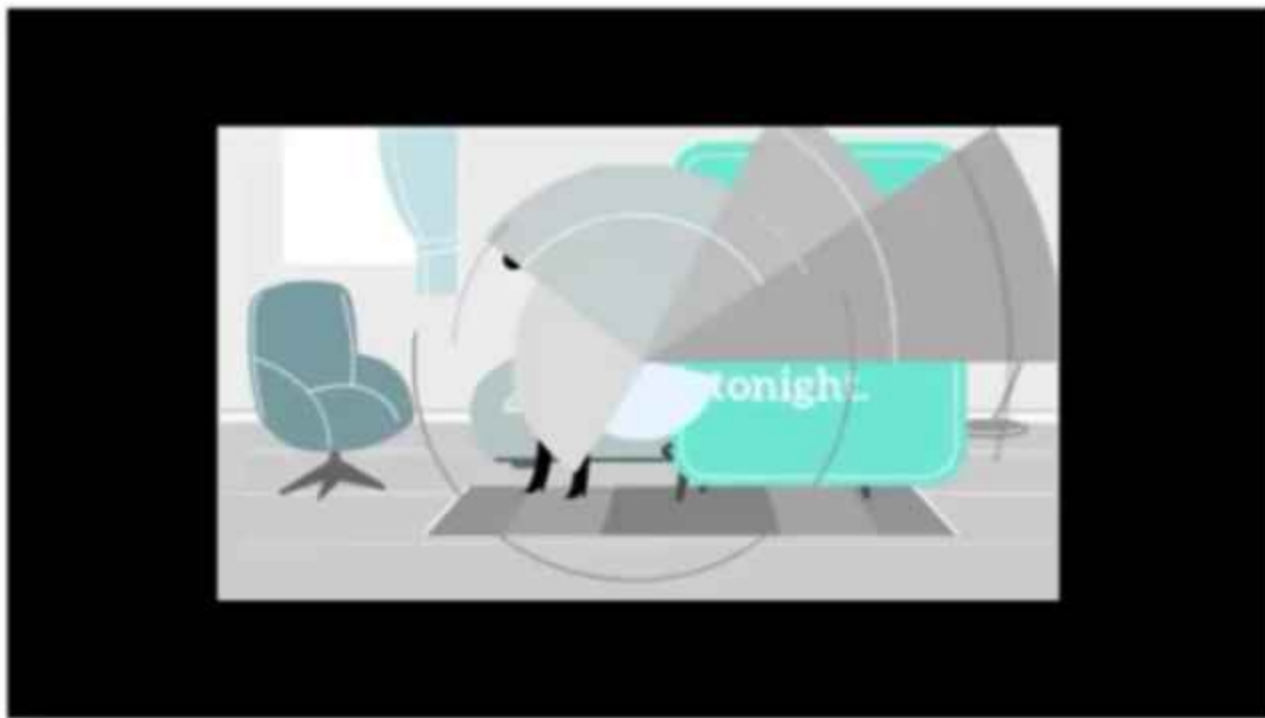


My plane leaves at 7:00 sharp.

✓ My plane will leave at 7.00

# *Be going to-* Planned Future Event

- planned future events
- decision previously made
- spoken English = *gonna*



**subject + be going to + base form of verb**

# Future Progressive

## Action in Progress at a Certain Future Time

- specific time in the future
- action in progress in the future



**subject + will (not) be + ing**

# Future Time

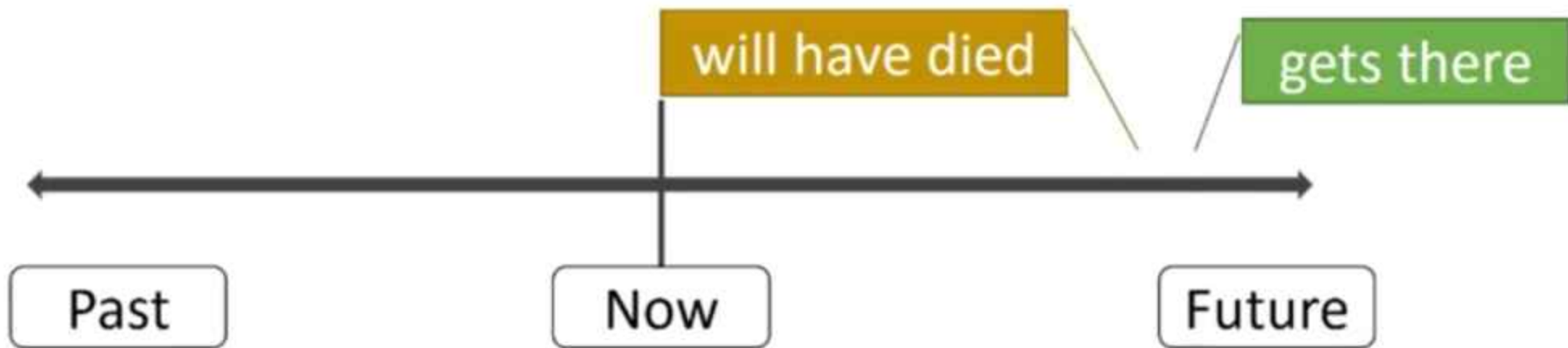
- **will:** predictions, spontaneous decisions *I will marry.*
- **be going to:** predictions, planned events
- **present progressive:** definite plans with future time marker
- **simple present:** itineraries and schedules
- **future progressive:** future action in progress at a given time

*I am going to ...*



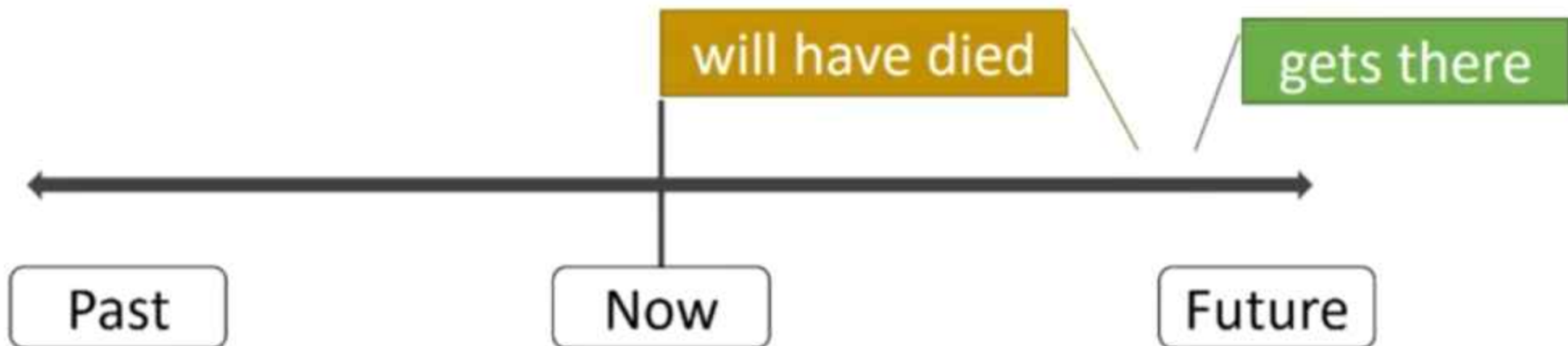
By the time she gets to the airport, her phone will have already died.

Future  
past  
Future



By the time she **will get** the airport, her phone will have already died.

Subject + WILL + HAVE + Past Participle



By the time she gets to the airport, her phone will have already died.

Subject + WILL + HAVE + Past Participle

By the time she gets to the airport, her phone will have already died.



## Subject + WILL + HAVE + Past Participle

order

By the time she gets to the airport, her phone will have already died.

dependent

2nd

1st

✓

✓  
Her phone will have already died by the time she gets to the airport.

1st

2nd

✓ ✓

Subject + WILL + HAVE + Past Participle



By the time she drives back to the office, the plane will have already left.

# Future Perfect:

(কাছের ভবিষ্যত)

Subject		V3	
I		slept	
We		run	before
You	<b>Will have</b>	read	the boy
They		thought	comes
		eaten	
		gone	



**THE PAST IS  
ALWAYS  
TENSE, THE  
FUTURE  
PERFECT**

ZADIE SMITH



# Conditionals

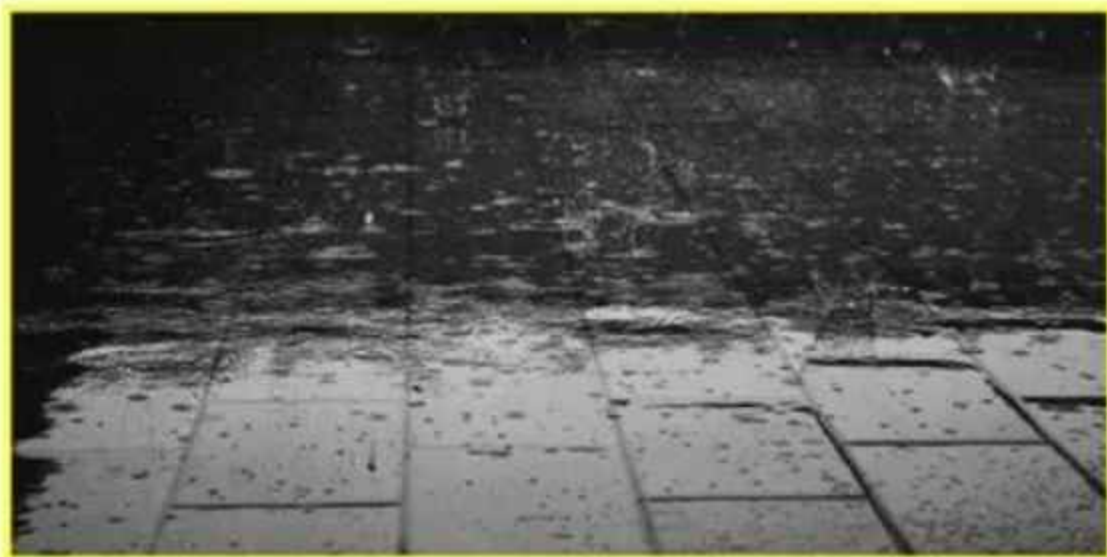
Arefin

# **Conditional Sentences**

**True in the Present and Future**

# Conditional Sentences

condition



If it rains,

result



the ground gets wet.

# Conditional Sentences



**If it rains, the ground gets wet.**  
condition                      result

# Conditional Sentences:

True in the Present and Future

If it rains, I usually wear my rain boots.

will not

If it rains tomorrow, I probably won't ride my bike.


If I ride my bike in the rain, I should be cautious.

If you like riding bikes, ride with me!

simple present

# Careful!

A. If I **will** **have** time tomorrow, → Like

B. If **I** **have** time tomorrow, - Pr - 

---

**I'll go to the beach.**

Future  
Present

Careful!

**Never use the future tense  
in the dependent clause!**

~~A. If I will have time tomorrow,~~

✓✓

\*+ \* \*#\*

B. If I have time tomorrow, I'll go to the beach.



**Clauses that Follow "Wish"**

We often **wish** for reality to be different.



**wish** = want something different from reality



**wish about the future**

*Future*

**wish about the present**

*Present*

*v. I Can't Forgive*

**wish about the past**

*Past*

*Past*



# wishes about the future



Reality: حقیقت

I am not going to the beach tomorrow. من به ساحل نمی‌روم فردا.



Wish: آرزو

I wish that I were going to the beach tomorrow. آرزو می‌کنم که من فردا به ساحل بروم.

you



## wishes about the future



Reality:

I am not going to the beach tomorrow.

I am going to work tomorrow.



Wish:

I wish that I were going to the beach tomorrow.

I wish that I were not going to work tomorrow.



# wishes about the future



Reality:

Tomorrow is Monday.

Wish:

I wish (that) tomorrow were Saturday.



~~was~~  
~~was~~



## wishes about the future



Reality:

My boss **will not cancel** work tomorrow.



Wish:

I wish (that) he **would cancel** work tomorrow.



# wishes about the present



Reality:

I am short. I am not tall at all.

Wish:





# wishes about the present



Reality:

I **am** short. I **am** not tall at all.

Wish:

Sometimes I wish (that)  
I **were** taller.

*It was*





## wishes about the present



Reality:



Ricky is really busy and he <sup>is</sup> has very little free time.

Wish:

He wishes that he **had** more free time.

**WRONG:** He wishes that he has more free time.

*No present tense in the dependent clause!*





## wishes about the past

Reality:

~~I didn't wear an apron while cooking.~~

Wish:

I wish that I had worn an apron while cooking.

*I (Worn) an apron while cooking*



Present Unreal  
Condition

Emily has clown school.

She won't give me a ride  
on her unicycle.

If Emily didn't have clown school now,  
she  me a ride on her unicycle.



Emily has clown school.

She won't give me a ride  
on her unicycle.

If Emily didn't have clown school now,  
she would give me a ride on her unicycle.



IF → simple past

RESULT → WOULD + Base Verb

If Emily **didn't have** clown school now,  
she **would give** me a ride on her unicycle.

~~\*\*\*~~

BE

from -  
no

I am not from Japan.

Result -

I don't speak Japanese.



BE

I am not from Japan.

I don't speak Japanese.

If I were from Japan,

I, he, she, it  
you, we, they **WERE**

BE

*am*

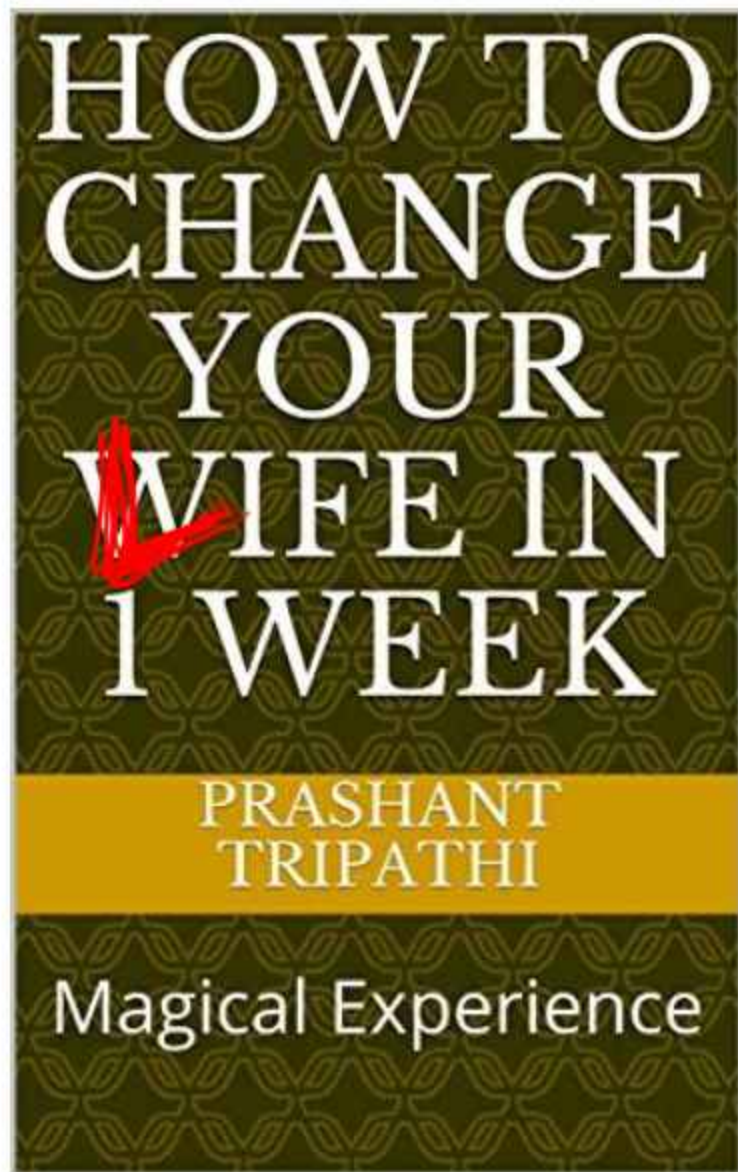
I am not from Japan.

*do*

I don't speak Japanese.

If I were from Japan,

I would speak  
Japanese.



Past Unreal  
Condition

I forgot my suitcase.

I didn't go to Spain.



Remo

I forgot my suitcase.

I didn't go to Spain.



If I



had + PP

my suitcase,  
to Spain.



I forgot my suitcase. ✓✓

I didn't go to Spain. ✓



If I hadn't forgotten my suitcase,  
[redacted]  
to Spain.

I forgot my suitcase. ✓

I didn't go to Spain. ✓



If I hadn't forgotten my suitcase,  
I would have gone to Spain.

Real (True)	Unreal
Present Condition	If Clause (Simple Past)
Present Result	Sub + <u>would</u> + <u>base form</u>
Past Condition	If Clause ( <u>Past Perfect</u> )
Past Result	Sub + <u>would have</u> + <u>V3</u>

**As if/as though**

He talks as if he (know) everything.

Sub + v1 + Obj-----as if/as though-----Sub + v2 + Obj

Sub + v1 + Obj-----as if/as though-----Sub + were + Obj  
✓

He talked as though he (go) there.

- Sub + v2 + Obj-----as if/as though-----sub + had + v3 + Obj.

If I were you, I ----- take the money.

- shall
- will
- would
- may

**42 BCS**

*I am not you.*

*I will not take money.*

Had I known you were waiting outside, I \_\_\_\_\_

↓  
If I had known

39th BCS

- a) had invited you to come in
- b) would invite you to come in
- c) would be inviting you to come in
- d) would have invited you to come in

**Thank you**

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