

## PART A

### Unit I (Foundation Module)

# 1

## The Function of Tenses

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A **tense** may be defined as that form of a verb which indicates the time and the **state of an action or event**. In this manner a verb may refer to

### (A) Time of an Action (Tense)

*For example*

- (i) He goes to school. *(Present time of an action)*
- (ii) He went to school. *(Past time of an action)*
- (iii) He will go to school. *(Future time of an action)*

From the above sentences, it will be clear to the students that there are three main tenses.

1. The Present tense
2. The Past tense
3. The Future tense

### (B) State of an Action (Function of Tenses)

*For example*

- (i) I write letters regularly. *(Present tense, Habitual function)*
- (ii) I am writing a letter. *(Present continuous, Progressive function)*
- (iii) I have just written a letter. *(Present perfect, Preceding function)*
- (iv) I have been writing a letter for some time. *(Present perfect continuous, Time expression)*

### (C) Time Frame of a Tense

We have following three time frames and in order to get a complete structure of tenses, we should know briefly all of them. These are as follows

- (i) **Point of time** is that time which denotes any specific /proper time. *e.g.*, in 1947, on Monday etc.
- (ii) **Period of time** is that time which denotes a specific duration of time. *e.g.*, from 1930 to 1950, from Monday to Saturday etc.
- (iii) **Expression of time** denotes the combination of both point and period of time. *e.g.*, winter 1947, summer 1950 etc.

## The Tenses and their Functions

### The Present Indefinite Tense

—*Habitual Action*

(A) This tense is generally used to denote 'habit, custom, practice, repeated action, permanent activity, general truth' etc.

These ideas are expressed by the adverbs of frequency such as 'often, seldom, usually, never, occasionally, sometimes, normally, generally, always, frequently, rarely, daily'.

*For example*

- (i) The old lady goes for a walk in the morning.
- (ii) Pearl usually believes everybody.
- (iii) Arnav often gets late for lunch.
- (iv) Suhani always comes in time.
- (v) Shaurya seldom gets up late.

(B) This tense is also used to make a statement in the present **showing permanent nature and activity of the subject and eternal principles.**

*For example*

- (i) I know him well.
- (ii) He teaches in St. Xavier College.
- (iii) The cow gives milk.
- (iv) Rivers freeze at high altitude.

### Additional Uses of Present Indefinite Tense

#### Historical Present

- (i) Now Netaji enters and addresses the Indian soldiers.
- (ii) Now Arjun shoots arrows at Bhishma.

#### Future Arrangement

- (i) The Prime Minister arrives from New York tomorrow.
- (ii) He leaves his job next week.

## Work Book Exercise A

**Directions** Make the sentences using Present Indefinite tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. Buses ..... on this road every hour. (run)
2. Apples ..... ripe in autumn. (get)
3. Meena ..... on the stage. (dance)
4. The last bus normally ..... at midnight. (leave)
5. He ..... dinner at 8 p.m. (not have)

**The Present Continuous Tense**—*Progressive Action*

(A) This tense is normally used **for an action in progress** that is temporary in nature (not for a permanent activity) in the present at the time of speaking.

*For example*

- (i) She is not working. She is swimming in the river.
- (ii) It is raining outside.

(B) It also expresses **future action or a definite arrangement in the near future**.

*For example*

- (i) I am going to the cinema tomorrow.
- (ii) She is coming next week.

**Additional Uses of Present Continuous Tense**

(C) Continuous tense with 'always' may express an idea which is not to the liking of the speaker.

*For example*

- (i) She is always teaching her children.
- (ii) He is always praising his friends.

(D) There are some of the verbs which sometime don't admit of progressive action. Such verbs are called Non-progressive (Stative verbs).

*For example*

- (i) **Verbs of Perception** See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please.
- (ii) **Verbs of Thinking Process** Think, know, mean, mind.
- (iii) **Verbs Showing Possession** Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain.
- (iv) **Verbs Expressing Feelings or State of Mind** Believe, like, love, want, wish, desire, hate.
- (v) **Verbs in General** Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, stand, face, become.

(a) *Study these sentences carefully*

<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
1. He is owning a car.	He owns a car.
2. We are hearing the bell.	We hear the bell.
3. This house is belonging to me.	This house belongs to me.
4. I am not hating him.	I don't hate him.
5. Are you forgetting my name?	Have you forgotten my name?
6. I am not meaning this.	I don't mean this.
7. I am having no house to live in.	I have no house to live in.
8. She stands in the shade of a tree.	She is standing in the shade of a tree.
9. The temple is standing in the heart of the city.	The temple stands in the heart of the city.
10. The book is containing good subject-matter.	The book contains good subject-matter.

(b) *Mark the difference in the use of stative activity and progressive verbs.*

(Temporary activity)

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. The rose smells sweet.                | Stative verb         |
| 2. She is smelling a black rose.         | Progressive verb     |
| 3. He lives in Chennai.                  | Stative verb         |
| 4. She is living in India at present.    | Temporary activity   |
| 5. She has a large house to live in.     | Stative verb         |
| 6. She is having lunch now.              | Progressive verb     |
| 7. It looks it may rain soon.            | Stative verb         |
| 8. She is looking at the sky.            | Temporary activity   |
| 9. I am seeing him next morning.         | Progressive verb     |
| 10. The nurse is feeling her forehead.   | Progressive verb     |
| 11. I think she is a miser.              | Stative verb         |
| 12. I am thinking of leaving Chandigarh. | Progressive verb     |
| 13. I love my sister.                    | Stative verb         |
| 14. She is loving her daughter.          | Progressive activity |

(E) 'While, still, at the moment, presently (at present) and now' may help students to express progressive present.

## Work Book Exercise B

**Directions** Make the sentences using Present Continuous tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. She ....., she ..... chess with her friends. (not work, play)
2. She ..... for America next year. (leave)
3. What you ..... at present? I ..... a poem. (read, read)
4. We ..... lunch at 2.00 tomorrow as Ram ..... a noon train. (have, catch)
5. Meena usually does the cooking but I ..... it today as she isn't here. (do)

### The Present Perfect Tense (Imperfect Past)

—*Preceding Action*

(A) This tense is a mixture of present and past. At the time of speaking the action is already complete in the past. It always implies a strong connection with the present though action took place in the past. Generally, the following adverbs and conjunctions are used to express the **preceding action**. *For example*

'Ever, just, recently, already, yet, till (time), so far, of late, lately, before, (by) by the time, after' etc.

**NOTE** 'Just' is used in the sense of 'already'. Other meanings of 'just' are 'now' and 'exactly'.

- (i) I have **just** seen that film.
- (ii) I have **already** had my breakfast.
- (iii) '**Ever**' means 'any time in the past' and 'always'.
- (iv) '**So far, yet, till**' means 'upto now', upto this. (negative implication)
- (v) Of late, lately (recently, used only in Present Perfect Tense)

**(B) Present Perfect + Point of time = Simple Past**

It should be noted that point of time in the past indicates that action took place at a point in the past. The point of time in the past is expressed by '**Since, ever since, last, yesterday, the other day, ago, before, back**' formerly, (any time in the past) etc. *For example*

- (i) She has returned two days ago/before. (omit 'has')
- (ii) She returned two days ago. (Correct)

**(C) Present Indefinite + Time expression = Present Perfect**

This tense can also be used with '**since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along**' etc to express time expression.

*For example*

- (i) He has known me for two years.
- (ii) She has owned this parlour since 2002.

**NOTE** Look up **Perfect Continuous** tense for details about time expression.

## Work Book Exercise C

**Directions** Make the sentences using Present Perfect tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

- In the movie we just ..... the most extraordinary scene. (see)
- This is the best book I ever ..... (read)
- How long you ..... him? (know)
- There are no taxis available because the drivers ..... on strike lately. (go)
- Vinay ..... the punctured tyre of his car yet. (mend)

## Work Book Exercise D

**Directions** Complete the sentences by using the Present Perfect or the Simple Past as the case may be. Remember that

- Present Perfect = Preceding action, (Action in the past used in present)
  - Present Perfect + Point of time = Simple Past
  - Present Indefinite + Time Expression = Present Perfect
- Have you taken lunch?  
(a) Yes, I ..... (b) Yes, I ..... at 1 p.m.
  - Have you prepared your lesson?  
(a) Yes, I ..... (b) Yes, I ..... in the morning.
  - Have you seen such a nice movie?  
(a) No, I ..... (b) Yes, I .....  
(c) Yes, I ..... last year.
  - Have you opened bank account?  
Yes, I ..... only yesterday.
  - How long have you known this man?  
(a) I ..... him since I arrived here. (b) I ..... him when I was at school.

**The Past Indefinite Tense**—*Habitual Action*

- (A) This tense is used for a past habit, indicated generally by 'Often, seldom, usually, normally, generally, occasionally, sometimes, never, always, frequently, rarely, daily, used to, would' etc. *For example*
- (i) They never drank wine. (ii) He always carried an umbrella.  
 (iii) I used to go to Delhi by train. (iv) She would go there daily.
- (B) This tense is also used for a single act completed in the past. Definite point of time is denoted by 'Since, ever since, earlier, ago, back, before, last, yesterday, the other day, (any point of time in the past)' etc. *For example*
- (i) I met your brother yesterday.  
 (ii) She bought a car two years ago.
- It is wrong to say.** *For example*
- (i) I have met your brother yesterday. (remove 'have')  
 (ii) She has bought a car two years ago. (remove 'has')

**NOTE** Present Perfect + Point of time = Simple Past

'Point of time' denotes the time when the action takes place. (Present, Past, Future Tense). *For example*

- (i) I come here every Sunday. (Point of time)  
 (ii) I went to Delhi yesterday. (Point of time)  
 (iii) I shall go there tomorrow. (Point of time)

**Time Expression** For time expression look up Perfect Continuous Tense.

**Work Book Exercise E**

**Directions** Make the sentences using Past Indefinite tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

- We ..... a terrifying news last night. (hear)
- They ..... their success two days ago. (celebrate)
- The police ..... the dacoits at 9.00 p.m. (catch)
- Seema ..... her lost book an hour before. (not find)
- The train ..... at 8.00 at the station yesterday. (not arrive)

**The Past Continuous Tense**—*Progressive Action*

- (A) This tense is chiefly used for past action in progress. *For example*
- (i) It was still raining when I reached there. (Past action in progress)  
 (ii) He was busy in packing last evening. (Past action in progress)
- (B) It is also used for a definite arrangement for future in the past. *For example*
- (i) He was leaving that night. (Definite arrangement for future in the past)  
 (ii) I asked her what she was doing next Sunday. (Definite arrangement for future in the past)

- (C) As mentioned in the case of the present continuous tense, certain verbs don't admit of progressive action. Please study such verbs carefully. **Refer to such verbs under Present Continuous tense section.**
- (D) 'While, still, at that moment, then' may help the students to express progressive action in the past.

## Work Book Exercise F

**Directions** Make the sentences using Past Continuous tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. My cousin wears sandals but when I last saw him he ..... boots. (wear)
2. On the beach many children ..... and many girls ..... in the sea. (play, swim)
3. Seema was alone in the house at that time because her father ..... in the garage then. (work)
4. As she ..... the stairs, she slipped and fell. (climb)
5. The teacher went to see what the students ..... in the garden. (do)

### The Past Perfect Tense

—Past Preceding

- (A) This tense is used when out of two actions it is necessary to emphasize that the preceding action was completely finished before the succeeding action started.  
*For example*
- (i) I had gone to Delhi last week before my father came. (Correct)
  - (ii) I had gone to Delhi last week. (Incorrect, because preceding action is not implied here)
- (B) Sometimes preceding action is implied and is indicated by the use of 'Ever, just, recently, already, yet, so far, till (time), by the time, (by), before, after' etc. *For example*
- (i) I had already taken breakfast.
  - (ii) I had finished the book before he came.
  - (iii) I had returned from college just then.
  - (iv) I finished the book after I had returned from college.
- (C) This tense is also used as time expression with 'Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along' etc. *For example*
- (i) She had known him for two years.
  - (ii) He had owned this plaza for five years.

**NOTE** Look up Perfect Continuous tense for details about time expression.

- (D) Past Perfect tense used with verbs such as 'Want, hope, expect, think, suppose, mean, intend' indicate that the action mentioned did not take place. *For example*
- (i) I had wanted to help my brother. (but could not help)
  - (ii) I had expected to pass. (but did not pass)
  - (iii) My sister had hoped that I would send her money. (unfulfilled hope)
  - (iv) Vishal had intended to set up his own business. (but could not)

## Work Book Exercise G

**Directions** Make the sentences using Past Perfect tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. After the guests ..... we did the washing. (leave)
2. She ..... all the material by last evening. (type)
3. We ..... shopping before it started raining. (finish)
4. The house ..... to him since his birth. (belong)
5. She was not present because she ..... office when her boss called her. (leave)

### The Future Indefinite Tense

—Future Action

- (A) This tense expresses an action that is to take place in future. *For example*  
 ‘Soon, shortly, in a few moments, tomorrow, presently (soon), next year/month/ week etc indicate future action. *For example*  
 (i) They will come here shortly.  
 (ii) Ritu will take examination next month.

**NOTE** Presently means (i) soon (ii) at present.

- (B) It should be noted that there are several ways to express future action in English as given below.
- (a) Future action is expressed in the **present continuous tense**. But it is more definite action than the action expressed in the future indefinite. *For example*  
 (i) They are coming tomorrow. (certain to come)  
 (ii) She is marrying soon. (certain to marry)
  - (b) Future action is also expressed in the **future continuous**. *For example*  
 (i) Sushant will be arriving soon. (He will arrive)  
 (ii) I shall be going tomorrow. (I shall go)
  - (c) Future action is also expressed in the **present indefinite tense**. *For example*  
 (i) She arrives from the U.S.A. next month. (will arrive)  
 (ii) The Prime Minister leaves for Lucknow tomorrow. (will leave)

**NOTE** Ordinarily, ‘shall’ is used with first person of pronoun ‘I’ and ‘we’. ‘Will’ is used with second and third persons.

**Besides, there are following uses of ‘shall’ and ‘will’**

1. You shall not move. Order
2. They shall be rewarded. Assurance/promise
3. I will help my brother. Determination
4. You shall look after elders. Duty
5. I will go to Delhi tomorrow. Intention
6. I shall go to Delhi. (may or may not go)
7. I shall be drowned (may be drowned)
8. I will be drowned (determined to be drowned)

## Work Book Exercise H

**Directions** Put the verbs in the brackets using either the Simple Future or the Present Continuous/Future Continuous.

1. I ..... my friend tomorrow. (meet)
2. You ..... college next year. (join)
3. He ..... shortly. (come)
4. I am sure he ..... in time for the class. (come)
5. You ..... English after another two months of hard work. (speak)

### The Future Continuous Tense

—*Future Progressive*

(A) This tense is used to express an action that will be in progress with a point of time in future.

*For example*

- (i) She will be waiting for me when I reach her home.
- (ii) What will he be doing when you visit him?
- (iii) Get home at once. Your mother will be wondering where you are.
- (iv) Probably, it will be raining when you reach Bhopal.
- (v) Rahul will be watching movie on television now.

(B) This tense is also used to express the future indefinite tense or definite future arrangement.

*For example*

- (i) He will be going to Pune by car today.
- (ii) She will be arriving tomorrow to meet her husband.

(C) As mentioned in the case of the Present Continuous tense certain verbs do not admit of progressive action. Refer to such verbs under Present Continuous tense section.

## Work Book Exercise I

**Directions** Make the sentences using Future Continuous tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. He ..... for Mr. Kapoor next week as his own assistant is expected to be on leave. (work)
2. In a few years time we all ..... in multi-storeyed houses. (live)
3. We ..... ourselves in school today as our principal's mood is very upset now-a-days. (behave)
4. My brother ..... at the party tonight as mother is likely to be present there. (not drink)
5. He surely ..... if you visit his room now. (smoke)

**The Future Perfect Tense**—*Future Preceding*

(A) This tense is used when out of two actions it is necessary to emphasize that the preceding action will be completely finished before the succeeding action starts in future.

Sometimes preceding action is implied and indicated by the use of 'Ever, just, already, recently, yet, so far, till (time), before, (by), by the time after.' For example

- (i) She will have already prepared food when I reach home.
- (ii) He will have rung up his wife before he arrives.
- (iii) I think the news will not have been published so far.
- (iv) My assistant will have typed five letters by lunch today.

(B) This tense is also used to express time expression.

'Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all long' denote that action started sometime in the past and is continuing into the present. For example

- (i) He will have known her for two years next month.
- (ii) He will have suffered a lot by now since his birth.

**Work Book Exercise J**

**Directions** Make the sentences using Future Perfect tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. I ..... this essay by tomorrow morning. (complete)
2. At the rate he is studying he ..... by next year. (qualify)
3. The ship ..... before we reach the harbour. (leave)
4. If he continues with his exercises he ..... 10 kg by the end of this month. (lose)
5. She ..... me for five years next month. (know)

**Perfect Continuous : Present, Past, Future**—*Time Expression*

(A) Perfect continuous tense (Present, Past, Future) denotes an action continuing from the past into the present. It implies the duration of an action. (past to present) The time expression is normally indicated by

'Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along.'

**NOTE** 'For' is used for a period of time from the past to present. 'Since' is used for a particular point of time or some event in the past to present.

(B) Time expression can be used with both continuous and indefinite tenses as follows

- (a) Continuous + Time expression = Perfect continuous ( Present, Past, Future)  
(Action is not yet complete)

- (b) **Indefinite + Time expression = Perfect** (Present, Past, Future)  
(Action is complete)

**NOTE** Students should note the difference between **point of time** and **time expression**.

- (i) She goes to temple every Monday. (Point of time)  
(ii) She visited her uncle yesterday. (Point of time)  
(iii) She has completed two letters since last night. (Time expression)  
(iv) She has been suffering from fever for two days. (Time expression)  
(v) She had been playing Chess the whole day yesterday. (Time expression)

## Work Book Exercise K

**Directions** Make the sentences using **Perfect Continuous or Perfect tense (Present, Past, Future)** with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

### Present

1. She ..... me since 2004. (know)
2. For the last ten years he ..... this factory. (own)
3. He ..... in the same class for the last three years. (study)
4. Neena ..... nutritious food since morning. (not eat)
5. It ..... for two days now. (rain)

### Past

6. The whole day long he ..... at home and ..... a book yesterday. (sit, read)
7. His radio ..... since 8 a.m. yesterday. The neighbours were getting disturbed. (play)
8. He ..... this building for the last ten years when he sold it. (own)
9. Yesterday she ..... for her lost dog since morning. (search)
10. Last night the dog ..... for a long time. (bark)

### Future

11. How long Richa ..... in this house when the new guests arrive tomorrow? (stay)
12. My aunt ..... in England for five years when I go there. (live)
13. She still ..... for two hours when they reach there. (sleep)
14. She ..... as the Principal of that school for five years next month. (work)
15. She ..... me for ten years by next month. (know)

# Revision Exercises

(Based on Function of Tenses)

**Directions** Each set of the following sentences comprises three alternatives (a), (b) and (c). Choose the most suitable alternative in accordance with the correct use of tense.

## Exercise A

1. (a) He seldom has fatty food.  
(b) He is seldom having fatty food.  
(c) He has seldom had fatty food.
2. (a) Why are you cooking food today?  
(b) Why do you cook today?  
(c) Why have you been cooking food today?
3. (a) She had brushed her teeth every night.  
(b) She brushes her teeth every night.  
(c) She is brushing her teeth every night.
4. (a) It is looking that it may rain.  
(b) It is looked that it may rain.  
(c) It looks that it may rain.
5. (a) At present she does not study because she plays in the garden.  
(b) At present she will not study because she plays in the garden.  
(c) At present she is not studying because she is playing in the garden.
6. (a) She just had her lunch.  
(b) She just has had her lunch.  
(c) She has just had her lunch.
7. (a) While they were having dinner, lights went out.  
(b) While they had dinner, lights went out.  
(c) While they were having dinner, lights have gone out.
8. (a) In a week's time I will complete my work.  
(b) In a week's time I will have completed my work.  
(c) In a week's time I will be completed my work.
9. (a) Since my father has joined this post, he did not take bribe.  
(b) Since my father joined this post, he did not take bribe.  
(c) Since my father joined this post, he has not taken bribe.
10. (a) She did not cook her breakfast yet.  
(b) She has cooked her breakfast yet.  
(c) She has not cooked her breakfast yet.
11. (a) She did not open the door because she had washed her hair.  
(b) She did not open the door because she washed her hair.  
(c) She did not open the door because she was washing her hair.

12. (a) I found that my pocket was picked.  
(b) I found that my pocket has been picked.  
(c) I found that my pocket had been picked.
13. (a) By tomorrow afternoon the plane will take off for Moscow.  
(b) By tomorrow afternoon the plane will be taking off for Moscow.  
(c) By tomorrow afternoon the plane will have taken off for Moscow.
14. (a) We did not go out as it still rained.  
(b) We have not gone out as it was still raining.  
(c) We did not go out as it was still raining.
15. (a) Since she started journey, she has felt sick.  
(b) Since she started journey, she is feeling sick.  
(c) Since she started journey, she has been feeling sick.
16. (a) He has scored a century a week ago.  
(b) He has scored a century before a week.  
(c) He scored a century a week ago.
17. (a) My sister has gone to England for higher study only a month ago.  
(b) My sister went to England for higher study only a month ago.  
(c) My sister had gone to England for higher study only a month ago.
18. (a) She left the hospital in 1980 and I did not see her since.  
(b) She has left the hospital in 1980 and I have not seen her since.  
(c) She left the hospital in 1980 and I have not seen her since.
19. (a) I found that he recently went out.  
(b) I found that he had recently gone out.  
(c) I found that he recently gone out.
20. (a) I know her since 1985.  
(b) I knew her since 1985.  
(c) I have known her since 1985.

### Exercise B

1. (a) By five o'clock yesterday I caught only one fish.  
(b) By five o'clock yesterday I will have caught only one fish.  
(c) By five o'clock yesterday I had caught only one fish.
2. (a) After she had rested for a while she started on her journey.  
(b) After she rested for a while she started on her journey.  
(c) After she rested for a while she had started on her journey.
3. (a) For the last six months I am working on the thesis.  
(b) For the last six months I have been working on the thesis.  
(c) For the last six months I have worked on the thesis.
4. (a) I have been writing six letters since morning.  
(b) I have written six letters since morning.  
(c) I am writing six letters since morning.
5. (a) He lived in London for two years when I went there.  
(b) He was living in London for two years when I went there.  
(c) He had been living in London for two years when I went there.

6. (a) I don't think we met before.  
(b) I don't think we have met before.  
(c) I don't think we had met before.
7. (a) The banks don't open on Sunday.  
(b) The banks had not opened on Sunday.  
(c) The banks are not opening on Sunday.
8. (a) I saw two robbers who prowled near the well.  
(b) I saw two robbers who are prowling near the well.  
(c) I saw two robbers who were prowling near the well.
9. (a) To this day I have not forgotten her good deeds.  
(b) To this day I don't forget her good deeds.  
(c) To this day I had not forgotten her good deeds.
10. (a) How long are you reading this biography?  
(b) How long have you read this biography?  
(c) How long have you been reading this biography?
11. (a) Before she comes the train will depart.  
(b) Before she comes the train will have departed.  
(c) Before she comes the train will be departing.
12. (a) The news of his death was not declared so far.  
(b) The news of his death has not been declared so far.  
(c) The news of his death has been declared so far.
13. (a) Deepak was married to her for five years by then.  
(b) Deepak had been married to her for five years by then.  
(c) Deepak has been married to her for five years by then.
14. (a) I have received your letter this morning.  
(b) I had received your letter this morning.  
(c) I received your letter this morning.
15. (a) They have been owning this property for the last twenty years.  
(b) They have owned this property for the last twenty years.  
(c) They own this property for the last twenty years.
16. (a) India has won freedom in 1947.  
(b) India had won freedom in 1947.  
(c) India won freedom in 1947.
17. (a) Which book have you read last year?  
(b) Which book had you read last year?  
(c) Which book did you read last year?
18. (a) Buses are running on this road every hour.  
(b) Buses run on this road every hour.  
(c) Buses have run on this road every hour.
19. (a) Last week I had gone to the cinema twice.  
(b) Last week I went to the cinema twice.  
(c) Last week I have gone to the cinema twice.
20. (a) When I called on her she did her home work.  
(b) When I had called on her she was doing her home work.  
(c) When I called on her she was doing her home work.

## Review Exercise

**Directions** *Correct the following sentences by using the correct function of the verb.*

1. She is often coming to me on Sundays.
2. She just completed the letter then.
3. It came to my notice lately.
4. My brother has returned from training two months back.
5. I know him for the last twenty years.
6. I never met him this morning.
7. She did not write the letter till now.
8. He was having a number of books.
9. The news of his death has been declared so far.
10. The dog was barking the whole night.
11. For the last six months he is working on this problem.
12. Last week I had met him twice.
13. I found that someone picked my pocket.
14. By the time she returned he typed all letters.
15. She rang me up after she decided to go.
16. How long is she working in the office?
17. The house is belonging to me for the last twenty years.
18. My house is facing the East.
19. Manav has broken a cup last evening.
20. My mother is rarely sleeping at noons.
21. They still write letters today.
22. I own this plot of land since my youth.
23. They found that the tap ran.
24. I cannot believe that he is wasting time all along his life.
25. They brought him home when he died.
26. We have written the letter last evening.
27. He worked for three hours when I met him.
28. Mahmood Gazanavi has invaded India many times.
29. When I met her last year, she was married for three years.
30. How long will you know Ritu on her next birthday?
31. What did you do since I saw you last night?
32. Where have you been an hour ago?
33. He has written this novel in 1985.
34. I didn't ask her what she is doing since.
35. In the morning I found it was raining the whole night.
36. The doctor found that he was bitten by a snake.
37. I try to contact you all these days.

38. I saw that Tom stood in a corner at the banquet.
39. She will leave before he comes.
40. She did not complete the composition yet when I arrived there.
41. How can I come as it still drizzles?
42. By two o'clock yesterday I called on her twice but she was not at home.
43. It is looking that he may not come tonight.
44. I found that he was recently discharged from the hospital.
45. A little later I realized that my luggage was stolen.
46. Where are you keeping your money when you go out?
47. I admired him since the day I met him.
48. When at last we reached school the bell was already rung.
49. I am sorry that you left your book in the library when you came here last time.
50. I am leaving for my office early every morning.
51. What do you look at the road? Does something happen there?
52. My wife paints furniture whenever she had time.
53. Of late she did not go to any movie.
54. This is the best book that he ever read.
55. I didn't know what she is writing for the last two years.
56. By the time she comes he will complete the work.
57. The book will be written by next year.
58. I saw that the book lay on the table.
59. She will already return home when he arrives.
60. Don't worry since she just had her breakfast.