Verb Tenses

When to use the different verb tenses in academic writing can be difficult to decide. Below are some examples of their use in essays (page 1) and reports (page 2).

In essays

Use present tense: To make generalisations about your topic or other authors' views

For example:	Two artefacts provide insight into ancient Hindu culture.
	Marxist historians argue that class conflicts shape political affairs.

To cite an author or to refer to what an author says (even if the author is dead)

For	Shakespeare depicts the fight for Troy as a war without glory.
example:	Pauli's exclusion principle states that no two electrons can have the
	same four quantum numbers.

For your interpretations (opinions) and the interpretations of others

For example:	The "White Australia Policy", which ended in 1973, represents one
	of the darkest periods of European settlement in Australia.

To describe events in fiction or films

For	In the Lord of the Rings' trilogy, Aragon encounters numerous
example:	misfortunes throughout his travels.
_	In the Iliad, finally the gods freely intervene on behalf of both the
	Trojans and the Greeks.

To describe an idea or fact that is always true

For	Genetic information is encoded in DNA.
example:	Previous research showed that children confuse the source of their
	memories more than adults (Lindsay et al, 1991).

Use past tense in Essays:

For completed actions that have occurred in the past

For	Hemingway drew on his experiences in World War I in constructing
example:	the character of Jake Barnet.
	Dulay and Burt conducted their studies in the early seventies.

Verb tense consistency

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Keep tenses consistent within your text. The same context or event usually requires the same tense

For example:	The film Clueless told tells the story of Cher Horowitz, a good-
	natured but superficial girl. Cher is attractive, popular, and extremely
	wealthy.

When changing tenses in a paragraph, use 'signalling words' or time phrases, e.g. since then, currently, now, in the past / future

For example	: Since then Ellis (1992) reports that Dulay and Burt's (1974)
	conclusions on second language acquisition are

In reports

When writing about an experiment/investigation that is already finished, use the past tense:

For	The objective of this investigation was
example:	The resistance was measure d , after which the results were
	compare d with the colour code value.

For anything that still exists, such as the theory, the report and permanent equipment, use the present tense:

For	Bragg's Law for diffraction is
example:	Mahoney and Pandian (1992) capture this idea by distinguishing
	between
	In a similar fashion Giddons (1984 p.xviii) seeks to 'distance' himself from the position.

Sometimes in a report you have to use both present and past tense in the same section:

For example:	The first noticeable difference between the four subjects was the
	varied levels of ventilation. Subject 1, (male), who consistently
Extract from	recorded the lowest levels of ventilation, considered himself to be
a Discussion	reasonably fit. He was a rugby player and exercised five or more
section	times a week, performing a mixture of endurance and strength
Section	training routines. According to Bowers and Fox (1988) lung volumes
	are generally larger in athletes than in non-athletes of the same
	gender, height and body size. This increase may be as a result of the
	increased strength of the skeletal muscles responsible for ventilation
	but it is not thought that regular exercise has any direct effect on
	lung volume.

References and further reading:

Adapted from: Swan, M. (2005). *Practical English usage*. Oxford: OUP. MMU Cheshire (2008) *Discussion samples – laboratory report writing*. Available at: http://www.cheshire.mmu.ac.uk/exspsci/home/students/lab-report/samples/discus.php (Accessed: 28 February 2010).