



**English Grammar Session!**



KNOWVATION

# TENSES

## ALL RULES &

## PRACTICE QUESTIONS

# TENSES

Tenses denote the time an action takes place.

Time aspect is divided in three parts:

Present Tense (वर्तमान काल)

A tense expressing an action that is currently going.

Past Tense (भूत काल)

A tense expressing an action that has happened or a state that previously existed.

Future Tense (भविष्य काल)

A tense expressing the action or state that has not occurred yet.

# TENSES

In other words, tense is the form taken by a verb to indicate time and continuance or completeness of action.

The continuance or completeness of action is denoted by four subcategories.

## **1. Simple Tense:**

It is used for habitual or routine actions in the Present Tense, action which is over in the Past Tense & action to happen in the Future Tense.

## **2. Continuous Tense:**

The action is incomplete or continuous or going on.

# TENSES

## **3. Perfect Tense:**

The action is complete, finished or perfect with respect to a certain point of time.

## **4. Perfect Continuous Tense:**

The action is going on continuously over a long period of time and is yet to be finished.

# ALL 12 TENSES

	simple	continuous	perfect	perfect continuous
present	present simple	present continuous	present perfect	present perfect continuous
past	past simple	past continuous	past perfect	past perfect continuous
future	future simple	future continuous	future perfect	future perfect continuous

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

This tense is used to denote:

1. Habitual action
2. Universal truths
3. Future event that is part of a fixed timetable

RULE:

**Subject + V1 + s/es + object**

- We use s/es with verb, when subject is **singular**. (Exception: I)
- If the subject is **plural**, then we don't use e/es with the verb.

# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

## Subject + VI + s/es + object

- We use s/es with verb, when subject is **singular**.
- If the subject is **plural**, then we don't use s/es with the verb.

Examples:

1. She walks to school.
2. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
3. The cricket match starts at 9 o' clock.
4. I type quickly.

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

It indicates an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking.

**RULE:**

**Subject + is/am/are + V I + ing + object.**

- 'is' is used with singular subject & 'are' is used with plural subjects.

**Examples:**

1. I am going to the playground.
2. My mom is cooking for me.
3. They are finding the research papers.
4. He is driving the car.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the present perfect tense to:

- Talk about completed actions.
- Describe actions that began in the past and their effect still lingers in the present.

RULE:

**Subject + has/have + V3 + object**

- We use has when the subject is **singular**. (Exception: I)
- If the subject is **plural**, then we use have.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

RULE:

**Subject + has/have + V3 + object**

- We use has when the subject is **singular**. (Exception: I)
- If the subject is **plural**, then we use have.

Examples:

1. My brother has just gone to bed.
2. David has worked alongside two of the world's finest scientists in the field of entomology.
3. I have cut my finger.

# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

It indicates an action that started in the past and is continuing in the present.

**RULE:**

**Subject + has been/have been + V I + ing + object**

- 'has been' is used with singular subject & 'have been' is used with plural subjects and I.

**Examples:**

1. I have been working here since last two years.
2. They have been dancing together.
3. She has been looking for him.
4. It has been raining since morning.

# SIMPLE PAST TENSE

This tense is used to indicate an action completed in the past.

**RULE:**

**Subject + V2 + object**

**Examples:**

1. He flew to New York yesterday.
2. They walked in the park.
3. She loved him.
4. It looked beautiful.

# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.

RULE:

**Subject + was/were + V I + ing + object**

Examples:

1. I was writing my exam.
2. They were cycling yesterday.
3. He was eating.

# PAST PERFECT TENSE

- To denote an action completed in the past.
- When two actions happened in the past, this tense shows which action happened earlier than the other. Here past perfect is used for the action, which happened earlier.

RULE:

**Subject + had + V3 + object**

Examples:

1. I had left my job.
2. They had played the match.
3. I had done my exercise when Hari came to see me.

# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

It shows that an action started in the past continued up until another time in the past.

RULE:

**Subject + had been + V I + ing + object**

Examples:

1. I had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.
2. Ravi had been teaching at the university for more than a year before he left for America.
3. He had been exercising when I called him.

# SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

It is used for an action that is still to take place.

**RULE:**

**Subject + will + VI + object / Subject + is/are going to + VI + object**

- Shall can also be used, it is more formal and generally not used in modern English.

**Examples:**

1. She will visit her grandmother soon.
2. It will rain tomorrow.
3. He is going to travel to US.

# FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

- It is used to indicate an action which will be in progress at a certain time in the future.
- Represents the future events that are planned.

RULE:

**Subject + will + be + V I + ing + object**

Examples:

1. You will be watching the movie tomorrow.
2. He will be meeting us next week.
3. They will be cutting the trees.

# FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

It is used to indicate the completion of an event/action by a certain future time.

**RULE:**

**Subject + will + have + V3 + object**

**Examples:**

1. They will have cooked the food.
2. He will have worked on it.
3. She will have left her job.

# FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Indicates an action in the future that will be continuing until another time or event in the future.

**RULE:**

**Subject + will have been + V I + ing + object**

**Examples:**

1. In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.
2. Avantika will have been reading various kinds of books on this topic.
3. They will have been playing hockey in that field.

# QUESTIONS

**Fill in the blank with the correct option.**

International students \_\_\_\_\_ 30% of the university's enrolments at present.

- A. constituted
- B. constitute
- C. will constitute
- D. have constituted

A clever web designer \_\_\_\_\_ recently \_\_\_\_\_ this user-friendly website.

A. have / designed

B. was / designed

C. has / designed

D. will / designing

It was found that some students \_\_\_\_\_ not attending their classes.

A. had

B. is

C. do

D. were

I daily \_\_\_\_\_ for his call, but he \_\_\_\_\_ not call.

- A. waits/do
- B. waited/do
- C. wait/does
- D. waiting/does

Come quickly! That man \_\_\_\_\_ to open the door of your car.

A. tries

B. is trying

C. had trying

D. is tried

We usually \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables in our garden but this year we \_\_\_\_\_ any.

- A. are growing / didn't grew
- B. grew / haven't grow
- C. grows / are not growing
- D. grow / are not growing

Speak loudly! I can't hear you because your dog \_\_\_\_\_ too much noise.

A. has made

B. makes

C. is making

D. was making

I \_\_\_\_\_ the marathon for the first time in 2009.

A. was running

B. ran

C. will run

D. had been running

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ cricket in the same club as me.

A. is playing

B. plays

C. play

D. None

My mother \_\_\_\_\_ 52 years old next Saturday.

A. had been

B. will be

C. will have

D. is

# Thanks a lot for watching!

## Please Like, Share & Subscribe



KNOWVATION