

# TENSES

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# WHAT ARE TENSES?

Tense is a verb form that shows the time of an action, event or state, by a change in its form and / or the use of a helping verb.

# ENGLISH TENSES

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## PRESENT

Simple

Continuous

Perfect

Perfect Continuous

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## PAST

Simple

Continuous

Perfect

Perfect Continuous

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## FUTURE

Simple

Continuous

Perfect

Perfect Continuous

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# **SIMPLE PRESENT OR PRESENT INDEFINITE**

**Simple present tense explain the actions that happen or things that exist in the present.**

It explains the following kind of sentences:

1. in which only helping verb is used

2. in which both helping verb and verb are used

## 1. in which only helping verb is used

- Present relationships
- Features
- Character traits

Helping verb used here:

Is - He, She, It or any singular

Am - I

Are - You or any plural

**Sub + HV**

He is my very good friend.

This car is very expensive.

My father is very kind to the poor.

## 2. in which both helping verb and verb are used

- Daily routine
- Habitual actions
- Likes and dislikes
- Universal truths
- Things usually happen

Positive sentences

Sub + V1

My mother gets up early in the morning.

They go for a walk every day.

I like to listen to music.

Kashmir is in the north of India.

She washes her car once in a week.

Add S or ES to the present-tense verb when the subject is a singular noun  
or  
he, she, or it

The winner RUSHES by us.

He APPEARS to be happy.

No 's' or 'es' is added to the present-tense verb when the subject is 'I, you or any plural'.

# DO & DOES

These are helping verbs generally used to form negative and interrogative sentences in present simple tense.

**DO** - It is used with I, you, we, they and any plural.  
**DOES** - It is used with he, she, it and any singular.

**Note:** Do and Does are always followed by first/base form of verb (without s/es).



# SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

**The simple present tense** is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements.

## Forms

**+** S + V(s/es) + O.

**-** S + don/t/doesn/t + V (base form) + O.

**?** Do/does + S + V(base form) + O ?



## Affirmative (+)

- I run fast.
- You run fast.
- He runs fast.
- She runs fast.
- It runs fast.
- They run fast.
- We run fast.

## Negative (-)

- I don't run fast.
- You don't run fast.
- He doesn't run fast.
- She doesn't run fast.
- It doesn't run fast.
- They don't run fast.
- We don't run fast.

## Interrogative (?)

- Do I run fast?
- Do you run fast?
- Does he run fast?
- Does she run fast?
- Does it run fast?
- Do they run fast?
- Do we run fast?

Fill in the blanks with correct form of simple present.

1. The plane ..... at 6.30. (arrive)
2. I will phone you when he ..... back. (come)
3. Unless we ..... now we can't be there on time. (start)
4. The sun ..... in the east. (rise)
5. The next term ..... on Monday. (begin)
6. She ..... an engineer. (be)
7. They ..... our relatives. (be)
8. When does the train .....? (depart)

1. Mary and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema every Friday.
2. Claudia and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch once a month.
3. My brother Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (do) karate three days a week.
4. Mr. Dean \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a baker. He has a big bakery.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Parker \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Canada.
6. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (love) to travel.
7. Joan is a good teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) her class with enthusiasm.
8. Ben is a good swimmer. He \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) 400mts very fast.
9. Sebastian \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at Bellas Artes School. He \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) beautiful pictures.
10. Ben's sisters \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ballet dancers.

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) to dance but he loves having a good talk.
2. Gina \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in Paracas, she lives in Pisco.
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) lawyers, they work in a school.
4. My school workers \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) the homework on time.
5. Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) well. She wants to have some cooking lessons.
6. My cousin Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) to walk his dog, he pays to someone else to do that.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not study) on time, you will have many problems.
8. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ (not forget) to do the chores.
9. Mario \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) shirts because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) them.
10. Jean and his brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) twins. Jean is 12 and his brother is 10.

**A** Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

1. Ram (love, loves) chocolates.
2. The girls (dance, dances) well.
3. The teacher (teach, teaches) us grammar.
4. The baby (cry, cries) for milk.
5. Our school (open, opens) at 9 o'clock.
6. They (grow, grows) vegetables.
7. We (enjoy, enjoys) playing games.
8. Bunu (write, writes) poems.
9. Birds (fly, flies) in the sky.
10. The cow (eat, eats) grass

**B** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Gopi and Hari \_\_\_\_\_ their homework everyday. (do)
2. Seema \_\_\_\_\_ her hair every morning. (wash)
3. Many animals \_\_\_\_\_ in the jungle. (live)
4. A fisherman \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (catch)
5. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ on the blackboard. (write)
6. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ us light and heat.(give)
7. The stars \_\_\_\_\_ at night. (twinkle)
8. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their uniforms. (wear)
9. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ me with my lessons. (help)
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ poor people. (help)
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ the answer. (know)
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ with a pencil. (write)

# Change the following into interrogative sentences:

1. The school is closed today.

Is the school closed today?

2. They catch the bus at the corner.

Do they catch the bus at the corner?

3. He takes his lunch to work everyday.

Does he take his lunch to work everyday?

4. They are all good students.

Are they all good students?

5. John lives on Main Street.

Does John live on Main Street?

6. Fred and Mary go to school five days a week.

Do Fred and Mary go to school five days a week?

7. It rains very often in England.

Does it rain very often in England?

8. She always arrives late at school.

Does she always arrive late at school?

9. They work at the factory.

Do they work at the factory?

10. Helen and I want to learn French.

Do Helen and I want to learn French?





Click on the correct option.

1. Bob always **drink** / **drinks** tea in the morning.
2. What **do** / **does** she **like** / **likes**?
3. My sister **don't** / **doesn't** play tennis.
4. They often **visit** / **visits** their grandparents at weekends.
5. We sometimes **go** / **goes** to the ice rink.
6. Where **do** / **does** your parents **come** / **comes** from?
7. **Do** / **Does** you **want** / **wants** to go home?
8. I **don't** / **doesn't** watch television after school.

**2**

Complete. Use the **Present Simple**.

1. Who \_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ in Spain? **(visit)**

She \_\_\_\_\_ her aunt and uncle. **(visit)**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus? **(go)**

No, he doesn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot. **(go)**

3. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ on TV? **(watch)**

She \_\_\_\_\_ the news but she \_\_\_\_\_ soap operas.  
**(watch)** **(not watch)**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ swimming? **(like)**

Yes, they do, but they \_\_\_\_\_ running. **(not like)**

5. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to a football match? **(go)**

I \_\_\_\_\_ to a football match on Sundays. **(go)**

# **PRESENT CONTINUOUS OR PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

The present continuous (also called present progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an action is happening now at the moment of speech.

The present continuous can also be used to show an action which is going to take place in the near future.

# Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous Tense is used to describe a continued or an on-going action of the present.



+

- **Sub + Is/am/are + v (1) ing**
- **He is playing football.**



-

- **Sub + Is/am/are + not + v (1) ing**
- **He is not playing football .**



?

- **Is/am/are + Sub + v (1) ing + ?**
- **Is he playing football.?**

# EXAMPLES

- I am writing articles on different topics.
- He is reading various kinds of books.
- They are playing football now.
- She is drinking coffee.
- He is going to the library.
- I am leaving tomorrow.
- We're having a staff meeting next Monday.
- They are visiting me in upcoming vacations.

## Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<u>I</u> <u>am</u> <u>going</u> .	I am not going.	Am I going?
<u>You</u> are going.	You <u>aren't</u> going.	Are you going?
He/She/It <u>is</u> going.	<u>He</u> / <u>She</u> / <u>It</u> <u>isn't</u> going.	Is he, she, it going?
We are going.	We aren't going.	Are we going?
They are going.	They aren't going.	Are they going?

# PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Fill in the blanks with present continuous tense:

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (use) my mobile phone!
2. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) his car.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) today.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (she / chat) to now?
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) at the moment?
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the train.
7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch in the canteen.
8. My kids \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden now.
9. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to talk to you.
10. My wife \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) today.

11. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (not/close)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the cleaning? (do)
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ the printers. (check)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ your grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ at birds? (look)
15. We \_\_\_\_\_ the checkpoint. (not/pass)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to help? (try)
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the center of the town. (not/walk)
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the policemen \_\_\_\_\_ into the bank? (run)
19. Look! Steve's mother \_\_\_\_\_ a Frappuccino. (make)
20. You \_\_\_\_\_ the words correctly. (not/link)



Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

1. Andy sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ comics. (read)
2. We never \_\_\_\_\_ TV in the morning. (watch)
3. Listen! Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom. (sing)
4. My sister usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen. (help)
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast now. (make)
6. They often \_\_\_\_\_ the bathroom. (clean)
7. Look! The boys \_\_\_\_\_ home. (come)
8. Every day his grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk. (go)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friend at the moment. (chat)
10. Cats \_\_\_\_\_ mice. (eat)

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (watch / he) the news regularly?

2. Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house.

3. Quiet please! I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a test.

4. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school.

5. But look! Today she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) by bike.

6. Every Sunday we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see my grandparents.

7. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) Monopoly at the moment.

9. The child seldom \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) .

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) anything at the moment.

# Present Simple vs. Present Continuous



This is Mrs White. She ..... (be) a primary school teacher.

She ..... (teach) English, Maths and Geography.

At the moment, she ..... (teach) Maths.

She ..... (live) in London and ..... (be)

married to Georges, who is French. They ..... (have) three children. They

all ..... (love) animals, but they ..... (not have) any pets

because they ..... (live) in an apartment. Mrs White ..... (speak)

French as well as English, but she ..... (not teach) it.

=====

Mrs White's niece Sophie ..... (stay) with the Whites for a few days.

Sophie ..... (live) and ..... (study) in Liverpool, but

she ..... (enjoy) her mid-term break in London at the moment.

She ..... (plan) to do some serious shopping and sightseeing.





Mrs White's son Arnold ..... (not like) shopping,  
but he ..... (love) hanging out with friends.  
They usually ..... (go) to the local park where  
they ..... (play) football or basketball.

Today, however, Arnold ..... (not play) football or basketball;  
he ..... (skateboard).

# Present simple vs. Present Continuous

Complete these sentences with either the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. David never \_\_\_\_\_ (to clean) up after his mess.
2. Deborah \_\_\_\_\_ (to prepare) dinner at the moment.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) with my friend now.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to/have) a briefing every Monday morning.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/to play) basketball now?
6. Look! Our cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep).

7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ to come) to the party?

8. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the bank/ to open)?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ to kid) me now?

10. I'm really sorry dear, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/to meet) our criteria.

11. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (to work) on the project now.

12. We usually hold our leadership training in Rome, but this year we \_\_\_\_\_ (to hold) it in Venice.

# PRESENT PERFECT

It explains the actions happened in the recent past. It also explains the actions happened at sometime in past but the importance of it remains the same.



The present perfect tense is used when talking about experiences from the past, a change or a situation that has happened in the past but is still continuing today. This tense is an important part of English grammar since it demonstrates that actions or events in the past have an effect on the present situation.

**Sub + has/have + 3V**

## Examples:

- She has lived here all her life.
- They have written three letters already.
- I have worked here since I graduated school.
- He has finished his homework.
- I have done my schooling from CBSE board.
- We have been to Canada.
- She has forgotten her folder.

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect).

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) today.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new lamp.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / plan) our holiday yet.

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be / you) ?

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five letters.

6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) him for a long time.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ (be / you) at school?

8. School \_\_\_\_\_ (not / start) yet.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (speak / he) to his boss?

10. No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have / not) the time yet.

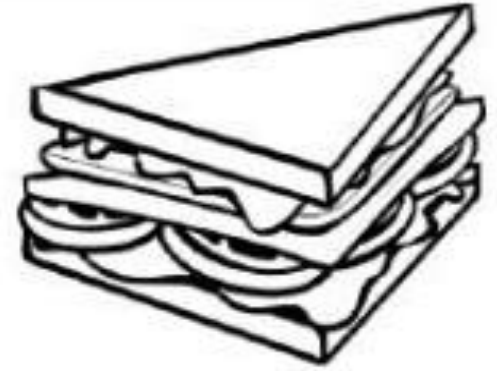
1. How long ..... your sis ..... a vegetarian? (be)

2. .... you ..... your sandwich yet? (eat)

3. Mum ..... a chocolate cake. Fancy a piece? (just make)

4. .... you ..... anything from Laura? (hear)

5. I ..... him for ages. (know)



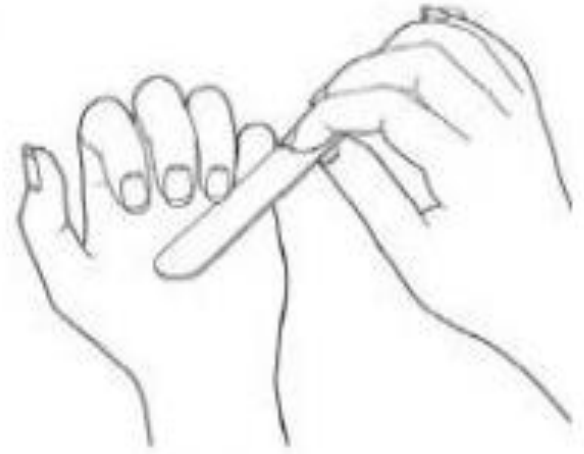
6. We ..... Paul since his birthday party. (not see)

7. Susie ..... her nails. (just do)

8. We ..... this car for 5 years. (have)

9. This is the first time I ..... in the ocean. (swim)

10. They ..... . (already leave)



11. My neighbours ..... back home yet.

(not come)

12. Mum ..... her coffee. (just drink)

13. .... you ..... the news yet? (watch)

14. We ..... the competition twice. (win)

15. Sheila ..... her key again. (lose)

16. Paula ..... shopping. (go)

17. .... you ever ..... in public? (sing)

18. My uncle ..... the marathon ten times. (run)

19. Anthony ..... again. (oversleep)

20. I ..... her yet. (not call)



1. They \_\_\_\_\_ London this month. (leave)
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of English papers. (bring)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ me about it. (tell)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a long letter from father this week. (get)
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just/come) ; she will speak to you in a minute.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ to Radio City. (be)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ think the director the town. (leave)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ my office. (paint)
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ her since she arrived to our city. (know)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ your name. (forget)

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (close)
12. He \_\_\_\_\_ it since we left him. (do)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ him my last penny. (give)
14. This order \_\_\_\_\_ to many misunderstandings.  
(lead)
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ his name on my book. (write)
16. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new umbrella. (buy)
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ my project over and over. (look)
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ those books recently. (buy)

19. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two months. (work)
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new job. (find)
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ very well. (speak)
22. The children \_\_\_\_\_ the whole  
pudding. (eat)
23. You \_\_\_\_\_ many detective  
stories. (read)
24. Our team \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize. (win)
25. My little daughter \_\_\_\_\_ her finger  
with a knife. (cut)

# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous tense (also known as the present perfect progressive tense) shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time. Time of completion is never mentioned.

Use 'for' and 'since' to mention time.



# FOR vs SINCE in English

We use For and Since to talk about the length of time for a particular action.

FOR + period of time

FOR + number + time word

## Examples;

- Seven minutes
- Three weeks
- Two days
- 5 months
- Eight years
- 3 centuries
- A long time
- Ever

*I've been working at this company **for** three years.*

*Mary has been married **for** five months.*

*They have been at the hotel **for** two weeks.*

SINCE + starting point

SINCE + a time or a date

## Examples;

- 8 o'clock
- 1st June
- Monday
- December
- 1984
- 1900
- I left school
- The beginning of time

*That restaurant has been open **since** this afternoon.*

*She has lived here **since** 1970.*

*They have been at the hotel **since** last Monday.*



# Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+

**S + have/has + been + V-ing**

**They have been learning English for 2 years.**

-

**S + have/has + not + been + V-ing**

**They have not been learning English for 2 years.**

?

**Have/has + S + been + V-ing**

**Have they been learning English for 2 years?**

Here are some examples:

- I have been studying **for** 3 hours.
- I have been watching TV **since** 7pm.
- Tara hasn't been feeling well **for** 2 weeks.
- Tara hasn't been visiting us **since** March.
- He has been playing football **for** a long time.
- He has been living in Bangkok **since** he left school.

Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect progressive).

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in this company since 1985.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you since two o'clock.

3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Germany since 1992.

4. Why is he so tired? He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis for five hours.

5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (learn / you) English?



6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) the motorway for more than an hour.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) without electricity for two weeks.

8. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (run / not) for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.

9. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (work / she) in the garden?

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / sit) in the garden for more than an hour.

# **SIMPLE PAST OR PAST INDEFINITE**

The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now (in the past).

# Things that existed in the past

- Past relationships
- Past features
- Past traits

**Sub + was/were**

was - I, he, she, it, singulars  
were - You, we, they, plurals

And sentences like this where no action is explained

Ashoka was a great king.

He was at the movie yesterday.

We were classmates in our 11<sup>th</sup> standard.

# Things that happened in the past

Sub + 2V

These are the sentences which explain actions that took place at some time in the past.

He read the whole newspaper.

They bought two tickets of the concert.

# DID

It is used to frame negative and interrogative sentences in the simple past.

**Note:** If 'did' is used in a sentence, it will always be followed by 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb (1V).

Simple past can replace present perfect but present perfect cannot be replaced by simple past.

# Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a play yesterday.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.
- Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.
- Did you have dinner last night?
- She washed her car.
- He didn't wash his car.

<b>POSITIVE (+)</b>	<b>NEGATIVE (-)</b>	<b>QUESTION (?)</b>
I started	I did not (didn't) start	Did I start
You started	You did not (didn't) start	Did you start
He started	He did not (didn't) start	Did he start
She started	She did not (didn't) start	Did she start
It started	It did not (didn't) start	Did it start
We started	We did not (didn't) start	Did we start
You started	You did not (didn't) start	Did you start
They started	They did not (didn't) start	Did they start

Put the verbs into the correct form (simple past).

1. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) my holiday in Ireland.

2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) great.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around by car with two friends and we (visit) lots of interesting places.

4. In the evenings we usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to a pub.

5. One night we even \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some Irish dances.



6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very lucky with the weather.

7. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain) a lot.

8. But we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some beautiful rainbows.

9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (spend / you) your last holiday?

10. What \_\_\_\_\_ (do / you) last evening?

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ my maths homework

yesterday. (do)

2. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ to England by plane? (go)

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ a farm two weeks ago. (visit)

4. Jenny and Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ their

brother. (not/help)

5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ at home last

weekend. (not/be)

6. When \_\_\_\_\_ you this wonderful piece? (*design*)

7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ into the van. (*not/crash*)

8. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ the mudguards of their bicycles. (*take off*)

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ your aunt last week? (*phone*)

10. He \_\_\_\_\_ tea at my house. (*not/drink*)

## Present Perfect or Past Simple Tense?

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him last night.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England in 1984.
3. I can't find my keys. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) them.
4. Annette \_\_\_\_\_ (write) many books and is writing another one now.
5. We don't know where he \_\_\_\_\_ (go). No-one can find him.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their friends in New Zealand two years ago.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) him in hospital three times this month.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) bad weather last week.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) great weather this week.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) to Spain yet.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner last night? (eat/you)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ South Africa? (visit/Mary)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to work by subway this morning? (come/you)
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend? (do/he)
5. You work for the bank, right? How long \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
(work/you)
6. How long \_\_\_\_\_ in your current house? (live/you)
7. How often \_\_\_\_\_ swimming when you were a child?  
(go/you)
8. How many cups of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday? (drink/I)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ raw fish? (eat/they)
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ when you were a student? (live/you)

# PAST CONTINUOUS OR PAST PROGRESSIVE

The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past.

**Sub + was/were + 1V ing**

# PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

**S + was/were + V-ing**

She was cooking all morning.

-

**S + was/were + not + V-ing**

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

**Was/were + S + V-ing?**

Was she sleeping when he came home?

# Examples

- The sun was shining every day that summer.
- As I spoke, the children were laughing at my cleverness.
- The audience was applauding until he fell off the stage.
- I was making dinner when she arrived.
- At 6 o'clock, I was eating dinner.



Put the verbs into the correct form (past progressive).

1. When I phoned my friends, they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) monopoly.

2. Yesterday at six I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner.

3. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden when it suddenly began to rain.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (practice) the guitar when he came home.

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / cycle) all day.

6. While Aaron \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in his room, his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the pool.

7. I tried to tell them the truth but they \_\_\_\_\_ (listen / not) .

8. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) yesterday?

9. Most of the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the park.

# PAST PERFECT TENSE

The PAST PERFECT TENSE indicates that an action was completed or finished at/before some point in the past before something else happened.

**Sub + 3V**

# Examples:

- After Sofie had finished her work, she went to lunch.
- I washed the floor when the painter had gone.
- Harold had known about it for a while.
- I didn't say anything until she had finished talking.
- After she had moved out, I found her notes.
- Before I knew it, she had run out the door.

# PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

**S + had + past participle + ...**

She had finished the test.

-

**S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...**

She hadn't finished the test.

?

**Had + S + past participle + ...?**

Had she finished the test?

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (build) .

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) to Cape Town before  
1997.

3. When she went out to play, she \_\_\_\_\_  
(do / already) her homework.

4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mother  
\_\_\_\_\_ (make) .

5. The doctor took off the plaster that he \_\_\_\_\_  
(put on) six weeks before.

6. The waiter brought a drink that I \_\_\_\_\_  
(not / order) .

7. I could not remember the poem we \_\_\_\_\_  
(learn) the week before.

8. The children collected the chestnuts that \_\_\_\_\_  
(fall) from the tree.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / phone) Angie before he went to  
see her in London?

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / ride) a horse before that  
day.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ in Sweden before she went to Norway. *(live)*

2. After we \_\_\_\_\_ the cornflakes, Henry came in. *(eat)*

3. Before Ken ran to Kerry's house, he \_\_\_\_\_ him. *(phone)*

4. After they \_\_\_\_\_ their rucksacks, they rode away on their bikes. *(pack)*

5. Gerry helped his grandma in the house because his father \_\_\_\_\_ him so. *(tell)*

6. The cat hid under the chair because the children \_\_\_\_\_ so loud. *(be)*

7. Before the students started to write, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ their mobile phones. *(collect)*

8. After Max \_\_\_\_\_ his breakfast, he left the flat. *(finish)*

9. Laura repaired her glasses because her brother \_\_\_\_\_ them. *(break)*

10. By the time the show began, all friends \_\_\_\_\_. *(arrive)*



# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The past perfect continuous (also called past perfect progressive) is a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past.

## Examples:

- I had been working at the company for five years when I got the promotion.
- Martha had been walking three miles a day before she broke her leg.
- We had been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

# PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE



**S + had + been + V-ing**

**They had been playing tennis.**



**S + had not / hadn't + been + V-ing**

**They hadn't been playing tennis.**



**Had + S + been + V-ing ?**

**Had they been playing tennis?**

Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect progressive).

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us up.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / walk) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.

5. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (learn / she) English before she went to London?

6. Frank caught the flu because he \_\_\_\_\_  
(sing) in the rain too long.

7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) less than an  
hour when he ran out of petrol.

8. They were very tired in the evening because they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (help) on the farm all day.

9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) all day; so I  
wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.

10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) all day  
so their legs were sore in the evening.

# **SIMPLE FUTURE OR FUTURE INDEFINITE**

The simple future is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that are supposed to happen yet to happen.

# WILL vs SHALL

## WILL

used with all the subjects

Expresses 'determination' or 'promise'.

When the action is certain/fixed.

## SHALL

used with 'I' and 'we'.

Expresses suggestion or proposal.

When the action is uncertain/not fixed.

# Examples

- They shall play football in that field.
- He will prefer coffee to tea.
- Bob will go to the library tomorrow.
- We will go shopping in that market this Monday.
- We will watch a movie in this Cineplex on next Friday.



# SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE



+

**S+will/shall + V(bare form)**

**I will go to Thailand.**

-

**S + will not/won't + V(Base form)**

**I will not go to Thailand.**

?

**Will + S + V(Base form) +...?**

**Will you go to Thailand?**

## Correct use of verb in Simple Future Tense

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Mumbai next week.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) even if it rains.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (obey) your teachers.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the station to see off our friend.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (play) a friendly hockey match in the evening.

# FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The future continuous tense, sometimes also referred to as the future progressive tense, is a verb tense that indicates that something will occur in future and continue for an expected length of time.

**Sub + will/shall be + 1Ving**

# Examples

- It **will be raining** at this time tomorrow.
- He **will be visiting** his friends this time next week.
- She **will be watching** TV.
- This time tomorrow, we **will be working** on our project.
- They **will be writing** letter to each other.

# FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE



**S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)**

**I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.**



**S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)**

**I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.**



**Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)**

**Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?**

Put the verbs into the correct form (future progressive).

1. At midnight we \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) .

2. This time next week we \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the beach.

3. At nine I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news.

4. Tonight we \_\_\_\_\_ (cram up) for our English test.

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) all night.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / play) all afternoon.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) all day.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ (eat / you) at six?

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (drive / she) to London?

10. \_\_\_\_\_ (fight / they) again?

# FUTURE PERFECT

The future perfect is a verb tense used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future.

**Sub + will/shall have + 3V**

# Examples

- I will have finished this book.
- You will have studied the English tenses.
- She will have cooked dinner.
- He will have arrived.
- We will have met Julie.
- It will have stopped raining.
- They will have left Japan.



# FUTURE PERFECT TENSE



**S + will + have + past participle + ...**

**He will have done it by this evening.**



**S + will + not + have + past participle + ...**

**He will not have done it by this evening.**



**Will + S + have + past participle + ...**

**Will he have done it by this evening?**

1. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ her bike next week. (*repair*)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the washing by 8 o'clock. (*do*)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ Paris by the end of next year. (*visit*)
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ this by 6 o'clock. (*finish*)
5. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ by next week. (*leave*)
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ this with her mother tonight. (*discuss*)
7. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the driver. (*arrest*)
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ their essay by tomorrow. (*write*)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ the teams. (*manage*)
10. If we can do that - then we \_\_\_\_\_ our mission. (*fulfil*)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) by six.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/finish) the report by the deadline?
3. When \_\_\_\_\_ (we/do) everything?
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her exams by then.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book before the next class.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) the work by seven.
7. When \_\_\_\_\_ (you/complete) the work?
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) by dinner time.
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in London for three years next week.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (we/arrive) by the time it gets dark?

# FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the future perfect continuous to show that something will continue up until a particular event or time in the future.

Sub + will/shall have been + 1V ing + for/since

# Examples

- In November, I will have been working at my company for three years.
- At five o'clock, I will have been waiting for thirty minutes.
- When I turn thirty, I will have been playing piano for twenty-one years.
- On Thursday, I will have been knowing you for a week.
- On Thursday, I will have known you for a week.

# FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS



**S + will + have + been + V-ing...**

**I will have been eating vegetables for three months.**



**S + will + not + have + been + V-ing...**

**I won't have been eating vegetables for three months.**



**Will + S + have + been + V-ing...?**

**Will you have been eating vegetables for three months?**

1. Neo \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) our class for two years by 2021.
2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for three hours by noon.
3. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV for five hours by the time my father comes.
4. Elí \_\_\_\_\_ (not travel) for months by the time she is paid.
5. Two young athletes \_\_\_\_\_ (work out) for hours by the time one of them finally gives up.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) for three hours by noon.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (you waiting) for me?

## Tense Rules

Subj +

Obj...

	<b>Simple Forms</b>	<b>Progressive Forms</b>	<b>Perfect Forms</b>	<b>Perfect Progressive Forms</b>
<b>Present</b>	<b>Ist form + s / es</b>	<b>am/is/are + Ist form + ing</b>	<b>have/has + IIIrd form</b>	<b>have/has been + Ist form + ing</b>
<b>Past</b>	<b>IIInd form</b>	<b>was/were + Ist form + ing</b>	<b>had + IIIrd form</b>	<b>had been + Ist form + ing</b>
<b>Future</b>	<b>will/shall + Ist form</b>	<b>will be + Ist form + ing</b>	<b>will have + IIIrd form</b>	<b>will have been + Ist form + ing</b>