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Tenses: present tense, past tense and future time refer to the time of action and tell the time and state of an action. Basic English Grammar rules can be tricky. In this article, we'll get you started with the basics of sentence structure, punctuation, parts of speech, and more. Tenses Exercises or Class 6 CBSE With Answers Pdf Each tense has four forms: Four Forms of Present Tense Four Forms of Past Tense Four forms of Future Time 1. I sing. (Simple Present) 2. I am singing. (Present Continuous) 3. I have sung. (Present Perfect) 4. I have been singing. (Present Perfect Continuous) 1. I sung. (Simple Past) 2. I was singing. (Past Continuous) 3. I had sung. (Past Perfect) 4. I had been singing. (Past Perfect Continuous) 1. I shall sing. (Simple Future) 2. I shall be singing. (Future Continuous) 3. I shall have sung. (Future Perfect) 4. I shall have been singing. (Future Perfect Continuous) Simple Present Tense Uses of simple present tense We use simple present tense to talk about facts or things that are true and to talk about habits and repeated actions. Here is a table that tells you in detail the usage of simple present tense. Simple Present Tense Examples 1. things happening in the present 1. He is my teacher. 2. something that happens repeatedly 2. Rahul helps me with my homework. 3. a habit or a routine 3. Mini goes for a dance class. 4. describe something that is part of a given situation 4. It rains during monsoon months. 5. give instructions or offer advice 5. Keep quiet in the library. 6. state a permanent truth 6. The Earth revolves around the sun. 7. to make future time reference when the event is part of a fixed time-table 7. The Principal leaves for the US on Sunday. 8. in exclamatory sentences 8. Oh, how beautiful the rain is\ 9. in commentaries 9. Virat throws the ball to Dhanraj who bats it for a six! 10. instead of present continuous with certain verbs 10. I see your point. A. Choose the correct answer for each blank and write it in the space provided. 1. The babies (cry/cries) for milk _____ 2. My book (is/are) stolen by her. _____ 3. Sameer (cook/cooks) food for his friends _____ 4. Tina (drive/drives) a car on the road _____ 5. The artist (paint/paints) each picture lovingly _____ 6. Knowledge (show/shows) the way to success _____ 7. She never (wear/wears) a hat _____ 8. I (get/gets) up early in the morning _____ 9. Rita (play/plays) with dolls _____ 10. We (make/makes) dolls in our spare time _____ Simple Past Tense Uses of simple past tense We use simple past tense to talk about actions done in the past. Here is a table that tells you in detail the usage of simple past tense. Simple Past Tense Examples 1. an action completed in the past 2. a past habit or a routine 1. They left for Australia in 2003 November. 2. Last year he went, for badminton but now he has shifted to tennis. The verbs that form their simple past and past participle forms when -ed is added to the verb are regular verbs. Verbs that do not form their simple past and past participle forms by adding -ed are called irregular verbs.. The past participle form for regular verbs is same as the past form. Base form (or 1st form) Past simple form (or 2nd form) Past participle form (or 3rd form) agree agreed agreed enjoy enjoyed enjoyed mix mixed mixed travel travelled travelled The past participle form for irregular verbs is often different from the past form. Base form (or 1st form) Past simple form (or 2nd form) Past participle form (or 3rd form) be was/were been begin began begun choose chose chosen forgive forgave forgiven B. Fill in the blanks using simple past forms of the verbs given in brackets. 1. The storm (destroy) the house that they had built. _____ 2. The children (clean) the blackboard they had used for their Mathematics exercise. _____ 3. When she went out to play, she (do/already) her homework. _____ 4. She (eat) all of the food that we had made. _____ 5. He took off the jacket he (put on) before. _____ Future Time Uses of future time We use future time to talk about actions that have not begun yet. The two most common ways to express future is by using will or be + going to before the verb. The main verb used in these sentences will always be in the base form. Future Time Examples 1. will/shall + infinitive 1. We shall go to the Amby Mall tomorrow. He will reach home in the wee hours of the night. 2. is/am/are + going to + infinitive 2. We are going to match this Saturday. 3. is/am/are + to + infinitive 3. We are going to Kenya to see the safari. 4. is/am/are + about to + infinitive 4. She is about to start for home. 5. simple present (to express an unalterable plan) 5. The President leaves for the US tonight. 6. present continuous (to denote the future) 6. H&M is opening a new outlet in Ludhiana. 7. will/shall + be + -ing (present participle) 7. We shall be going for a picnic to the seashore next week. 8. Is/am/are + being + Participle 8. A new committee is being formed. C. There is an error in each of the following sentences. Spot the errors and correct the sentences. The dog going to jump. The girl is go to switch on the radio. Naomi flying to Dubai next Wednesday. Romil not going to study after lunch. Continuous Tenses We use continuous tenses to refer to ongoing actions or events in the past, present or future time. We use the present participle form of a verb (-ing form) in continuous tenses. The present participle forms of some verbs are made by adding -ing to the base form of the verb. For example: working, seeing, playing, bluffing, and so on. Present Continuous Tense We use the be verbs am, is and are (to suit the subject) along with the present participle form (-ing) to show present continuous tense. We use present continuous tense: Present Continuous Tense Examples To refer to something happening at the time of speaking Please don't make noise, Grandma is sleeping. When we talk about something connected with the present time These days many students are going in for vocational courses. When we refer to a situation that is more or less temporary She is painting the gate. For an action that is planned for the near future I am going to join college next week. A persistent habit Neha is always getting into trouble. Exceptions: Verbs not used in the continuous tense Perception: see, hear, smell, notice, recognize Appearing: appear, look, seem Emotion: want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer Thinking: think, suppose, believe, agree, understand, remember, forget, know Possession: have, own, possess, belong to Past Continuous Tense We use the be verbs was or were along with the present participle form (base + -ing) of the verb to make past continuous tense. We use past continuous tense: Past Continuous Tense Examples 1. to refer to something happening at the time of reference in the past 2. when we talk about something that was a persistent habit in the past 1. The children were playing when the building collapsed. 2. He was always helping people. Future Continuous We use will + be + (-ing verb) to show future continuous tense. Future continuous tense is used to talk about actions or events that will be going on at a particular time in future. Examples: I will be travelling tomorrow. My friends will be reading storybooks after the exam. A. Answer the following questions using the present participle forms of the verbs in brackets along with the appropriate be verb. Question 1. Where is Rina? He ..... (work) in Riyadh these days. Answer: is working; Question 2. Why are you angry with me? I am angry with you because you ..... constantly ..... (ask) me why I am angry with you. Answer: are, asking; Question 3. Shramana: Where are you going? Bidisha: 1 ..... (go) to the post office. Answer: am going; Question 4. Mala: Are you making tea? Mother: Yes. I ..... (boil) the water now. Answer: am boiling; Question 5. What are you doing this evening? I ..... (meet) my cousins for dinner. Answer: am meeting B. Complete the following conversation with future continuous tense forms. Question 1. Simi: What will we be doing on our vacation in Dubai? Father: Oh, lot of things. On the first day, we ..... (take) a hot air balloon ride. On the second day, we ..... (visit) the Burj Khalifa, the tallest man made structure in the world. Answer: will be taking, will be visiting Question 2. Zubin: Mom, will you take me to the science exhibition tomorrow? Mom: Oh! I am so sorry. I have some work. Daddy ..... (take) you to the science exhibition tomorrow. Answer: will be taking C. Underline the verbs in the following sentences and identify which tenses they are in. It could be past, present or future; it could be simple or continuous. Question 1. I will not play the match tomorrow. Answer: simple future Question 2. The mouse is running away from that cat. Answer: simple present Question 3. I drink coffee every morning. Answer: present continuous Question 4. Pari stayed at my house last night. Answer: simple present Question 5. Remi was sleeping when Mother came home. Answer: past continuous Question 6. Anya completed the work on time. Answer: simple past Perfect Tenses Present perfect tense We form the present perfect tense with the auxiliary verb havelhas + the past participle form of the verb. Remember, we use have with I, we, you and they; we use has with he, she and it. Present perfect continuous tense This tense shows that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The present perfect continuous is formed using the construction has/have been + the present participle (root + -ing). We use the present perfect tense and present perfect continuous tense: Present Perfect Tense Examples 1. to indicate activities completed in the immediate past 2. to express past actions when no definite time is given 3. to describe past events that have an impact on the present. 4. to denote an action that began in the past but continues up to today (using for, since etc) 1. I have washed my clothes. 2. I have done my work. 3. He has finished all the washing that was to be done. 4. I have lived with my grandmother for the last ten years. Present Perfect Continuous Tense Examples 1. To refer to something began in the past but is still happening at the time of speaking 1. I have been working since morning. Past perfect and past perfect continuous tenses We form the past perfect tense with had + past participle form of the verb. Past perfect continuous tense indicates a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past. This tense is formed with had + been, plus the present participle of the verb (with an -ing ending) We use the past perfect tense and past perfect continuous tense: Past Perfect Tense Examples To indicate the earlier of the two activities that happened in the past. The boarding of the flight had already left by the time I reached the airport. Past Perfect Continuous Tense Examples To refer to something that began in the past and continued up to a point of reference in the past. My mother had been feeling weak and worn for the last few days before I went to see the doctor. Future perfect and future perfect continuous tenses We use will + have + past participle form of the verbs to form the future perfect tense. We use future perfect tense to say that an action will be completed at or before a certain point of time in future. Examples: They will have finished their homework by 9 p.m. By the time she receives my letter, I will have left this town. Future perfect continuous tense describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future. The future perfect continuous consists of will + have + been + the verb's present participle (verb root + -ing). Study the table for use of tenses given below. A. Use the correct form of the words given in brackets to complete the passage given below. Question 1. Environmentalists fear that if quick action ..... (not take), the population of wild elephants ..... (decrease) at a faster pace. There shall ..... (come) a time when they will be around only in sanctuaries. When hotels and resorts poach on elephant land, the animals ..... (stray) dangerously close to human preserves. When forests ..... (denude), the elephants ..... (become) crop raiders. As long as ivory ..... (continue) to fetch escalated prices, these crimes ..... (continue) against these peaceful animals which help sustain the very forest they inhabit. Answer: Environmentalists fear that if quick action is not taken, the population of wild elephants will decrease at a faster pace. There shall come a time when they will be around only in sanctuaries. When hotels and resorts poach on elephant land, the animals will stray dangerously close to human preserves. When forests are denuded, the elephants will become crop raiders. As long as ivory continues to fetch escalated prices, these crimes will continue against these peaceful animals which help sustain the very forest they inhabit. Question 2. Mr. Kant: ..... your son ..... (join) college? Mrs. Kapoor: No, he ..... (not start) as yet. Mr. Kant: ..... he ..... (not apply) for admission? Mrs. Kapoor: No, he ..... (pick) job last week. Answer: Mr. Kant: Has your son joined college? Mrs. Kapoor: No, he has not started as yet. Mr. Kant: Has he not applied for his admission? Mrs. Kapoor: No, he picked a job last week. Question 3. Raman: What ..... those children ..... (do) with a shovel, in the garden? Daman: They ..... (dig) a large hole. Raman: What ..... they ..... (do) that for? Daman: I ..... (not know). Perhaps they ..... (look) for some buried treasure. (laughs) Raman: I ..... (hope) they find it soon. Answer: Raman: What are those children doing with a shovel in the garden? Daman: They are digging a large hole. Raman: What are they doing that for? Daman: I do not know. Perhaps they are looking for some buried treasure. Raman: (laughs) I hope they find it soon. Question 4. Last night when I ..... (get) home I ..... (see) a crowd outside. I ..... (struggle) my way ahead and ..... (shock) to see my house burgled. The door ..... (be) ajar. The clothes ..... (be) scattered everywhere. My legs ..... (feel) weak as I ..... (walk) in. I ..... (go) straight to my bedroom. My locker ..... (is) open and I realized that my cash ..... (miss). Immediately, I ..... (lodge) an FIR with the hope that they ..... (apprehend) the culprits soon. Answer: Last night when I got home, I saw a crowd outside. I struggled my way ahead and was shocked to see my house burgled. The door was ajar. I stepped on to the porch and peeped in. The door was open. The clothes were scattered everywhere. My legs felt weak as I walked in. I went straight to my bedroom. My locker was open and realized that my cash was missing. Immediately, I lodged an FIR with the hope that they will apprehend the culprits soon. Question 5. We ..... (drive) on the NH8. There ..... (be) a huge traffic jam. Driving ahead we ..... (realize) that an accident ..... (take) place yesterday. A speeding car ..... (collide) with a tractor. Unfortunately, the driver ..... (die). Two other ..... (injure) and ..... (take) to the hospital. The front of the car ..... (crush) almost to pieces. However, the tractor driver ..... (report) to be safe. Answer: We were driving on the NH8. There was a huge traffic jam. Driving ahead we realized that an accident had taken place yesterday. A speeding car had collided with a tractor. Unfortunately, the driver had died. Two other were injured and were taken to the hospital. The front of the car was crushed almost to pieces. However, the tractor driver was reported to be safe. Question 6. The scientists, today, ... (feel) that Earth ..... (run) out of room and resources. Modern man ..... (plunder) so much that we ..... (have) no option but to colonize space by the year 2050. If the natural resources continue to ..... (exploit) at the current rate, the planet ..... (outstrip) its capacity to support life by the year 2050. More than one-third of the natural world ..... (exhaust) by humans over the past three decades. Consequently, the experts believe that the forests ..... (destroy) and freshwater supplies will become scarce and polluted. Answer: The scientists, today, feel that Earth is running out of room and resources. Modern man has plundered so much that we have no option but to colonize space by the year 2050. If the natural resources continue to be exploited at the current rate, the planet will outstrip its capacity to support life by the year 2050. More than one-third of the natural world has been exhausted by humans over the past three decades. Consequently, the experts believe that the forests will be destroyed and freshwater supplies will become scarce and polluted. B. There is an error in each line of the given paragraph. Underline the error and write the correct answer in the given blank. The error may or may not pertain to tenses. Inactivity is the great cause of obesity these days. People's physical activity had decreased these days. The main reason are there are many labour- saving devices. They don't want to walk on foot. They spend enough time sitting and watch television. Their excess weight makes them sick and they have to spend money on medicines. Answer: a. greatest b. People's c. has d. is e. don't f. enough g. watching h. makes i. on CBSE Class 6 English Grammar Click here to get access to the best NCERT Solutions for Class 6 English. Go through these Tenses Exercise For Class 6 CBSE With Answers to learn English. Tenses Exercise For Class 6 CBSE With Answers – English Grammar There are three main tenses: (i) The Present (ii) The Past (iii) The Future The tense of a verb shows the time of action or event. 1. PRESENT TENSE I. Simple Present Tense or Present Indefinite Tense The Simple Present Tense is used: To express what is actually taking place at the present moment; as: See, how it rains. To express a habitual action; as: He gets up everyday at six o'clock. To express general truths; as: The sun rises in the east. In vivid narrative as a substitute for the Past Tense; as: Immediately the Sultan hurries to his capital. (This is called the historic present) In place of Future Tense when futurity is indicated by the context; as: We go to Delhi next week. Structure of Simple Present: —> Subject + V1/Vs (s or es) Exercise 1 Change the following as directed : Birds fly in the sky. (negative) Rohit loves his teacher. (interrogative) Boys are doing their homework. (negative) My friend speaks good English. (interrogative) Dogs are barking. (interrogative) He is learning music. (negative) We are going to Kolkata soon. (interrogative) Children play in the evening. (negative) Ritu sings a song. (negative) I am listening to western music. (interrogative) Naman and Chaman run fast. (interrogative) Answer: Birds do not fly in the sky. Does Rohit love his teacher? Boys are not doing their homework. Does my friend speak good English? Are dogs barking? He is not learning music. Are we going to Kolkata soon? Children do not play in the evening. Ritu does not sing a song. Am I listening to western music? Do Naman and Chaman run fast? Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks with is, am or are: These bags ..... heavy. Look! There ..... Raman. My brother and I ..... good cricket players. The weather ..... nice today. This bag ..... not so heavy. I ..... not tired. Rama ..... at home. Her children ..... at school. I ..... a student. My sister ..... a doctor. Answer: 1. are 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. is 6. am 7. is 8. are 9. am 10. is II. Present Continuous Tense The Present Continuous Tense represents an action as going on at the time of speaking; as; Shweta is singing. The school boys are playing football. I am opening the door. I am not going to Delhi today. What are you doing now? "When" is not used with this tense unless in the sense of immediate future; as; When are you going to school? Certain verbs are practically never used, in the Present Continuous Tense. These are mainly verbs of condition or behaviour not strictly under human control Consequently they go on whether we like it or not, as; I see a man outside, he is looking at me. Other verbs like this are: Believe; feel (that); think (that); know; understand; remember; recollect; forget; suppose; mean; gather (that); want; wish; forgive; refuse; love; hate; like, dislike etc. Structure of Present Continuous: —> Subject + is / am / are + V4 (V1 + ing) Exercise 1 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs: build cook go have stand stay swim work rain watch Please be quiet. I ..... Where is Umesh? He is in the kitchen. He ..... 'You ..... on my foot.' Look! Somebody .....in the river. We're here on holiday. We ..... at the Royal Hotel. Where's Renu? She ..... a shower. They ..... a new theatre in the city centre at the moment. I ..... now. Goodbye. The weather is nice at the moment. It is not ..... You can turn off the television. I am not .....it. Answer: Please be quiet. I am working. Where is Umesh? He is in the kitchen. He is cooking. You are standing on my foot. Look! Somebody is swimming in the river. We're here on holiday. We are staying at the Royal Hotel. Where's Renu? She is having a shower. They are building a new theatre in the city centre at moment. I am going now. Goodbye. The' weather is nice at the moment. It is not raining. You can turn off the television. I am not watching it. Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form (Present Continuous) of the verbs given in bracket. I am ..... the table (turn). Hari is ..... the juice (suck). Rani and Rajan ..... under the cot (crawl). The dog is ..... its tail (wag). You are ..... on your paper (write). She is ..... right hand (wave). He is ..... over the fence (jump). You are ..... your books (take). You are ..... the sweets in your mouth (put). Sita is ..... on her dress (put). Answer: I am turning the table. Hari is sucking the juice. Ravi and Rajan are crawling under the cot. The dog is wagging its tail. You are writing on your paper. She is waving her right hand. He is jumping over the fence. You are taking your books. You are putting the sweets in your mouth. Sita is putting on her dress. III. Present Perfect Tense The Present Perfect Tense denotes an action that has just been completed; as: I have written my essay. He has worked the sum. The Present Perfect Tense is also used instead of past tense, to represent a past action as continuing to the present; as: We have lived here ten years (and we are still living here). Note the difference between: (a) We have lived here for ten years, and (b) We lived here ten years. Structure of Present Perfect Tense: —> Subject + has / have + V3 Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets. The train _____ just now. (arrive) I _____ not _____ the cinema all these years. (visit) Someone _____ some crockery. (break) I _____ never _____ the Taj (see) I _____ not _____ him so far. (meet) I _____ not _____ the work even now. (finish) My friend _____ his purse, (lose) They _____ my pen. (take) Birds _____ from here, (fly) Rachna _____ food, (cook) Answer: The train has arrived just now. I have not visited the cinema all these years. Someone has broken some crockery. I have never seen the Taj. I have not met him so far. I have not finished the work even now. My friend has lost his purse. They have taken my pen. Birds have flown from here. Rachna has cooked food. IV. Present Perfect Continuous Tense Sometimes an action, beginning in the past, is still continuing at the present moment. This frequently happens with verbs such as stay, wait, sit, stand, lie, study, learn, live, rest etc. Such verbs Eire rarely found in the simple present perfect because by their very nature they continue into the present. Structure of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Subject + has / have been + V4(V1 + ing) If we do not suggest duration from the past, the present continuous is used but as scon as we imply a relationship between the past and now, the perfect continuous must be used; as: (a) He is lying on the floor, (now) (b) He has been lying there for three hours. (and there he still is) You have been here since half past ten. Mr. Singh has been here for twenty minutes. He has been here since Monday. He has been here for one day. Exercise 1 Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs given in brackets. We _____ English for two years. (study) He _____ in this school for several years. (teach) I _____ in this flat since 2000. (live) It _____ for three hours. (rain) They _____ for seven hours. (work) Answer: We have been studying English for two years. He has been teaching in this school for several years. I have been living in this flat since 2000. It has been raining for three hours. They have been working for seven hours. Use of 'since' and 'for' 'Since' means 'from some definite point or period in the past till now' 'Since' is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time in the past. It is preceded by a verb in the present perfect tense; as: I have not seen Sanjay since 10 th May. She has been ill since Tuesday 'For' means "a length of time till now." 'For' is used before a noun or phrase denoting a period of time and is used with all the tenses; as: I shall stay here for a week. They were there for ten days. Exercise 2 Fill in the blanks with since or for: He has been here ..... last Monday. She has been on the phone ..... twenty minutes. I have been in this town ..... 1967. You have been married ..... six years. Raman has been on holiday ..... last Friday. Answer: He has been here since last Monday. She has been on the phone for twenty minutes. I have been in this town since 1967. You have been married for six years. Raman has been on holiday since last Friday. 2. PAST TENSE I. Simple Past Tense The simple Past Tense is used: to denote a single action in the past: as: Sachin again scored a century. The ship sailed yesterday. To denote an action going on in the past; as: While they danced, we sang. To denote a habitual action in the past; as: He studied marry hours everyday. Structure of the Simple Past Tense: —> Sub + V2 Exercise 1 Make six sentences from the following chart. I in Delhi last month He was here last year She in school yesterday We in Haryana three weeks ago You were in Hospital two years ago They there a long time ago Answer: I was in Delhi last month. He was here last year. She was in school yesterday. We were in Haryana three weeks ago. You were in hospital two years ago. They were there a long time ago. Exercise 2 Put in am / is/are (present) or was / were (past): Last year she ..... 10, so she ..... 11 now. I ..... hungry. Can I have something to eat? 'Where ..... the children?' 'I don't know. They ..... in the garden ten minutes ago.' Today the weather ..... nice, but yesterday it ..... very cold. I feel fine this morning but I ..... tired last night. Where ..... you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning? I like your new shirt ..... it expensive? Don't they wear those shoes? These ..... very expensive. This time last year I ..... in Goa. They ..... in school today morning. Answer: 1. was; is 2. am 3. are; were 4. is; was 5. was 6. were 7. Is 8. are 9. was 10. were Exercise 3 Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple: enjoy clean die open finish happen ram start stay want It was hot in the room, so I ..... the window. I ..... my teeth twice yesterday. The shop .....at 9 a.in. yesterday. The match ..... at 6 in the evening. I always ..... to be a doctor. It is a nice day but yesterday it ..... all day. The accident ..... last Sunday afternoon. Shiela's grandmother ..... when she was 90 years old. We ..... our holiday last year. We ..... at Grand Hotel when we went to Kolkata. Answer: 1. opened 2. cleaned 3. started 4. finished 5. wanted 6. rained 7. happened 8. died 9. enjoyed 10. stayed Exercise 4 Write the past simple of the following verbs: 1. get 2. see... 3. play 4. pay 5. visit.. 6. buy 7. go 8. think 9. copy 10. know 11. put... 12. speak Answer: 1. got 2. saw 3. played 4. paid 5. visited 6. bought 7. went 8. thought 9. copied 10. knew 11. put 12. spoke II. Past Continuous Tense The past continuous tense represents an action as going on at some point of time in the past; as: I was reading, when he called on me. It was raining heavily yesterday at 4 O'clock. Structure of the Past Continuous Tense: —> Subject + was / were + V4 Exercise 1 Use the correct form of the verb: We (watch) the shop windows when we met Vimal. I (wait) outside the theatre when I saw Om. When Vijay arrived, Soma (study). When he saw Ramesh in the library, he (return) his books. When I saw them at midnight, they (try) to find a taxi. Answer: We were watching the shop windows when we met Vimal. 1 was waiting outside the theatre when I saw Om. When Vijay arrived, Soma was studying. When he saw Ramesh in the library, he was returning his books. When I saw them at midnight, they were trying to find a taxi. Exercise 2 Change the following sentences into negative: Vishal was living in Kolkata in July last year. Vimal was talking to Vijay at ten o'clock last night. At four o'clock yesterday we were all drinking tea. I was trying to get a taxi at ten o clock last night. It was raining in Chennai at five o'clock last evening. Answer: Vishal was not living in Kolkata in July last year. Vimal was not talking to Vijay at ten o'clock last night. At four o'clock yesterday we were not all drinking tea. I was not trying to get a taxi at ten o'clock last night. It was not raining in Chennai at five o'clock last evening. Exercise 3 Change the following sentences into questions: They were crying there. He was playing cricket. He was doing his homework. Ruchi and Rubi were cooking in the kitchen. We were going to the market. Answer: Were they crying there? Was he playing cricket? Was he doing his homework? Were Ruchi and Rubi cooking in the kitchen? Were we going to the market? III. Past Perfect Tense 1. The Past Perfect Tense denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past; as; He had already read this book. When I reached school, all the students had already come. Teaching had not started before he reached school. Had the students left the school before the bell rang? 2. The Past Perfect Tense is related to a moment in the past in the same way that the present perfect is related to the present moment, i.e., it describes an action completed before some special past moment we have in mind. Structure of the Past Perfect Tense: —> Subject + had + V3 + object Exercise 1 Choose the correct verb from those given in brackets: He thanked me for what I ..... (have dope, had done, have been doing). When we went to the cinema, the film ..... . (already started, had already started, would already start.) Did your think you ..... me somewhere before? (have seen, had seen, were seeing.) I to Mumbai once before. (have gone, had gone, have been going) They anything till night. (have not read, were not reading, had not read) Answer: 1. had done 2. had already started 3. had seen 4. had gone 5. had not read. IV. Past Perfect Continuous Tense The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time; as: Renu had been reading book for two hours. It had been raining continuously since last Wednesday. You had not been going to school since Tuesday. He had not been meeting me for a month. Where had Raman been playing since noon? Structure of the Past Perfect Continuous Tense: —> Subject + had been + V4 (V1 + ing) Exercise Fill in the blanks with suitable verb: You had been ..... till now since morning, (slept, sleeping, sleep) She ..... sun-bath for a month, (have been taking, had taken, had been taking) I ..... this car for four years, (have driven, had driven, had been driving) He had not been ..... for a few days, (seen, saw, seeing) The players had been ..... for three hours, (running, ran, run) ..... he been studying for examination for four days? (had, have) Where had he been ..... for so many days? (lived, live, living) Answer: 1. sleeping 2. had been taking 3. had been driving 4. seeing 5. running 6. Had 7. living. Forms of Verbs Present (V1) Past (V2) Past Participle (V3) Awake awaked / awoke awaked / awoken Arise arose arisen Bear bore borne Beat beat beaten Become became become Begin began begun Bid bade/bid bidden, bid Bind bound bound Bite bit bit/bitten Bind bound bound Blow blew blown Break broke broken Choose chose chosen Cling clung clung Come came come Dig dug dug Do did done Draw drew drawn Drink drank drunk Drive drove driven Eat ate eaten Fall fell fallen Fight fought fought Find found found Fly flew flown Forbid forbade forbidden Forget forgot forgotten Forgive forgave forgiven Freeze froze frozen Get got got Give gave given Go went gone Grew grew grown Hang hung hung Hide hid hidden Know knew known Lie lay lain Ride rode ridden Ring rang rung Rise rose risen Run ran run See saw seen Shake shook shaken Shine shone shone Shrink shrank shrunk Sing sang sung Sit sat sat Speak spoke Spoken Spring sprang sprung Stand stood stood Steal stole stolen Stick stuck stuck Sting stung stung Strike struck struck, stricken Swim swam swum Take took taken Tear tore tom Throw threw thrown Understand understood understood Wake woke woken Wear wore worn Weave wove woven Win won won Wind wound wound Withdraw withdrew withdrawn Wring wrung wrung Write wrote written Weak Verbs Present (V1) Past (V2) Past Participle (V3) Bend bent bent Bring brought brought Build built built Bum burnt, burned bumt/bumed Buy bought bought catch caught caught Creep crept crept Dare dared dared Deal dealt dealt Deceive deceived deceived Die died died Dive dived dived Dream dreamt/dreamed Dreamed Dwell dwelt dwelt Feed fed fed Feel felt felt Flee fled fled Flow flowed flowed Hang hanged/hung hanged/hung Have had had Hear heard heard Kneel knelt knelt Knit knitted knitted Lay laid laid Lead led led Lean leant leant Leap leaped leaped Learn learned /learnt learnt/learned Leave left Left Lie lied lied Lie lay lain Lose lost lost Make made made Mean meant meant Meet met met Melt melted melted Pay paid paid Prove proved proved Quarrel quarrelled quarrelled Raise raised raised Saw sawed sawed/sawn Say said said Seek sought sought Sell sold sold Send sent sent Sew sewed sewn Shoot shot shot Show showed shown Sleep slept slept Sow sowed sown Spoil spoiled spoiled Teach taught taught Tell told told Think thought thought Travel travelled travelled Weep wept wept Work worked worked Remain same in all Forms Present (V1) Past (V2) Past Participle (V3) Bet bet bet Bid bid bid Cast cast cast Cut cut cut Hit hit hit Hurt hurt hurt Let let Let Put put put Read read read Set set set Shut shut shut Split split split Spread spread spread Thrust thrust thrust Upset upset upset NCERT SolutionsMathsScienceSocialEnglishHindiSanskritRD Sharma NCERT Solutions for Class 6 English Grammar Save Save Additional Information about Tenses for Class 6 Preparation The Tenses is an invaluable resource that delves deep into the core of the Class 6 exam. These study notes are curated by experts and cover all the essential topics and concepts, making your preparation more efficient and effective. With the help of these notes, you can grasp complex subjects quickly, revise important points easily, and reinforce your understanding of key concepts. The study notes are presented in a concise and easy-to-understand manner, allowing you to optimize your learning process. Whether you're looking for best-recommended books, sample papers, study material, or toppers' notes, this PDF has got you covered. Download the Tenses now and kickstart your journey towards success in the Class 6 exam. The importance of Tenses cannot be overstated, especially for Class 6 aspirants. This document holds the key to success in the Class 6 exam. It offers a detailed understanding of the concept, providing invaluable insights into the topic. By knowing the concepts well in advance, students can plan their preparation effectively. Utilize this indispensable guide for a well-rounded preparation and achieve your desired results. Tenses Notes offer in-depth insights into the specific topic to help you master it with ease. This comprehensive document covers all aspects related to Tenses. It includes detailed information about the exam syllabus, recommended books, and study materials for a well-rounded preparation. Practice papers and question papers enable you to assess your progress effectively. Additionally, the paper analysis provides valuable tips for tackling the exam strategically. Access to Toppers' notes gives you an edge in understanding complex concepts. Whether you're a beginner or aiming for advanced proficiency, Tenses Notes on EduRev are your ultimate resource for success. The "Tenses Class 6 Questions" guide is a valuable resource for all aspiring students preparing for the Class 6 exam. It focuses on providing a wide range of practice questions to help students gauge their understanding of the exam topics. These questions cover the entire syllabus, ensuring comprehensive preparation. The guide includes previous years' question papers for students to familiarize themselves with the exam's format and difficulty level. Additionally, it offers subject-specific question banks, allowing students to focus on weak areas and improve their performance. Students of Class 6 can study Tenses alongwith tests & analysis from the EduRev app, which will help them while preparing for their exam. Apart from the Tenses, students can also utilize the EduRev App for other study materials such as previous year question papers, syllabus, important questions, etc. The EduRev App will make your learning easier as you can access it from anywhere you want. The content of Tenses is prepared as per the latest Class 6 syllabus. Dive into the world of Class 6 English Grammar with Witknowlearn, your ultimate destination for mastering the complexities of tenses in English. Whether you're a student grappling with the nuances of tenses or a parent seeking resources to support your child's education, our comprehensive guide on CBSE Class 6 English Grammar is here to ease your journey. Tenses form the backbone of English grammar, and understanding their rules, formulas, and structures is crucial for academic success.At Witknowlearn, we provide detailed English Grammar Notes that demystify the world of tenses. Our resources cover everything from the basic tenses definition to the intricate tenses structure, ensuring students in Class 6th have a solid foundation. The beauty of English lies in its tenses, and our aim is to make learning them an engaging and enriching experience.Our Tenses Class 6 section is packed with easy-to-understand explanations and practical examples. We simplify the tenses rule and tenses formula, making them accessible to learners of all levels. Additionally, our tenses worksheets offer hands-on practice, allowing students to apply their knowledge and reinforce their understanding.Join us at Witknowlearn and embark on a fascinating journey through the tenses in English. Our interactive and comprehensive approach ensures that mastering tenses becomes not just an educational requirement but a fun and engaging activity. Get ready to explore, learn, and excel in English grammar with us!TensesWhat are Tenses?Tense is something which tells us when the action expressed by the verb took place. There are three main divisions of tenses.1. Past TenseThe past tense is used to talk about actions which took place in the past.Past Tense examples:1. They sang Christmas carols2. Anshul was watching cartoons3. Rahul had read all the works of ShakespeareThe past tense can be divided into four sub-categories:1.2. Past Continuous tense1.4. Past Perfect continuous tense2. Present Tense The present tense is used to talk about actions which take place in the present.Present Tense examples1. The cat yowls every night.2. Diane is leaving now.3. Vilas has cooked lunch for us.The present tense can be divided into three sub-categories:2.1. Simple present tense2.2. Present Continuous tense2.3. Present Perfect tense The future tense is used to talk about actions which will take place in the future1. Hansel and Gretel will visit the Gingerbread House. 2. Farid will be sleeping.2. The food will have been spoiltThe future tense can be divided into four sub-categories:3.2. Future Continuous Tense3.3. Future Perfect Tense3.4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense Tenses Exercises for Class 6 with Answers, worksheet for free online practice of English Elementary Grammar. Solution for CBSE and ICSE board students for preparation of upcoming exams.1. A cold breeze blows every morning. 2. Our team wins almost every match. 3. She continually coughs and spits. 4. I drink tea every morning. 5. She sweeps her room every day. 6. Water freezes in winter.7. The sun rises in the east. 8. He lies down and sleeps. 9. She sits down and spins the thread.10. They forget what they learn. 11. The soldiers fight and win. 12. She always gets up first of all, wakes up her servants, and then lights the fire. 13. John plays the violin in our orchestra. 14. You like this book, don't you? 15. Tom has a scooter which he wants to sell now.Answers: 1. A cold breeze blew every morning.2. Our team won almost every match.3. She continually coughed and spat.4. I drank tea every morning.5. She swept her room every day.6. Water froze in winter.7. The sun rose in the east.8. He lay down and slept.9. She sat down and spun the thread.10. They forgot what they learned.11. The soldiers fought and won.12. She always got up first of all, woke up her servants, and then lit the fire.13. John played the violin in our orchestra.14. You liked this book, didn't you?15. Tom had a scooter which he wanted to sell then.1. He lies down on the grass. 2. The boy leans against the tree. 3. A cold wind blows. 4. He works hard for this examination. 5. The peon rang the bell. 6. The leaves fell to the ground. 7. Sita sang sweetly. 8. She hid herself. 9. Mother lays the table for breakfast. 10. The sun sets in the west. 11. I hope to win a prize in the races. 12. Jagjit polished the furniture. 13. The children laughed and clapped. 14. The teacher teaches us new song every day. 15. She lives near a Shopping Mall.Answers: 1. He is lying down on the grass.2. The boy is leaning against the tree.3. A cold wind is blowing.4. He was working hard for this examination.5. The peon was ringing the bell.6. The leaves were falling to the ground.7. Sita was singing sweetly.8. She was hiding herself.9. Mother is laying the table for breakfast.10. The sun is setting in the west.11. I am hoping to win a prize in the races.12. Jagjit was polishing the furniture.13. The children were laughing and clapping.14. The teacher is teaching us a new song every day.15. She is living near a shopping mall.1. The sky grows dark. 2. The dog lies on the floor. 3. The bird files out of the cage. 4. We heard a strange story. 5. The boys are playing football.6. Sita worked the sum correctly. 7. He tries hard and succeeds. 8. The hen lays five eggs. 9. I forget her name. 10. She hides her face in shame for her behavior. 11. She sings every Friday in our club. 12. I received a lot of letters today. 13. Jyoti finished her work last week. 14. I ate rice and fish for lunch. 15. She goes abroad every year.Answers: 1. The sky has grown dark.2. The dog has lain on the floor.3. The bird has flown out of the cage.4. We had heard a strange story.5. The boys have been playing football.6. Sita had worked the sum correctly.7. He has tried hard and has succeeded.8. The hen has laid five eggs.9. I have forgotten her name.10. She has hidden her face in shame for her behavior.11. She has sung every Friday in our club.12. I have received a lot of letters today.13. Jyoti had finished her work last week.14. I had eaten rice and fish for lunch.15. She has gone abroad every year.Thanks for attempt Tenses Exercises for Class 6 with AnswersChapter-wise Solution: Elementary English Grammar and Composition for Class 6 Solutions Tenses Worksheet for Class 6: Tenses in English define the time related to verbs. They tell us when things happen. For example, "I walk" is in the present tense, showing something happening now. "I walked" is past tense, showing it happened before, and "I will walk" is future tense, showing it will happen later. Dictionaries say tenses are forms of verbs that show time or duration. So, when you talk about what you did yesterday, what you're doing now, or what you'll do tomorrow, you're using different tenses. This article will provide you with a Tenses Worksheet For Class 6. Tenses and Their Types Tenses in English help us understand when something happens. The three main types of tenses are: Past Tense Present Tense Future Tense Past Tense: This talks about things that have already happened. For example, "I played soccer yesterday." Present Tense: This talks about things happening right now or things that happen regularly. Examples of Present Tense are, "He sings beautifully" or "She eats breakfast every day." Future Tense: This talks about things that will happen later. For example, "We will go to the mall next weekend." Also Check: Preposition Worksheet Class 6 Worksheet 1 – Tenses Worksheet For Class 6 Change the following sentence to the present perfect tense: "She eats lunch at 1 PM every day." Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb

Statements with AnswersQ.Form complete sentences in the past simple (affirmative or negative),without contractions, using the information provided.For example:Q: I / to know / not / where he livedA: I did not know where he lived. TENSES The tense of the verb tells the time of the action. There are three main tenses in English: Present Tense, Past Tense, Future Tense. PRESENT TENSE Present tense has four forms: (a) Simple Present Tense Simple Present Tense is used to express habitual actions, universal facts, scheduled future actions and actions that are happening now. Structure of Sentence: In Simple Present Tense, we use subject + verb s / es with singular subjects such as he/she/it and singular noun. Examples: My sister speaks English very well. Use: Simple Present Tense is used to express universal facts. E.g. The Sun rises in the East. Simple Present tense is used to express a habitual action. E.g. He goes for a walk every morning. The Simple Present tense is used to express scheduled future actions. E.g. The next train is at 9 am. (b) Present Continuous Tense Present Continuous tense is used for an action going on at the time of speaking. Structure of Sentence Subject + is / am / are + verb – ing + object. Examples: I am writing a letter. He is reading a book. They are cleaning the room. We are going to the park. (c) Present Perfect Tense Present Perfect Tense tells that the action has just been completed. It is also used to express past actions whose time is not given and not definite. Structure of Sentence Subject + has / have + 3rd form of the verb. If the subject of the sentence is (I, we, they, you) or a plural noun, then the auxiliary verb 'have' is used in the Present Perfect Tense. Examples: He has worked in a school for seven years. She has just gone out. Richard has taken my pen. They have achieved the target. (d) Present Perfect Continuous Tense Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. Structure of Sentence Subject + has / have been + verb + ing + object. He/she/it + has I / we/ you / they + have Examples: He has been living in Singapore since 1992. Riya has been sleeping for three hours. Ram has been waiting there. They have been digging the well for several weeks. PAST TENSE There are four past tense forms in English. (a) Simple Past Tense Simple Past Tense is used to indicate an action completed in the past. Structure of Sentence Subject + 2nd form of verb + object Examples: She wrote a letter to her mother. He posted the letter yesterday. He permitted me to go for the picnic. He bought a laptop. (b) Past Continuous Past Continuous Tense is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated. Structure of Sentence Subject + was / were + verb - ing. Examples: When I saw her, she was singing a song. They were travelling whole day. He was waiting for you. I was speaking to her. (c) Past Perfect Tense Past Perfect Tense is used to denote that an action was completed before a certain moment in the past or another action took place in the past. Structure of Sentence Subject + had + verb 3rd form Examples: Tom had helped me. He had locked the door. When I reached the bus stop, the bus had started. They had gone to New York. (d) Past Perfect Continuous Tense The Past Perfect Continuous is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time. Structure of Sentence Subject + had been + verb + ing + object Examples: He had been swimming in the pool. They had been studying at home. They had been playing basket ball. He had been teaching her. FUTURE TENSE (a) Simple Future Tense Simple Future Tense is used to denote actions that will take place in the future. Structure of Sentence Main verb: Base or 1st form of verb Auxiliary Verb: Will / shall Examples: He will go to Mumbai tomorrow. She will perform her duty. I shall be sixty next week. He will come to my home. (b) Future Continuous Tense Future Continuous tense is used to denote actions which will be in progress at a time in the future. Structure of Sentence Subject + shall/will + be + verb - ing Examples: He will be washing the clothes tomorrow. John will be cleaning his room. Mary will be writing a story. I shall be preparing for exams. (c) Future Perfect Tense The Future Perfect Tense is used to talk about an action that will be completed by a certain future time. Structure of Sentence Subject + will/shall/+ have + Verb 3rd form (Past Participle). Examples: He will have taken his book. She will have left this place by next week. I shall have completed my homework. They will have finished the task. (d) Future Perfect Continuous Tense Future Perfect Continuous tense is used for an action which will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future. It is generally used with a time expression. Structure of Sentence Shall / will + have been + verb + ing (present participle). Examples: They will have been watching television for three hours. He will have been enjoying holidays. You will have been studying at home. Read the table given below to understand the different tenses: Present tense Past Tense Future Tense Simple Present Tense I /They write He/she writes Simple Past Tense I wrote Simple Future Tense I shall/will write Present Continuous Tense I am writing He/she is writing They are writing Past Continuous Tense I was writing They were writing Future Continuous Tense I shall / will be writing. Present Perfect Tense I have written He / she has written Past Perfect Tense I had written He / she / you had written Future Perfect Tense I shall / will have written Present Perfect Continuous I / we have been writing He / she has been writing Past Perfect Continuous I had been writing. Future Perfect Continuous I will / shall have been writing. INTERESTING FACTS Chinese and Indonesian verbs do not show tense. They use other words in the sentence to show when the verb happens. ‘Burned’ and ‘burnt’, both are used as the Past tense and past participle of burn. In American English, burned is usually the past tense. Tenses are verb forms that are used to express the time of an action in a sentence.Tenses Example:I am going to the library. (Present Tense)They went to the movies. (Past Tense)My sister will bake a pizza. (Future Tense)In the above sentences, a verb shows actions happening at three different times.Read And Learn More NCERT Solutions For Class 6 English GrammarKinds Of TenseTenses can be classified into three basic kinds.Present TenseThe present tense is the form of a verb that is used to show the action that takes place in the present time.Present Tense Example:She plays the piano every morning.They are playing football in the park.I have visited Paris three times in my life.They have been studying for the exam for three hours.Present tense can further be classified into the following typesSimple Present TenseThe simple present tense is used to state an action that is happening in the present time. It is also used for an action that happens regularly or universal fact.Structure of a Sentence in Simple Present TenseSingular subject + V1 (base form of verb) + -s/-es + objectPlural subject + V1 + objectSimple Present Tense Example: She writes with a pen.We play in the parkNegative SentenceSingular subject + does not + V1 (s/es) + Object Plural object + does not + V1+ ObjectNegative Sentence Example: She does not write with a pen.We do not play in the park.Uses of Simple Present Tense1. To state a habitual action or actions done repeatedly It talks about actions in a general way.Simple Present Tense Example: I cycle to school every day.I get up at 5 am.2. To state a planned future actionFuture Action Example:Tom leaves for Oxford tomorrow.The college reopens in July.3. To state universal truthsUniversal Truths Example: Nehru is the architect of modern India.The Earth revolves around the Sun.Present Continuous TenseThe present continuous tense is used for actions that are taking place at the time of speaking.Structure of a sentence in the present continuous tenseSubject + is/am/are + V1 + ing’ + ObjectPresent Continuous Tense Example:We are playing badminton.I am reading a newspaper.Negative SentenceSubject + is/am/are + not + V1 + ing + ObjectNegative Sentence Example: I am not meeting MukulThey are not workingUses of Present Continuous Tense1. When we talk about an action that is in progress in the present time.Present Continuous Tense Example: She is pleading in the court.They are driving to the mall.2. When we talk about a planned future action.Future Action Example: She is going to publish her book next year.She is speaking at the conference.3. When we plan or arrange to do things in the future but not necessarily at present.Future Example:I am transferring to a new location.We are going to the new Tom Hanks moviePresent Perfect TenseThe present perfect tense tells us about an action that has been completed in the present and whose effects are still there.Structure of a sentence in the present perfect tense1. Singular subject + has/have + V3 (past participle form of the verb) + objectPresent Perfect Tense Example:I have lost my exercise book.She has worked hard for this job.Present Perfect Continuous TenseThe present perfect continuous form of a verb tells that an action started in the past and is continuing in the present.Structure of a sentence in present perfect tense + has/have been + V1 + ‘-ing’ + objectPresent Perfect Continuous Tense Example:I have been studying for 5 hours.They have been watching the stars.Negative SentenceSubject + has/have + not + been + V1 + ‘-ing’ + objectNegative Sentence Example:She has not been driving her car these days.I have not been dealing with the work pressure greatly.Uses of Present Perfect Continuous Tense1. It is often used with ‘for’, ‘how long…’, and ‘since’.Present Perfect Continuous Tense Example:How long have you been teaching the senior secondary?You and I have been coming to this temple since childhood.Past TenseThe past tense form of a verb shows that the action has already taken place in the past.Past Tense Example:Indira Gandhi passed away in 1984.I saw him in the morning.Radhika had been calling her.A verb in the past tense takes four different forms. These forms areSimple Past TenseThe simple past tense shows actions that are completed at a specified time in the past.Structure of a sentence in simple past tenseSubject + V2 (past form of verb) + objectSimple Past Tense Example:I ate breakfast.We saw him at the market.Negative SentenceSubject + did not + V1 + ObjectNegative Sentence Example: I didn’t see him at the market.We didn’t eat breakfast.Uses of Simple Past Tense1. When we want to express actions that took place at a specific time and are over now.Uses of Simple Past Tense Example:She visited the museum last Saturday.We visited the Grand Canyon during our summer vacation.2. When we want to express past habits.Uses of Simple Past Tense Example:She played the piano every evening when she was a child.They always went for a walk after dinner.Past Continuous TenseThe past continuous tense is used to describe actions or events that were ongoing or in progress at a specific point in the past. Structure of a sentence in past continuous tenseSubject + was/were + V1-ing + objectPast Continuous Tense Example: I was studying when the phone rang.The children were playing.Negative sentenceSubject + was/were not + Vj -ing + objectNegative sentence Example: He was not working on the assignment last night.She was not sleeping when I went to her room.Uses of Past Continuous Tense1. When we talk about an action indicate that one action was ongoing while another action happened. (Interrupted actions)Uses of Past Continuous Tense Example: As they were discussing the plan, the bus arrived.We were having dinner when the power went out.2. To indicate parallel actions happening in the pastUses of Past Continuous Tense Example: While I was cleaning the house, he was gardening.They were chatting while waiting for the bus.3. To describe background eventsUses of Past Continuous Tense Example: The Sun was setting as they walked along the beach.The birds were chirping while the Sun was setting.Past Perfect TenseThe past perfect tense is used to describe actions that were completed in the past.Structure of a sentence in past perfect tenseSubject + had + V3 + objectPast Perfect Tense Example: I realized I had forgotten my keys when I reached the office.They had already left by the time we arrived.She had finished her book before the movie started.Negative SentenceSubject + had not + V3 + objectNegative Sentence Example: He had not completed the assignment when the deadline arrived.They hadn’t seen each other for years before the reunion.Uses of Past Perfect Tense1. Actions completed before another action in the pastPast Perfect Tense Example:They had finished their meal before the guests arrived.He had already read the book before the movie was released.2. When narrating events in the pastPast Perfect Tense Example:By the time we reached the airport, the flight had already taken off.When he arrived at the party, the guests had already left.Past Perfect Continuous TenseThe past perfect continuous tense is used to describe actions or events that were ongoing over some time and completed in the past.Structure of a sentence in a past perfect continuous tenseSubject + had been + Vl -ing + objectPast Perfect Continuous Tense Example:She was out of breath because she had been running before she arrived.They were tired because they had been working on the project all day.He realized he was late because the meeting had been going on for hours.Negative SentenceSubject + had not been + V, -ing + objectI was surprised that he had not been studying for the exam.She was rested because she hadn’t been traveling for days.Uses of Past Perfect Continuous Tense1. To emphasize the duration of an actionPast Perfect Continuous Tense Example: He was sore because he had been exercising vigorously.The garden looked beautiful because she had been planting flowers.2. Actions ongoing before another actionPast Perfect Continuous Tense Example:They were in a hurry because the bus had been waiting for a while.She felt accomplished because the project had been progressing steadily.3. To describe the cause of a situation in the pastPast Perfect Continuous Tense Example:They were out of breath because they had been running to catch the train.She was well-prepared because she had been studying diligentlyFuture TenseA future tense form of a verb shows that an action will happen in the future or at a later point in time.Future Tense Example: I shall be joining the congregation on Sunday.We will go to the market tomorrow.Will you come to the library with me?Will Mansi be performing this year?A verb in the future tense takes four different forms. These forms areSimple Future TenseThe simple future tense is used to express actions or states that will occur in the future.Structure of a sentence in simple future tense Subject + will/shall + V, (base form of the verb) + ObjectSimple Future Tense Example:I will visit my grandparents next weekend.They shall complete the project by the end of the month.She will start her new job on Monday.Negative SentenceSubject + will/shall not + VL (base form ofthe verb) + objectNegative Sentence Example:He will not attend the meeting tomorrow.We shall not forget your birthday.Uses of Simple Future Tense1. To describe predictions and future eventsSimple Future Tense Example:The company will launch a new product next year.I think it will rain later in the day.2. To describe spontaneous decisionsSimple Future Tense Example:I’m cold; I will close the window.The phone is ringing; I will answer it.3. To describe promises and offersSimple Future Tense Example: I will help you with your homework.She shall lend you her umbrella.4. To show intentions and plansSimple Future Tense Example: We will travel to Europe next summer.He will study for the exam over the weekendFuture Continuous TenseThe future continuous tense is used to describe actions or events that will be ongoing at a specified time in the future.Structure of a sentence in the future continuous tenseSubject + will/shall + be + V1 -ing + objectFuture Continuous Tense Example: This time tomorrow, I will be working on a presentation.By 5 pm, they will be celebrating their anniversary.She will be studying when you arrive.Negative SentenceSubject + will/shall not + be + V1 -ing + objectNegative Sentence Example:He will not be attending the seminar at that time.We shall not be traveling during the holidays.Uses of Future Continuous Tense1. Predicting ongoing actionsNegative Sentence Example:I’m sure she will be studying when we call.They will be rehearsing for the play in the evening.2. Future interruptionsFuture interruptions Example:I will be cooking dinner when you come home.They will be discussing the plan when the boss arrives.3. To express politeness or courtesyPoliteness or Courtesy Example: I will be waiting for your call.She will be hosting the event next week.Future Perfect TenseThe future perfect tense is used to express actions or events that will be completed before a specific point in the future.Structure of a sentence in future perfect tenseSubject + will/shall + have + V3 + objectBy the time you arrive, I will have finished my work.She will have graduated by the end of the year.They will have completed the project before the deadline.Negative SentenceSubject + will/shall not + have + V3 + objectNegative Sentence Example: I will not have forgotten your birthday by then.They will not have completed the construction by next month.Uses of Future Perfect Tense1. Predictions about the completion of an actionFuture Perfect Tense Example:I’m confident that they will have solved the problem by tomorrow.She believes she will have learned the language by next year.2. Expressing hopes, expectations, or assumptionsFuture Perfect Tense Example: I hope you will have finished the report by the deadline.They expect that the construction will be completed by the scheduled date.3. Referring to an unfinished action at a specific future timeSpecific future time Example:By the time the movie starts, we will have been waiting for an hour.They will have been working on the project for months when it’s finally completed.Future Perfect Continuous TenseThe future perfect continuous tense is used to describe actions or events that will have been ongoing for a duration before a specific point in the future.Structure of a sentence in the future perfect continuous tenseSubject + will/shall + have been + -ing + objectFuture Perfect Continuous Tense Example;By next summer, I will have been living in this city for five years.By the time you arrive, we will have been working on the project for three hours.She will have been practicing the piano for a decade at her next concert.Negative SentenceSubject + will/shall not + have been + V, -ing + objectNegative Sentence Example: I will not have been waiting for long when you get here.By next month, they will not have been renovating the house for a year.Uses of Future Perfect Continuous Tense1. For emphasizing the duration of an ongoing actionFuture Perfect Continuous Tense Example: By the time you arrive, I will have been waiting for two hours.She will have been studying for the exam all day by tomorrow.2. For predicting ongoing actions leading to a point in the futureFuture Perfect Continuous Tense Example: I believe they will have been traveling for months by the time they reach their destination.She thinks she will have been working at the company for five years by her next promotion.3. For expressing assumptions or expectations about ongoing actionsFuture Perfect Continuous Tense Example: time the guests arrive.They expect that she will have been training for the marathon for several months.Chapter 14 Tenses Question And Answers Multiple Choice QuestionsQuestion 1. Select the appropriate form of the present tense (simple, continuous, perfect, or perfect continuous) to complete each sentence.1. She_____On This Project Since Last Month.WorksIs WorkingHas Been WorkingWorkedAnswer: 3. Has Been Working2. The Children_____Outside When It Started Raining.PlayPlaysWere PlayingHave PlayedAnswer: 3. Were Playing3. By This Time Next Week, I_____My Assignment.CompleteWill Have CompletedHave CompletedAm CompletingAnswer: 3. Have Completed4. How Long_____You For The Upcoming Exam?Do, StudyAre, StudyingHave, StudiedDid, StudyAnswer: 2. Are, Studying5. I_____Sushi Before Today.Not EatDo Not EatHave Not EatenAm Not EatingAnswer: 3. Have Not Eaten6. By The Time You Arrive, I_____ My Work.Already FinishWill Have Already FinishedAm Already FinishingAlready FinishedAnswer: 2. Will Have Already Finished7. We Usually_____To The Gym On Mondays.Answer: 1. Go8. He_____A Novel For The Past Six Months.WritesHas Been WritingHas WrittenWroteAnswer: 1. Writes9. They_____ In That House Since They Got Married.LiveLivesAre LivingHave Been LivingAnswer: 4. Have Been Living10. Right Now, She A Book In The Garden.ReadsIs ReadingHas ReadReadAnswer: 2. Is ReadingQuestion 2. Select The Appropriate Form Of The Past Tense (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Or Perfect Continuous) To Complete Each Sentence.1. The Artist_____ The Beauty Of The Sunset In His Painting.CapturedWas CapturingHad CapturedHad Been CapturingAnswer: 1. Captured2. She _____Goodness Wherever She Went.SpreadWas SpreadingHad SpreadHad Been SpreadingAnswer: 1. Spread3. The Soldier_____ His Loyalty To His Country.ShowedWas ShowingHad ShownHad Been ShowingAnswer: 3. Had Shown4. Time_____Quickly While We Were Having Fun.PassedWas PassingHad PassedHad Been PassingAnswer: 3. Had Passed5. The Musician_____ His Talent At The Concert.DisplayedWas DisplayingHad DisplayedHad Been DisplayingAnswer: 1. Displayed6. She _____Her Skills To Fix The Problem.UsedWas UsingHad UsedHad Been UsingAnswer: 1. Used7. The City_____A Lot Over The Years.ChangedWas ChangingHad ChangedHad Been ChangingAnswer: 3. Had Changed8. They_____ The Tradition Every Year.FollowedWere FollowingHad FollowedHad Been FollowingAnswer: 4. Had Been FollowingQuestion 3. Select The Appropriate Form Of The Future Tense (Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Or Perfect Continuous) To Complete Each Sentence.1. I_____ To The Market Tomorrow.Will GoWill Be GoingWill Have GoneWill Have Been GoingAnswer: 1. Will Go2. By The Time You Arrive, The Party_____Will StartWill Be StartingWill Have StartedWill Have Been StartingAnswer: 3. Will Have Started3. This Time Next Week, I_____ On A Beach In Hawaii.Will SitWill Be SittingWill Have SatWill Have Been SittingAnswer: 2. Will Be Sitting4. I_____ My Homework By Dinner Time.Will FinishWill Be FinishingWill Have FinishedWill Have Been FinishingAnswer: 3. Will Have Been Finishing5. Don’t Call Me At 9 pm Because I_____ The Football Match.Will WatchWill Be WatchingWill Have WatchedWill Have Been WatchingAnswer: 2. Will Be Watching6. The Time We Get To The Cinema, The Movie_____Will StartWill Be StartingWill Have StartedWill Have Been StartingAnswer: 3. Will Have StartedQuestion 7. I _____At This Company For 10 Years Next Month.Will WorkWill Be WorkingWill Have WorkedWill Have Been WorkingAnswer: 3. Will Have Worked8. By The Time You Wake Up, I _____For Work.Will LeaveWill Be LeavingWill Have LeftWill Have Been LeavingAnswer: 3. Will Have Left9. This Time Tomorrow, We_____ To New York.Will FlyWill Be FlyingWill Have FlownWill Have Been FlyingAnswer: 2. Will Be Flying10. I _____(Do) All The Housework By The Time You Get Home.Will DoWill Be DoingWill Have DoneWill Have Been DoingAnswer: 3. Will Have DoneQuestion 4. Read the sentences and tick the option in the bracket which uses the correct future tense form.By the time we graduate, artificial intelligence will (transform/be transforming/have transformed) the world.I’m sure they will (plant/be planting/have planted) a thousand trees by the end of this month.This time tomorrow, the detective will (solve/ be solving/have solved) the mystery.Don’t disturb me at 5 pm because I will (participate/be participating/have participated) in a social awareness campaign.By the time the clock strikes twelve, Cinderella will (return/be returning/have returned) to her old self.Will(you argue/you be arguing/you have argued) your case by the time the jury arrives?I will (not be meeting/not have been meeting) you today, let us catch up some other day.By the time we finish our discussion, the diplomats will (negotiate/be negotiating/have negotiated) a peace treaty.She (has study/studies) Economics at the University.I (have been waiting/have been waiting) for the rain to come.He (have been traveling/has been traveling) around the world for a year now.The sun (is rising/rising) in the east every morning.My friend (is having/has) a party next weekend.We (are knowing/know) the answer to the question.The baby (is crying/cries) because it’s hungry.They (are discussing/discussing) the project in the conference room.The train (is leaving/leaving) at 8 PM tonight.She (have/has) a pet dog named Max.Answer:Have TransformedHave PlanedBe SolvingBe ParticipatingHave ReturnedYou Be ArguingNot Be MeetingBe NegotiatingStudiesHave Been WaitingHas Been TravellingRisesIs HavingKnowIs CryingAre DiscussingLeavesHas 1. Read the following sentences carefully : (i) Birds fly in the air. (ii) My brother flew to England last week. (iii) I shall fly a kite on Sunday. In the first sentence the Verb fly’ refers to the Present time, in the sec¬ond sentence the Verb ‘flew’ refers to the action in the Past, while the Verb in the third sentence ‘shall fly’ refers to the Future. 2. The Tense of a Verb shows the time when an action takes place. There are three Tenses : I. Present Tense II. Past Tense III. Future Tense 3. In order to show at what stage an action is, each of the three tenses has been sub-divided into four heads. These sub-divisions are— Tense Indefinite Continuous or Progressive Perfect Perfect Continuous Present I play I am playing I have played I have been playing Past I played I was playing I had played I had been playing Future I shall play I shall be playing I shall have played I shall have been playing Thus, the tense of a verb does not show only the time of an action or event alone. It shows the state of that action also. A. Simple Present Tense The Simple Present is used to express : (i) A habitual action (ii) A general truth (iii) What is happening (in exclamatory sentences only) (iv) An order or request. (i) A habitual action : I go for a walk daily. He comes to school at 8 O’clock. (ii) General truth : The sun rises in the east. Two and two make four. (iii) What is happening : Here comes the chief guest ! (iv) An order or request : Obey your teachers. Exercise 1 (Solved) Fill in the blanks in the following with the correct form of the verb given in brackets : (Present Tense) 1. I ..... in Model Town. (live) 2. The mother ..... food for us. (cook) 3. She ..... to temple every morning. (go) 4. He ..... on me whenever he wants. (call) 5. I ..... what my sister ..... . (eat) 6. My father ..... from his office in the evening. (return) 7. They ..... football every evening. (play) 8. I ..... everybody well. (wish) 9. The cat ..... rats. (kill) 10. The farmers ..... rain. (need) Answers 1. live 2. cooks 3. goes 4. calls 5. eat, eats 6. returns 7. play 8. wish 9. kills 10. need. Exercise 2 (For Practice) Insert the correct form of the verb given in the brackets : (Simple Present Tense) 1. The boys ..... a song. (sing) 2. I ..... in the school which is the best in the city. (read) 3. The sun ..... during the dav. (shine) 4. God ..... those who ..... themselves. (help) 5. Farmers ..... a hard life. (lead) 6. Mr. Ral Lai ..... us English. (teach) 7. He ..... his lesson regularly. (learn) 8. The toy ..... a child happy. (make) 9. He ..... to bed at 10 pm. (go) 10. You ..... up at 5 am. (wake) B. Present Continuous Tense [Is/am/are + Verb + trig) (i) In order to form the Present Continuous Tense, we add Present Par¬ticiple to is, am or are. The Present Participle is formed by adding ‘ing’ to the first form of the verb. 7s’ is used with he, she, it or Third Person Singular Noun, ‘am’ is used with ‘I’ and ‘are’ is used with we, you, they and plural Nouns. Examples : She is singing a song. (ii) In Interrogative form, the helping verb is used before the subject. [Is/am/are + Subject + (Verb + ing) ?] Examples : Are you going home ? (iii) In Negative form, we add ‘not between the Principal Verb and the operative helping verb. [Subject + is/am/are + not + (Verb + ing) ...] Examples : She is not weeping. Uses of the Present Continuous Tense The Present Continuous Tense is used with the words—at this time, at present, at the moment, now, nowadays, still etc. and in the following cases : (a) To describe an action in progress and/or the continuity of the action. The girls are singing a chorus. (b) To describe an action in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking. India is exporting onions to the Middle East. What are you writing these days ? Exercise 3 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets : 1. Look ! the sun ..... . (rise) 2. Why ..... you so fast ? (run) 3. The children ..... in the park. (play) 4. Mohini ..... a novel now. (read) 5. Water ..... from the running tap. (flow) 6. ..... it ..... outside now ? (rain) 7. What ..... your sister ..... these days ? (do) 8. I ..... tonight. (return) 9. They ..... or Kanpur tomorrow. (leave) 10. Why ..... you ..... a noise ? (make) C. Present Perfect Tense [Subject + Has/have + III form of the verb) (i) In the Present Perfect Tense the past participle (III)) form of the verb is used with has or have. ‘Has’ is added with third person singular subjects, as—‘he’, ‘she’, ‘if and ‘Have’ is added with ‘I, ‘we’, ‘you’, ‘they’ and plural nouns. He has won a prize. You have insulted me. I have taken the dose of medicine. (ii) In Interrogative form [Has, have are placed before the subject.] (Has/have + Subject + III form of the Verb...?) Have they crossed the river ? Where have you seen my brother ? (iii) In Negative form [‘not’ is used between the main verb and the help¬ing verb.] (Subject + has /have + not + III form of the Verb...) She has not come yet. I have not received any information. Uses of the Present Perfect Tense The Present Perfect Tense is used with the words : yet, as yet, already, just, just now, so far, since, ever since, presently, once, twice, thrice etc. and in the following cases : (a) To express an action that has been recently completed. I have just received the letter. (b) To describe an action the time of which is not given. ‘ The train has steamed in. (c) To describe a past experience. I have seen this picture several times. (d) To express an action that began in the Past and still continues. He has worked in this school for five years, (is still working) Exercise 4 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets : 1. Where ..... you ..... your purse ? (lose) 2. ..... he not yet ..... her work ? (finish) 3. How many sums ..... she ..... ? (solve) 4. My sister ..... from Meerut presently. (return) 5. Raju ..... Saroj since 1980. (know) 6. Asha ..... never ..... the Red Fort. (see) 7. ..... you not ..... your bath as yet ? (take) 8. I ..... not ..... my lesson. (revise) 9. We ..... not ..... from Rajni for the last four months. (hear) 10. She ..... in Delhi for eight years. (live) D. Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Subject + has/ have + been + I form of the Verb + trig...) In order to form the Present Perfect Continuous Tense, we put has been or have been before the Present Participle Form of the Verb ; as— It has been raining for two hours. I have been/lying a kite since 2 O’clock. (a) The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that began in the Past, is still continuing and may extend into the Future ; as— She has been waiting for you for three hours. They have been playing cards since 10 A. M. (b) This tense is also used to express an action in a sentence which begins with ‘For how long’ or ‘Since when!, as in— For how long have you been sitting here ? Since when has he been living in this house ? (c) This tense is also used to express an action which began in the past and has been just completed. However, its result is visible in the present, as in— I have been studying since morning and I am much tired now. She has been washing the dishes for an hour and her clothes are dirty now. Note : Since is used for a point of time. For is used for a period of time. Exercise 5 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense (present) of the verbs given in brackets : 1. It ..... outside for half an hour. (hall) 2. The storm ..... since 4 O’clock. (howl) 3. I ..... for the bus since morning. (wait) 4. Since when ..... you in this school ? (read) 5. It not ..... since midnight. (rain) 6. She ..... midnight oil for five years. (bum) 7. I ..... for the examination for one year. (prepare) 8. Malaria ..... in this city since July. (rage) 9. How long ..... you ..... for me ? (wait) 10. The washerman ..... our clothes since 1985. (wash) Exercise 6 (Miscellaneous) I. Fill in the blanks with correct present tense form of the verbs given in brackets : 1. Water ..... at 100°C. (boil) 2. We ..... a hockey match tomorrow. (play) 3. ..... your brother ..... his account ? (clear) 4. The cattle ..... in the field. (graze) 5. She ..... meat several times. (taste) II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets : 1. There ..... (go) the bell ! 2. If you ..... not ..... (obey), you will be punished. 3. ..... you ..... (go) for a walk daily ? 4. The players ..... (warm) themselves up at the moment. 5. The train ..... just (arrive). III. Supply the correct form of the verbs (present tense) given in brackets : 1. Ask him what he (want). 2. The girls (rehearse) a play for the School Day. 3. She (absent) herself since Monday last. 4. What (make) you laugh ? 5. I (fly) to New York next week. II. The Past Tense A. The Past Indefinite Tense or The Simple Past Tense (Subject + II form of the Verb...) In the Simple Past (Past Indefinite) Tense the second form of the Verb is used ; as— He came here yesterday. ‘Did’ is used in the Interrogative and Negative sentences. ‘Did’ is also used to lay emphasis. Only the first form of the Verb is used with ‘did’. (i) In Interrogative Sentences [‘did is placed before the subject and verb in first form after it; as—] [Did + Subject + I form of the Verb...?) Did you show me your homework ? (ii) In Negative Sentences [‘did not is put after the subject and first form of the verb is used thereafter : as—] [Subject + did + not + I form of the Verb...) I did not apply for leave. Exception—1 never told a lie. (This sentence means—I did not ever tell a lie) (iii) To lay emphasis I did try to solve the question but was not able to solve it. Uses of the Past Indefinite Tense The Past Indefinite (Simple Past) Tense is used : (a) To express an action completed in the past with reference to the time of speaking. I saw many birds in the zoo. (b) To express habitual or regular action in the Past. Gandhiji always spoke the truth. (c) To express an eVent which occurred at a particular point in the Past. My father came back home yesterday. (d) To express an action which occupied a period of time in the Past, but is now ended. We lived in this house for ten years. I stayed at the Green Hotel for two months. (e) To express an action where some word, showing past action (yes¬terday, ago, last, etc.) is given in the sentence, as, s He received your message yesterday. I passed the S.S.C. Examination last year. Mark the correct use of the Past Indefinite Tense in the following sentences. Incorrect Correct 1. He has passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978. He passed the Secondary School Examination in 1978. 2. They have left for Agra yesterday. They left for Agra yesterday. 3. She has written a letter to her father last evening. She wrote a letter to her father last evening. 4. Babar has founded the Mughal Empire. Babar founded the Mughal Empire. Note : The difference in the meaning of the following sentences : (i) He has worked in this office for five years. (He is still working here) (ii) He worked in this office for five years. (He is no longer working here) Exercise 7 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets : 1. I ..... your letter this morning. (receive) 2. How many deer ..... you ..... in the zoo ? (see) 3. My father ..... a new house last month. (buy) 4. Prices ..... by forty percent last year. (rise) 5. Columbus ..... America. (discover) 6. Thousands of people ..... their lives in the earthquake. (lose) 7. Gangu ..... ten rupees from me. (borrow) 8. When ..... you ..... from Allahabad ? (return) 9. I ..... to her house on foot. (go) 10. A thief ..... into our garage last night. (break) B. The Past Continuous Tense (Subject + was/were + I form of the Verb + ing...) (i) The Past Continuous Tense denotes an action going on in the past. In order to form Past Continuous Tense we add Present Participle to was or were ; as— The train was running at full speed. (ii) In Negative form [‘not is placed between the helping verb and the principal verb ; as—] (Subject + was/were + not + Verb + ing...) She was net. weeping. (iii) In Interrogative form [the helping verb is placed before the subject; as—] (Was/were + Subject + Verb + trig +...?) Were the sheep grazing in the field ? Uses of the Past Continuous Tense (i) The Past Continuous Tense is used to express an action that was happening in the Past at the time of speaking. The time of the action may or may not be mentioned. Examples : The old lady was crying at the top of her voice. They were not making a noise. (ii) The use of this tense with Simple Past Tense denotes that the previous action was going on when the latter action took place ; as— My mother was cooking the food when I reached home. Exercise 8 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brack¬ets : (Past Tense) 1. The baby ..... in the room. (weep) 2. Children ..... a noise in the class. (make) 3. Why ..... you ..... at her ? (look) 4. We saw the aeroplane while it ..... . (take off) 5. The students ..... their morning prayer when I reached their school. (say) 6. I ..... my beard when the telephone bell rang. (shave) 7. My mother ..... when I returned home. (sleep) 8. The old lady ..... the Gita when the guests arrived. (read) 9. Mother ..... tea for us when the school bus homed. (prepare) 10. She found that the baby ..... bitterly. (cry) C. The Past Perfect Tense (Subject + had + III form of the Verb) We often make mistakes while using the Past Perfect Tense. We use ‘had’ at random wherever we view ‘past action’ in a sentence in otir mother- tongue. I had gone to Delhi yesterday. This sentence should be formed in Simple past I went to Delhi yesterday. The structure of Past Perfect is— In order to form the Past Perfect Tense we use ‘had before the Past Participle (III) form of the Verb. (i) In Interrogative form [‘Had’ is used before the subject] [Had + Subject + not + inform of the Verb + ?) Had he left when you cams ? (ii) In Negative form [‘not is used after ‘had’] (Subject + had + not + III form of the Verb +) I had not seen you before. Uses of the Past Perfect Tense (a) The Past Perfect Tense is used to express an action completed before another action took place ; as— When he came to me, I had posted the letter. (b) (i) It is also used to express an unfulfilled action in the past; as— If she had worked hard she would have passed. (ii) It is also used to express an unfulfilled wish in the past; as— I wish I had won the election. (c) To denote the action or event which has been completed before some point of time. By afternoon he had completed much work. Use of Past Indefinite and Past Perfect Tenses in Time Clauses. We can express time by using some ‘time-denoting’ Adverbs or through Adverbial clauses of Time. The combination of two past actions depends upon their mutual relevance. Examples : I had waited for my friend until he arrived. After he had sailed many days, the mariner reached the coast. Exercise 9 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets. (Past Tense) ; 1. Mohan ..... already ..... his breakfast. (take) 2. If she ..... for the examination she would not have failed. (prepare) 3. The bell ..... before I reached the school. (go) 4. The patient ..... before the doctor arrived. (die) 5. She ..... not ..... the place before her husband permitted her. (leave) 6. ..... the child ..... before his mother returned from office ? (sleep) 7. The rain ..... when we stepped out of our house. (stop) 8. If you ..... her, she would have got first division. (help) 9. The cinema show ..... when I reached the hall. (start) 10. If she ..... a bus, she would have caught the train. (board) D. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Subject + had + been + Present Participle...) (a) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense expresses an action that had been going on for some time in the past. In order to use this tense we use had been with Present Participle ling) form of the verb. Examples : Children had been playing since morning. (b) The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is also used to express an action that had been going on for some time before another action took place in the past ; as— Examples : They had been playing chess for two hours when I joined them. (i) In Interrogative form, ‘had’ precedes the subject and ‘been’ comes af¬ter the subject ; as— Had he been quarrelling with you for some time ? (ii) In negative form, ‘not’ is placed after ‘had’ and before ‘been’ ; as— They had not been working on this project for many years. Exercise 10 Fill in the following blanks with correct tense of the verbs given in brackets (Past Tense). 1. She ..... hard since December. (study) 2. Sarla ..... her lover for many years. (befool) 3. How ..... long the two neighbours when a third one joined them ? (quarrel) 4. I ..... for four hours when you knocked at my door. (sleep) 5. Tenzing ..... to climb Everest for many years before he succeeded in his mission, (try) Exercise 11 (Miscellaneous) I. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Past Tense : 1. Our hen lays one egg daily. 2. Whenever my mother comes, she brings toys for me. 3. She knows that your brother turns with a tide. 4. Anyone who travels by railway through India can see that the country is well sup¬plied with natural wealth. 5. He behaves nicely at tables, talks gently, remains cheerful, thinks of others, keeps an eye on the company and tries to be pleasant and polite in every way. II. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Verbs into the Present Tense : 1. No one knew what was in store for him. 2. Work, not worth, shall rule mankind. 3. Why did he abuse you ? 4. Fortunately the fighting was over soon. 5. Meanwhile President Kennedy’s father fell ill. 6. A school bus accident killed scores of children. III. The Future Tense A. The Simple Future/Future Indefinite Tense (Shall/ will + Verb) The Future Indefinite Tense is used to express the action or event which is likely to happen in Future. In this tense we use shall/ will between the subject and the first form of the verb. Normally we use ‘shall! with pronouns of first person (I, We). In the same way, we use ‘will’ with the pronouns of second person (you) and third person (he, she, it they). (i) In Negative sentences ‘not’ is added after ‘shall/‘will’ as the case may be ; as— We shaE not see the picture today. (ii) In Interrogative sentences ‘wilT/‘shair is placed before the subject and first form of the verb after it ; as— Will you go to college today ? B. The Future Continuous Tense (Will/shall + be + Verb + ing) The Future Continuous Tense is used to express an event that is ex¬pected to take place in the normal course or at some time in the future ; as— We shall be playing a football match on Sunday. The new edition of this book will be coming out shortly. When I reach Calcutta, it will be raining heavily there. Will you be taking part in the debate ? (Interrogative) The farmers will not be watering the plants at this time