

LORD BUDDHA (1)
NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL

Date -

Class - 8th

Chapter - 1st, 2nd, 3rd - Tense

Hello students today we are going to study about tense and its types.

TENSE:

It is any form of the verb which may be used to show (i) the time of action and (ii) the state of action or an event. The Tense of a Verb shows the time when an action taken place.

There are three Main Tense in English:

The present Tense (i) Ram teaches us English.

The past Tense (ii) Ram taught us English.

The Future Tense (III) Ram will teach us English.

The three main tenses are subdivided into four heads. They are

- (a) Indefinite or Simple (b) Continuous
(c) Perfect (d) Perfect Continuous

Examine the following Sentences:

- (i) I write a letter.
- (ii) I am writing a letter.
- (iii) I have written a letter.
- (iv) I have been writing a letter.

The verbs in all these four sentences refer to the present time and are therefore, said to be in the present Tense.

(11) (111)

Similarly the past Tense and the future Tense have four forms.

Simple past Tense or past indefinite Tense (i) I wrote a letter.
Past Continuous Tense (ii) I was writing a letter.
Past perfect Tense (iii) I had written a letter.
Past perfect continuous Tense (iv) I had been writing a letter.

Simple Future or Future Indefinite Tense (i) I shall write a letter.
Future Continuous Tense (ii) I shall be writing a letter.
Future perfect Tense (iii) I shall have written a letter.
Future perfect Continuous Tense (iv) I shall have been writing a letter.

PRESENT TENSE!

We use the present simple tense to describe.

(i) Things that are always true,
universal fact.
E.g., The Sun rises in the east.

(ii) Situation that exist now and will
go on indefinitely.
E.g., Teacher teach the Students.

(iii) Habits or things that happen regularly
E.g., We go to School Every day

Present Simple (Indefinite) Tense:

(i) In the simple present (Indefinite)
Tense, the first form of the Verb
is used.

E.g., Respects my elders.

You drive the car very carelessly

Children love their Parents

41 92
1) 's' 'es' is added to the first form of the Verb when the subject is in the third person and of singular number.

E.g. my brother goes to school.
An eagle flies high up in the sky.
A child loves to play with other's toy.

Note:

Add 'es' to the first form of the verb, if it ends in 'ch', 'sh', 'o', 'ss' or 'x'.

E.g. marches, pushes, ~~does~~ passes, fixes

If the verb ends in 'y' and is preceded with a consonant, change 'y' into 'i' and 'es'.

E.g. obey - obeys, pray - prays.
Enjoy - enjoys.

(IV) (VI)

To all other Verbs Just add 's'
E.g. Talk - Talks, Sleep - Sleeps
Fight - Fights.

Assertive Forms:

I/We/You/They/plurals + 1st form of
the verb.

He/She/it/singular + 1st form of
the verb + s/es

E.g. The Students go to school.
My brother goes to office.

Interrogative Form:

Do/Does + Subject + 1st form of
the verb + ?

OR

Question Word + Do/Does + subject
+ 1st form of verb + ?

E.g. Do you know English?

Does she cook tasty food?
When do you go to school?

Note: Only first form of the verb is used with "do" or 'does'

Negative Form;

Subject + do not / does not + 1st form of the verb + ?

E.g. My students do not want to fail.

He does not get time to play.

Interrogative Negative;

Do not / Does not + subject + 1st form of the verb + ?

E.g. Don't you want to succeed in life.

VIII

XI

Doesn't she disturb you always?

Present Continuous Tense;

Helping Verb — Is, am, are.

Assertive Form;

Subject + is + am / are + 1st form
of the verb (infinitive) + ing

The teacher is teaching English.

Interrogative Form:

Is / am / are + sub + M.V + other words

Am I teaching the English?

Are the student listening to
the teacher?

(1X)

Present Perfect Tense)

Helping Verbs - Has, Have

Assertive Form:

Subject + has / have + 3rd form
of the verb

He has done his homework
You have solved all the examples

Interrogative Form:

Has / Have + Subject + 3rd form
of the Verb + other words.

Has he done his work?

Have you eaten the food?

Negative Form:

Subject + has / have + not + 3rd form
of the Verb + other words.

He has not eaten his food
She has not finished her work

(X)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

H.V — Has been, Have been

This tense is used to describe an action that began in the past, is still continuing and may extend into the future. 'Since' and 'for' are used with the present perfect tense.

'Since' is used with a point of time. It denotes some definite point of time in the past till now.

e.g. Since Evening, Since Sunday
since 2007. etc

'For' is used with a period of time. It denotes a length of time till now.

E.g. For several weeks, For many years

Assertive Forms:

Subject + has/have + been + 1st form of the verb + Since/For

(X1)

I have been living in Kota Since
2005

The child has been crying for 1 hour.

Interrogative Form:

Has / Have + Subject + been + 1st
form of the verb + ing + Since / For?

Have I been living in Kota Since
2005

Has the child been crying for 1 hour?

Negative Form:

Subject + has / have + not been + 1st
form of the verb + ing + Since / For?

I have not been living in Kota
Since 2005.

The child has not been crying
for one hour.