

### Present progressive

It is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking.

- Examples: 1. The students are listening to the lecture on the basics of grammar.  
2. I am reading 'The wings of fire'.

### Present perfect

It is used to denote an action that began in the past and has just got over.

- Examples: 1. Ziva has come home from college.  
2. They have bought the tickets.

### Present perfect progressive

It is used to express an action which started in the past and is still continuing.

- Example: 1. Dhoni has been hitting sixes since he came to the crease.  
2. They have been working for the last five hours and they feel tired.

### Exercise

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb given in the bracket.**

1. Arteries ----- (carry) blood from the heart to the different parts of the body.
2. Fortune ----- (favour) the brave.
3. It ----- (get) late. We must go home.
4. He ----- (type) at the moment.
5. Joe ----- (live) here for ten years.
6. I ----- (lose) my pen, please help me find it.
7. Ram ----- (eat) chocolates since he came here.
8. Leela ----- (take) lessons in music for the last six months.
9. He ----- (repair) his roof before the winter season set in.
10. When he ----- (examine) you, the physician will say what ----- (be) wrong with you.

## **Past Tense**

### **Simple past**

It is used to denote an action performed in the past. It often occurs with the adverb of time.

Examples: 1. He wrote his examination yesterday.

2. We went to the beach every evening last summer.

### **Past progressive**

It is used to indicate an action continuing at a point of time in the past.

Examples: 1. I was driving a car.

2. The students were singing the prayer song in the morning.

### **Past perfect**

It is used to describe an action that has ended before a certain moment in the past, usually a long time ago. If two actions happened in the past, past perfect is used to show the action that happened earlier.

Example: 1. The patient had died before the doctor entered into the ward.

2. We had reached home when it started raining.

### **Past perfect progressive**

It is used to express an action that had begun and was going on up to a point in the past.

Examples: 1. I switched off the over-heated motor, which had been running for four hours.

2. The economy of the country had been improving consistently until last year's drought.

## **Exercise**

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb given in the bracket.**

1. He suddenly ----- (remember) that he ----- (lock) the gate that evening.
2. Where ----- (be) you this morning? I ----- (ring) you up several times.
3. The train ----- (leave) the platform when we ----- (reach) the station.

4. The plane ----- (land) before the scheduled time.
5. I wish I ----- (work) hard to win this competition.
6. The visitor ----- (annoy). He ----- (wait) for a long time.
7. The match ----- (stop) because it ----- (start) raining.
8. My mother ----- (ask) me what I ----- (want).
9. Krish ----- (eat) quickly, then he ----- (get up) and ----- (walk out).
10. After she ----- (work) at the college for two years, she ----- (decide) to take up teaching as her career.

## **Future Tense**

### **Simple future**

It is used to denote an action that is yet to take place.

Examples: 1. You will know your exam results in May.

2. I will become a responsible citizen.

### **Future progressive**

It is used to express an ongoing action in the future.

Examples: 1. The Indian team will be playing against the Pakistan team next week.

2. I will be attending the conference in America on the day of your wedding.

### **Future perfect**

It is used to denote an action that will have been completed at some point in future.

Example: 1. We shall have reached Delhi by this time tomorrow.

2. Rani will have graduated her course by June.

### **Future perfect progressive**

It is used to express an action that will start at a fixed time in future and will go on for some time in future.

Examples: 1. By 2020 our Head of the department will have been working in our college for twenty five years.

2. She will have been preparing for her civil service exams once she finishes her graduation.

### Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb given in the bracket.

1. You ----- (recognize) him as soon as you ----- (see) him.
2. If he ----- (be) rich, he ----- (help) the poor.
3. I ----- (finish) everything by the time you get back tomorrow.
4. She ----- (work) for four hours when I ----- (arrive) here.
5. You ----- (spill) the tea if your hand ----- (shake) as it ----- (do) now.
6. We ----- (come) at 6 p.m. unless something ----- (go) wrong.
7. More and more people ----- (move) into cities from the rural areas.
8. They ----- (finish) their report by this time next week.
9. When I turn twenty, I ----- (play) guitar for eleven years.
10. By 2025, I hope scientists ----- (find) a cure for cancer.



## 5. ARTICLES

An article is a kind of adjective which is always used with noun (and gives some information about a noun). There are only three articles namely a, an and the, but they are used very often and are important for using English accurately.

'A' and 'an' are called indefinite articles because the noun it goes with is indefinite or general. Both indicate the count of the noun that they modify. A and an are used before singular nouns. They are similar to the adjective 'one'. The difference between the indefinite articles and the adjective 'one' lies in its emphasis; the word 'one' is stronger than the indefinite articles. It is possible to say 'I have a book' or 'I have one book', but the second sentence emphasizes that I do not have two or three or any other number of books. The only difference between 'a' and 'an' is its usage. 'A' is used before consonants whereas 'an' is used before vowel sounds (a,e,i,o,u).

The word 'the' is known as the *definite article* as it indicates a specific thing. The difference between the sentences, 'I sat on a chair' and 'I sat on the chair' is that the second sentence refers to a particular or specific chair, not just any other chair.

### Examples:

She goes to temple in **the** mornings.

Kiran is **the** best student in the class.

Harishchandra was **an** honest king.

Gold is **a** precious metal.

**The** camel is the ship of the desert.

### Exercise

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles

1. This is ..... umbrella.
2. That is ..... university.
3. I'll be away for ..... hour.
4. .... Mississippi river is ..... longest river in ..... world.
5. For me breakfast is ..... best meal of ..... day.
6. This is made in ..... United Kingdom.
7. .... Chinese language is difficult.
8. He is eating ..... apple.
9. She lives on ..... bridge street
10. .... Aegean Sea is usually rough.

### Source:

<http://esl-us.com/LESSONS/GRAMMAR/POS/pos9.htm>