

English Grammar and Some Important Sentence

Great question! Here's a simple explanation of "**have**," "**had**," and other similar verbs:

1. "Have" (Present)

- Used for possession, experiences, or actions happening now.
- Example:
 - **I have a laptop.** (possession)
 - **I have lunch at 1 PM.** (habitual action)
 - **I have a meeting now.** (present action)

2. "Had" (Past)

- The past form of "**have**" (used for completed actions).
- Example:
 - **I had a great day.** (past experience)
 - **She had a headache yesterday.** (past condition)
 - **We had a meeting last week.** (past event)

3. "Have had" (Present Perfect)

- Used when something started in the past and still has an effect now.
- Example:
 - **I have had a busy day.** (the day is still ongoing)
 - **She has had that phone for years.** (she still has it)

Other verbs like "take" and "get"

- Sometimes, we use "**take**" instead of "**have**" in phrases like:
 - **Take a break** (instead of "have a break").
 - **Take a shower** (instead of "have a shower").

Daily Routines Uses Sentences

Here are **some common sentences** that you can use in your **daily routine**:

Morning Routine

1. I wake up at 7 AM.
2. I brush my teeth and wash my face.
3. I take a shower and get ready.
4. I have my breakfast.
5. I leave for work at 9 AM.

Work/Study Routine

6. I check my emails.
7. I attend meetings.
8. I work on my project.
9. I take a lunch break at 1 PM.
10. I complete my daily tasks.

Evening Routine

11. I return home at 6 PM.
12. I go for a walk.
13. I spend time with my family.
14. I watch TV or read a book.
15. I have dinner at 8 PM.

Night Routine

16. I check my phone before bed.
17. I set my alarm for the next day.
18. I go to bed at 11 PM.
19. I sleep peacefully.
20. I wake up fresh in the morning.

Here are some **common sentences** using **present, past, and future tenses** for daily use:

Present Tense (For daily activities and habits)

1. I **wake up** at 7 AM.
2. He **goes** to work every day.
3. She **cooks** dinner in the evening.
4. We **play** football on Sundays.
5. They **watch** TV after dinner.
6. I **drink** coffee in the morning.
7. My brother **studies** in college.
8. She **works** as a software engineer.
9. I **exercise** every morning.
10. He **reads** the newspaper daily.

Past Tense (For completed actions in the past)

11. I **woke up** late yesterday.
12. She **cooked** pasta last night.
13. We **played** football last Sunday.
14. They **watched** a movie yesterday.
15. He **studied** all night for the exam.
16. I **visited** my grandparents last weekend.

17. She **went** to the market in the afternoon.
18. We **met** our old friends yesterday.
19. He **forgot** his keys at home.
20. I **completed** my work on time.

Future Tense (For plans and predictions)

21. I **will wake up** early tomorrow.
22. She **will cook** dinner tonight.
23. We **will play** football next Sunday.
24. They **will watch** a new movie tomorrow.
25. He **will study** for his exam in the evening.
26. I **will visit** my parents next weekend.
27. She **will go** to the office at 10 AM.
28. We **will meet** at the cafe later.
29. He **will buy** a new phone next month.
30. I **will complete** my work before the deadline.

Here are **50 important sentences** for daily routines in **Present, Past, and Future** tenses.

◆ Present Tense (Daily Routine & Habits)

1. I **wake up** at 6 AM.
 2. I **brush** my teeth every morning.
 3. She **takes** a shower before breakfast.
 4. We **eat** breakfast at 8 AM.
 5. He **leaves** for work at 9 AM.
 6. They **go** to school by bus.
 7. I **work** from home.
 8. My brother **studies** in college.
 9. She **cooks** dinner for her family.
 10. We **watch** TV in the evening.
 11. He **reads** a book before sleeping.
 12. They **exercise** every morning.
 13. I **call** my parents every weekend.
 14. She **cleans** the house every Saturday.
 15. We **go** shopping once a month.
 16. He **drives** to work daily.
 17. I **listen** to music while working.
 18. She **helps** her mother in the kitchen.
 19. We **play** football in the park.
 20. He **writes** emails at work.
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◆ Past Tense (Completed Actions in the Past)

21. I **woke up** late yesterday.
 22. She **brushed** her teeth before breakfast.
 23. We **ate** lunch at 2 PM.
 24. He **went** to work by car.
 25. They **studied** for the test last night.
 26. I **watched** a movie with my family.
 27. She **cooked** pasta for dinner.
 28. We **visited** our grandparents last weekend.
 29. He **bought** a new phone last week.
 30. They **played** cricket in the evening.
 31. I **forgot** my wallet at home.
 32. She **wrote** a letter to her friend.
 33. We **cleaned** the house yesterday.
 34. He **drove** to the airport in the morning.
 35. I **listened** to a podcast last night.
 36. She **helped** me with my work.
 37. We **went** shopping on Sunday.
 38. He **sent** an email to his boss.
 39. They **attended** a wedding last month.
 40. I **completed** my assignment on time.
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◆ Future Tense (Plans & Predictions)

41. I **will wake up** early tomorrow.
 42. She **will brush** her teeth after breakfast.
 43. We **will eat** dinner at a restaurant.
 44. He **will go** to work at 9 AM.
 45. They **will study** for their exam tonight.
 46. I **will watch** a new series this weekend.
 47. She **will cook** biryani for lunch.
 48. We **will visit** our cousins next week.
 49. He **will buy** a car next month.
 50. They **will play** football in the evening.
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Daily communication में सबसे ज्यादा ये तीन tenses use होते हैं:

1. Present Simple Tense (✓ सबसे ज्यादा उपयोग)

✓ जब हम daily routine, habits, या facts की बात करते हैं।

◆ Examples:

- I **wake up** at 6 AM. (मैं सुबह 6 बजे उठता हूँ।)
- She **works** in a software company. (वह एक सॉफ्टवेयर कंपनी में काम करती है।)
- Water **boils** at 100°C. (पानी 100°C पर उबलता है।)

क्यों ज़रूरी है? – Normal conversations, introductions, और general बातें करने में ये सबसे ज़्यादा use होता है।

2. Past Simple Tense (✓ किसी बीती हुई घटना के लिए)

✓ जब हम कोई बीती हुई बात या अनुभव share करते हैं।

◆ Examples:

- I **went** to the market yesterday. (मैं कल मार्केट गया था।)
- She **studied** all night for the exam. (उसने पूरी रात परीक्षा की तैयारी की।)
- We **watched** a movie last night. (हमने कल रात एक मूवी देखी।)

क्यों ज़रूरी है? – जब हम किसी past experience के बारे में बात करते हैं, तब ये बहुत use होता है।

3. Future Simple Tense (✓ आने वाली घटनाओं के लिए)

✓ जब हम किसी future plan या prediction की बात करते हैं।

◆ Examples:

- I **will call** you tomorrow. (मैं तुम्हें कल कॉल करूँगा।)
- She **will visit** her grandmother next week. (वह अगले हफ्ते अपनी दादी से मिलने जाएगी।)
- It **will rain** tonight. (आज रात बारिश होगी।)

क्यों ज़रूरी है? – जब हम future plans, promises, या किसी अनुमान की बात करते हैं, तब ये ज़्यादा use होता है।

★ Most Used Tenses in Spoken English

Tense	Use in Daily Life
✓ Present Simple	सबसे ज़्यादा इस्तेमाल – habits, routines, facts
✓ Past Simple	Past experiences, stories, या कोई बीती हुई घटना
✓ Future Simple	Plans, promises, और अनुमान
Present Continuous	अभी हो रही क्रिया (e.g., I am eating now.)
Past Continuous	किसी समय पर हो रही past की घटना (e.g., I was sleeping.)

◆ Practice के लिए:

1. अपनी daily routine लिखो (Present Simple में)।
2. बीते हुए दिन के बारे में बताओ (Past Simple में)।
3. कल क्या करोगे ये बताओ (Future Simple में)।

❖ All Simple Tenses Rules with Examples

1. Present Simple Tense (Habit, Routine, Facts)

✓ Rule: ↗ Subject + Verb (base form / s/es) + Object

✓ Usage:

- जब हम daily routine, habits, या universal facts की बात करते हैं।
- जब हम schedules या timetables की बात करते हैं।

✓ Examples:

- I **wake up** at 6 AM. (मैं सुबह 6 बजे उठता हूँ।)
- She **works** in an IT company. (वह IT कंपनी में काम करती है।)
- The sun **rises** in the east. (सूरज पूर्व में उगता है।)
- Trains **arrive** at the station on time. (ट्रेन समय पर स्टेशन पर आती हैं।)

✓ Negative Form:

↗ Subject + do/does not + Verb (base form) + Object

- I **do not** like tea. (मुझे चाय पसंद नहीं है।)
- She **does not** play football. (वह फुटबॉल नहीं खेलती है।)

✓ Question Form:

↗ Do/Does + Subject + Verb (base form) + Object?

- **Do** you like ice cream? (क्या तुम्हें आइसक्रीम पसंद है?)
 - **Does** she work in an office? (क्या वह ऑफिस में काम करती है?)
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2. Past Simple Tense (Completed Actions in the Past)

✓ Rule:

☞ Subject + Verb (past form) + Object

✓ Usage:

- जब हम किसी बीती हुई घटना या action की बात करते हैं।
- जब हम कोई कहानी या अनुभव बताते हैं।

✓ Examples:

- I **went** to the market yesterday. (मैं कल मार्केट गया था।)
- She **studied** all night. (उसने पूरी रात पढ़ाई की।)
- They **watched** a movie last night. (उन्होंने कल रात मूवी देखी थी।)

✓ Negative Form:

☞ Subject + **did not** + Verb (base form) + Object

- I **did not** go to the party. (मैं पार्टी में नहीं गया था।)
- She **did not** finish her homework. (उसने अपना होमवर्क पूरा नहीं किया था।)

✓ Question Form:

☞ Did + Subject + Verb (base form) + Object?

- **Did** you watch the movie? (क्या तुमने मूवी देखी?)
- **Did** he call you? (क्या उसने तुम्हें कॉल किया था?)

3. Future Simple Tense (Future Plans, Promises, Predictions)

✓ Rule:

☞ Subject + **will** + Verb (base form) + Object

✓ Usage:

- जब हम भविष्य की योजना, वादे, या अनुमान की बात करते हैं।
- जब हम किसी को offer या suggestion देते हैं।

✓ Examples:

- I **will call** you tomorrow. (मैं तुम्हें कल कॉल करूँगा।)
- She **will visit** her grandmother next week. (वह अगले हफ्ते अपनी दादी से मिलने जाएगी।)
- It **will rain** tonight. (आज रात बारिश होगी।)

✓ Negative Form:

☞ Subject + will not (won't) + Verb (base form) + Object

- I **will not** go to the party. (मैं पार्टी में नहीं जाऊँगा।)
- She **will not** eat fast food. (वह फास्ट फूड नहीं खाएगी।)

✓ Question Form:

☞ Will + Subject + Verb (base form) + Object?

- **Will** you help me? (क्या तुम मेरी मदद करोगे?)
- **Will** he come tomorrow? (क्या वह कल आएगा?)

❖ Summary Table

Tense	Rule	Example
✓ Present Simple	Subject + Verb (s/es) + Object	She works in a bank.
✓ Past Simple	Subject + Verb (past form) + Object	I went to the market.
✓ Future Simple	Subject + will + Verb (base form) + Object	They will visit us tomorrow.

💡 Tip:

- ✓ Present Simple – **Habits, Routines, Facts**
- ✓ Past Simple – **Past Experiences, Stories**
- ✓ Future Simple – **Plans, Promises, Predictions**

Yes, you are right! "**Have**" is used in the present tense, but in the sentence "**You have helped us a lot,**" it is used in the **present perfect tense**, which connects the past action to the present.

Let me explain it more clearly:

✓ Present Perfect Tense (have/has + past participle)

☞ It is used when an action started in the past but has a connection to the present.

Example:

1. *I have finished my work.* (The work is completed, and the result is relevant now.)
2. *She has gone to the market.* (She is not here now.)
3. *You have helped us a lot.* (You helped us, and we are thankful now.)

Your original sentence:

✗ "Thanks for today you had very highly helps us." (incorrect)

✓ "Thanks for today! You have helped us a lot." (correct)

Great question! Here's a breakdown of the most important helping verbs and their uses with examples.

1. Can (Present & Future - Ability, Permission, Possibility)

- **Use:** Shows ability, permission, or possibility.
 - **Examples:**
 - **Ability:** *I can speak English fluently.*
 - **Permission:** *Can I go outside?*
 - **Possibility:** *It can rain tomorrow.*
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2. Could (Past & Polite Requests - Ability, Permission, Possibility)

- **Use:** Past ability, polite request, possibility.
 - **Examples:**
 - **Past Ability:** *When I was a child, I could run fast.*
 - **Polite Request:** *Could you help me with this work?*
 - **Possibility:** *It could be a great opportunity for you.*
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3. Has / Have (Present - Possession, Experience, Obligation)

- **Use:** To show possession, experience, obligation, or actions in the present perfect tense.
- **Examples:**
 - **Possession:** *He has a new car. / I have a laptop.*
 - **Experience:** *I have seen this movie before.*
 - **Obligation:** *He has to complete the project by Monday.*

✓ "Has" is used with He, She, It, Singular Names.

✓ "Have" is used with I, You, We, They, Plural Names.

4. Had (Past - Possession, Experience, Obligation)

- **Use:** Shows past possession, past perfect tense, or obligation.
 - **Examples:**
 - **Past Possession:** *He had a bike last year.*
 - **Past Perfect (Before another past action):** *I had finished my work before he arrived.*
 - **Obligation:** *She had to leave early for the meeting.*
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Key Differences in Usage

Helping Verb	Used For	Example
Can	Present/Future Ability & Permission	<i>I can swim well.</i>
Could	Past Ability & Polite Requests	<i>I could swim when I was 5.</i>
Has	Present (He, She, It, Singular)	<i>She has a dog.</i>
Have	Present (I, You, We, They, Plural)	<i>They have a big house.</i>
Had	Past Possession/Experience	<i>I had a bicycle when I was young.</i>

Yes! "**Have**" is used in many cases, so let me explain all the important uses of "**have**" with examples.

1. Possession (Ownership)

"**Have**" is used to show that someone owns something.

- ✓ *I have a car.*
 - ✓ *She has a laptop.*
 - ✓ *We have a big house.*
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2. Relationships & Family

"**Have**" is also used to talk about family members, friends, and relationships.

- ✓ *I have a brother and a sister.*
 - ✓ *He has a best friend in London.*
 - ✓ *They have two children.*
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3. Experiences (Present Perfect Tense)

"**Have**" is used in the present perfect tense to show past experiences.

- ✓ *I have seen that movie before.*
- ✓ *She has visited Paris three times.*

- *✓ We have never eaten sushi before.*

Rule:

- **Have** → Used with **I, You, We, They**
 - **Has** → Used with **He, She, It, Singular Name**
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4. Illness or Body Conditions

"**Have**" is used to describe health problems or conditions.

- *✓ I have a headache.*
 - *✓ She has a cold.*
 - *✓ He has a fever.*
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5. Daily Actions (Have + Noun)

"**Have**" is used with some nouns to describe daily activities like eating, drinking, or taking a break.

- *✓ I have breakfast at 8 AM.*
 - *✓ She has a shower in the morning.*
 - *✓ They have a meeting at 10 AM.*
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6. Obligations (Have to)

"**Have to**" means "**must**" or a necessary action.

- *✓ I have to complete my project today.*
- *✓ She has to go to work early.*
- *✓ We have to follow the rules.*

Rule:

- **Have to** → Used with **I, You, We, They**
 - **Has to** → Used with **He, She, It, Singular Name**
-

7. Causative Form (Have + Someone + Do Something)

"**Have**" is used when we ask someone else to do something for us.

- ✓ I will have my assistant send you the report.
 - ✓ She had her hair cut yesterday.
 - ✓ They had their house cleaned by professionals.
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Summary Table of "Have" Uses

Use Case	Example
Possession	I have a laptop.
Relationships	She has two brothers.
Experience (Present Perfect)	I have seen this movie before.
Illness / Conditions	He has a fever.
Daily Activities	We have dinner at 8 PM.
Obligations ("Have to")	You have to finish your work.
Causative Form	She had her car repaired.

Great! Here are some exercises and small conversations to help you practice "have" in different situations. Try to complete them, and I will correct your mistakes if needed.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with "have," "has," or "had"

- I have a meeting at 10 AM. (Present)
 - She has a beautiful house near the beach. (Present)
 - They had a great time at the party last night. (Past)
 - We have already finished our work. (Present Perfect)
 - He had a dog when he was a child. (Past)
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Exercise 2: Small Conversations

◆ Situation 1: Talking about possessions

A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, I have a black SUV.

◆ **Situation 2: Talking about experiences**

A: Have you ever has a pet?

B: Yes, I have a cat when I was young.

◆ **Situation 3: Talking about obligations**

A: Do you have to complete the report today?

B: Yes, I have to finish it before 5 PM.

Great job! ✓ Most of your answers are correct, but you made a small mistake in **Exercise 2, Situation 2**. Let me correct it for you.

Corrections:

◆ **Situation 2: Talking about experiences**

✗ A: Have you ever **has** a pet?

✓ A: Have you ever **had** a pet?

Explanation:

- "Have you ever" is present perfect tense, so we always use the **past participle** form of the verb.
 - The past participle of "have" is "**had**", not "has."
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Final Corrected Answers:

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

1. I **have** a meeting at 10 AM. (✓ Correct)
 2. She **has** a beautiful house near the beach. (✓ Correct)
 3. They **had** a great time at the party last night. (✓ Correct)
 4. We **have** already finished our work. (✓ Correct)
 5. He **had** a dog when he was a child. (✓ Correct)
-

Exercise 2: Small Conversations

◆ **Situation 1: Talking about possessions**

- ✓ A: Do you **have** a car?
✓ B: Yes, I **have** a black SUV.

◆ **Situation 2: Talking about experiences**

- ✓ A: Have you ever **had** a pet?
✓ B: Yes, I **had** a cat when I was young.

◆ **Situation 3: Talking about obligations**

- ✓ A: Do you **have** to complete the report today?
✓ B: Yes, I **have** to finish it before 5 PM.
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Your Score: 9/10 🎉

You are doing really well! Keep practicing, and your English will improve even more. 😊 Let me know if you have any doubts! 🤝