

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.
-

Daily communication में **सबसे ज़्यादा** ये तीन **tenses** use होते हैं:

1. Present Simple Tense (✓ सबसे ज़्यादा 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.*
-

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.*
-

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.*
-

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**
-

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.*
-

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.*

Summary Table of "Have" Uses

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

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"

1. I **have**__ a meeting at 10 AM. (Present)
 2. She **has**__ a beautiful house near the beach. (Present)
 3. They **had**__ a great time at the party last night. (Past)
 4. We **have**__ already finished our work. (Present Perfect)
 5. 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.

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! 🚀