

## Topic: Tenses

**Present perfect tense** expresses the completion of the action or task of the present.

For example,

I **have taken** two doses of medicine.

**Key Words** ( for/since /yet/still/already/ever/till now)

**Structure / Formula**

**Subject has/have+v3**

Subject (He/she/it)	has	Past participle(V3)
Subject (I/We/They)	have	Past participle(V3)

## Positive Sentences

### Example of positive sentences

- Julia **has made** a sponge cake.
- He **has gone** to the hill station.

## Negative Sentences

We add 'not' after auxiliary verb to make the sentence negative.

**Subject + has/have + not + Past participle (V3)**

### Example of negative sentences

- Julia **has not made** a sponge cake.
- He **has not gone** to the hill station.

## Question Sentences

To make the question, auxiliary verb come at the start of the sentence and question mark at the end.

Has/have + subject +past participle +?

Example of question sentences.

- **Has** Julia **made** a sponge cake?
- **Has** he **gone** to the hill station?

## Usage

Usage	Example
How long?	I <b>have been</b> at work <b>for</b> six hours.
The work that has recently been completed.	He <b>has just cooked</b> the meal.
Time period that has not finished.	She <b>has drunk</b> two cups of tea <b>today</b> .
To describe the specific moment of time.	We <b>have lived</b> in this house <b>since</b> 2015.

## Present Continuous Tense (Formula, Examples & Exercises)

**Present continuous tense** expresses the ongoing action or task of the present. It is also called **present progressive tense**. For example, I **am eating** the meal.

**Key Words** (at the moment, just now, right now)

### Structure / Formula

Subject is/am/are+ present participle (-ing) from

<b>Subject + is/am/are + Present participle (-ing) form</b> Subject (I)	am	Present participle (-ing)+...
Subject (He/she/it)	is	Present participle (-ing)+...
Subject (We/They)	are	Present participle (-ing)+...

### Positive Sentences

To make the positive sentences, we use same structure,

**Subject +is/am/are+ present participle (-ing) form**

**Examples of positive sentences.**

- Julia **is making** a sponge cake **right now**.
- He **is going** to the hill station **next week**.

## Negative Sentences

We add 'not' after auxiliary verb to make the sentence negative.

**Subject +is/am/are+not+present participle (-ing)form**

### Examples of negative sentences

- Julia **is not making** a sponge cake **right now**.
- He **is not going** to hill station **next week**.

## Question Sentences

To make the question, auxiliary verb come at the start of the sentence and question mark at the end.

**Is /am/are+Subject+Present participle (-ing) form +?**

### Examples of question sentences

**Is** Julia **making** a sponge cake right now?

**Is** he **going** to hill station next week?

### Usage

Usage	Example
To express actions that are happening now.	He <b>is playing</b> tennis <b>now</b> .
To express actions that are planned.	He <b>is watching</b> movie with his friend <b>next Sunday</b> .
For changing situations.	The climate <b>is getting</b> hotter <b>each year</b> .
To express time at the moment of speaking	We <b>are performing</b> our duty <b>at the moment</b> .

### Example Sentences

- The laborer **is pushing** the cart.
- He **is flattering** the boss.
- She **is kneading** the flour.
- He **is spending** the holidays in Switzerland.
- I **am taking** the examination this month.

**Simple past tense** is used to express the actions that happened in the past or happened one after the other.

For example, The baby crawled.

**Signal words** (last +time/ yesterday /in 1993/an hour ago)

### Structure / Formula

**Subject +v2+object**

<b>I</b>	<b>solved</b>	<b>the sum</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Simple Past (V2)</b>	<b>Object</b>

### Positive Sentences

See the structure to make affirmative/positive sentences.

**Subject +past (V2)+Object**

### Example of positive sentences.

- Julia **made** a sponge cake.
- He **went** to the hill station.

### Negative Sentences

We use ‘not’ after auxiliary verb to make the sentence negative.

Subject+ did+not+Base form (V1)+object.

### Examples of negative sentences.

- Julia **did not make** a sponge cake.
- He **did not go** to the hill station.

### Question Sentences

To make the question, auxiliary verbs come at the start of the sentence and question mark at the end.

**Did+Subject+base form(v1)+object +?**

### Examples of question sentences.

- **Did** Julia **make** a sponge cake?
- **Did** he **go** to the hill station?

## Usage

USAGE	EXAMPLES
Action that happened at definite time.	She went to the park an hour ago.
Actions that happened one after the other.	He ordered pizza. He received the pizza at home. He ate it.
The actions or states that finished in past.	His mother used to wash his clothes.

**Simple future tense** is used to express the actions in the future. These can be decisions, assumptions or predictions, etc. For example, It **will be** summer soon.

**Key words** (tomorrow /next month / in a month / next week)

### Structure / Formula

#### Positive Sentences

Use this structure to make affirmative sentences.

**Subject +will+base form(v1)+object**

**Examples of positive sentences .**

- Julia **will complete** her assignment.
- He **will attend** the meeting tomorrow.

#### Negative Sentences

We use 'not' after auxiliary verb to make the sentence negative.

**Subject+will+not+base form (v1)+object**

**Examples of negative sentences.**

- Julia **will not complete** her assignment.
- He **will not attend** the meeting tomorrow.

## Question Sentences

To make the question, auxiliary verb come at the start of the sentence and question mark at the end.

**Will +subject+base form (V1)+object +?**

**Examples of question sentences.**

Will Julia complete her assignment?

Will he **attend** the meeting tomorrow?

## Usage

USAGE	EXAMPLES
Used to express predictions about future.	There <b>will be</b> next-generation robots in 2050.
To express future decisions.	I <b>will attend</b> a meeting next Monday.
To express promise or offer.	I <b>will help</b> you cook meal.
To express actions that are not in our control.	It <b>will be</b> Sunday tomorrow.

## Example Sentences

1. He **will work** to improve his communication skills.
2. She **will go** to the market tomorrow.
3. John **will buy** a torch.
4. **Shall I book** a room for you?
5. She **will be** 10 years old next week.
6. They **will go** to the beach on the weekend.
7. He **will adore** her.