

Tense

Tenses	Simple	Negative	Interrogative
Present Indefinite (ता, ती, ते)	S + v1 + o or s + v1 + es/s + o	S + do not + v1 + o or s + does not v1 + o	Do + s + v1 + o Or Does + S + v1 + o
Present Continuous (रही है, रहे है, रहा है)	S + is/am/are + v1 + ing + o	S + is/am/are not + v1 + ing + o	Is/am/are + S + v1 + ing + o
Present Perfect (चुका है, लिया है)	S + has/have + v3 + o	S + has/have not + v3 + o	Has/have + S + v3 + o
Present Prefect Continuous (से रहा है, से रही है, से रही है)	S + has/have been + v1 + ing + o	S + has/have not been + v1 + ing + o	Has/have + S + been + v1 + ing + o
Past Indefinite (था, थे, थी, आ, अ, ओ)	S + v2 + o	S + did not + v1 + o	Did + S + v1 + o
Past Continuous (रहा था, रही थी, रहे थे)	S + was/were + v1 + ing + o	S + was/were not + v1 + ing + o	Was/were + S + v1 + ing + o
Past Prefect (चुका था, चुकी थी, चुके थे)	S + had + v3 + o	S + had not + v3 + o	Had + S + v3 + o
Past Prefect Continuous (से रहा था, से रही थी, से रहे थे)	S + had been + v1 + ing + since/for + o	S + had not been + v1 + ing + since/for + o	Had + S + been + v1 + ing + since/for + o
Future Indefinite	S + will/shall + v1 +	S + will/shall not +	Will/shall + S + v1 +

(गा, जे, गी)	o	v1 + o	o
Future Continuous (रहा होगी, रहा होगे, रहा होगा)	S + will/shall be + v + ing + o	S + will/shall not be + v1 + ing + o	Will/shall + S + be + v1 + ing + o
Future Prefect (लीया होगा, हुगा, चुका होगा)	S + will/shall have + v3 + o	S + will/shall not have + v3 + o	Will/shall + S + have + v3 + o
Future Prefect Continuous (से रहा होगा, से रहे होंगे, से रही हगी)	S + will/shall have been + v1 + ing + o	S + will/shall not have been + v1 + ing + o	Will/shall + S + have been + v1 + ing + o

Rules

1. Present Tense

If subject is singular, then we can use 's' or 'es' with first form of verb.

In negative and interrogative sentences, we can use do/does as helping verbs.

Use 'do' with plural subject.

Use 'does' with singular subject.

In sentence of does, do not use 's' or 'es' with the first form of verb.

Do not use 's' or 'es' with the first form of verb for I and you.

For eg.

1) My mother goes to temple daily.

- 2) My mother does not go to temple daily.
- 3) Does your mother go to temple daily?
- 4) I play cricket.
- 5) They work in a factory

2. Present Continuous Tense

Use 'am' with 'I'.

Use 'is' with "he, she, it" and singular noun.

Use 'are' with "we, you, they" and plural.

For eg.

- 1) Look! The two boys are fighting.
- 2) I am doing my work.
- 3) Are you not wasting your time?
- 4) Is he playing? No, he is not playing.

3. Present Prefect Tense

Use 'has' with "he, she, it" and singular noun.

Use 'have' with "I, we, you, they" and plural noun.

If there is 'yet' in a sentence, than use 'not' with this tense.

For Eg.

- 1) The match has not started yet.
- 2) He has not come yet.
- 3) I have learnt my lesson.
- 4) Have you returned the library books?
- 5) She has just finished her work.
- 6) I have spent all money on books.
- 7) They have visited us yet.

4. Present Prefect Continuous Tense

'for' is used when the period of time is given; like : -

For fifteen minutes; for half an hour; for a long time.

'since' is used when point is given; like : -

Since Sunday; since breakfast; since yesterday; since Diwali; since January 1990; since the first of may.

For eg.

- 1) I have been living here only for five years.
- 2) No, I have not been living here since long.
- 3) Have you been living here for a long time?
- 4) He has been reading English for two years.
- 5) They have been reading this book since morning.

5. Past Indefinite Tense

If there is second form of verb in one part of connectors (neither, and, but, because, as), than second form of verb is used in second part.

For eg.

- 1) Neither he come not sent any message.
- 2) He failed because he did not work hard.
- 3) He came in and saw he everything with his own eyes.
- 4) Mohan went to Agra.
- 5) I meet Amarit.
- 6) Mohan did not meet Rahul.
- 7) Did Mohan go to Agra?

There are "yesterday, last, ago" and "in + year", etc used in these past sentences.

- 8) My grandfather always went for a walk in the morning.
- 9) He always carried an umbrella.

6. Past continuous Tense

- 1) He was writing a letter when I saw him.
- 2) They were playing chess.
- 3) The patient had died before the doctor came.
- 4) A car hit me when I was crossing the road.
- 5) He fell down while he was trying to climb a tree.

7. Past Prefect Tense

- 1) The patient had died before the doctor came.
- 2) I had finished my work by evening.
- 3) I had done his work.
- 4) He had written a letter.
- 5) He had not written a letter.
- 6) Had he written a letter?
- 7) He wished that he had accepted the offer.
- 8) If only you had worked hard

8. Past Prefect Continuous Tense

- 1) When I reached there at 2 p.m., he had been waiting for me since 1:30 p.m.
- 2) I had been student for two hours when the light went off.
- 3) She has been living in this house since 2005 till march last.

9. Future Indefinite Tense

Use 'shall' for first person and "I, we".

Use 'will' for second and third person.

In threat sentence, use 'will' after "I, we" and use 'shall' in second person and third person.

For eg.

- 1) He will go to Bombay next week.
- 2) I think he will not come back.
- 3) We hope that Mohan will get first division.
- 4) He will always tell lies.

10. Future continuous Tense

- 1) We shall be waiting for you when you get back tomorrow.

11. Future Prefect Tense

- 1) I will have finished my home work by evening.
- 2) He will have done this work.
- 3) Will he have started the next work also?
- 4) No, he will not have started next work. He will have gone home.

12. Future Prefect Continuous Tense

- 1) By six o' clock, I will have been sitting here for ten hours.
- 2) Will the gardener have been watering the plants in the evening?
- 3) No, he will not have been watering the plants.
- 4) He will have been trimming the plants.

