

# Tenses

Active verb form

Tense	Active voice
1. Simple present tense	<b>Teachers/teach</b> He teacher us (s) They teach us (p)
2. Simple past Tense	<b>Taught</b> He taught us (s) They teach us (p)
3. Simple Future Tense	<b>Will/shall teach</b> He will teach us (s) We shall teach us (p)
4. Present Continuous Tense	<b>Am/is/are teaching</b> He is teaching us (s) They are teaching us (p)
5. Past Continuous Tense	<b>Was/were teaching</b> He was teaching us (s) They were teaching us (p)
6. Future continuous Tense	<b>Will/shall be teaching</b> He will be teaching us (s) They will be teaching us (p)
7. Present perfect Tense	<b>Has/have taught</b> He has taught us (s) They have taught us (p)
8. Past perfect Tense	<b>Had taught</b> He had taught us (s) They had taught us (p)
9. Future perfect Tense	<b>Will/shall have taught</b> He will have taught us (s) They will have taught us (p)
10. Present perfect Continuous Tense	<b>Has/have been teaching</b>

11.Past perfect continuous Tense	<p>He has been teaching us (s) They have been teaching us (p)</p> <p><b>Had been teaching</b> He had been teaching us (s) They have been teaching us (p)</p>
12.Future perfect Tense	<p><b>Will/shall have been teaching</b> He will have been teaching us (s) They will have been teaching us (p)</p>

## 1. Simple Present Tense

පුරුදු

1. I wake up 6 O' clock every morning.

මම හැමදාම උදේ 6 ට ඇහැරෙනවා.

2. Children go to the school.

ළමයි පාසලේ යනවා.

3. We read story books every evening.

අපි හැමදාම හවසට පොත් කියවනවා.

4. Mother **cooks** every morning.

අම්මා හැමදාම උදේට උයනවා.

5. He **plays** Cricket on every Sunday.

ඔහු හැමදාම ඉරිදා ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවා.

6. When I cry my dog **comes** to me.

මම අඬනකොට මගේ බල්ලා මං ළඟට එනවා හැමදාම.

He }  
She } verb + S  
It }

Eat	=	eats
Play	=	plays
Cook	=	cooks
Look	=	looks
Cry	=	cries
Watch	=	watches
Sing	=	sings
Write	=	writes

ඒකාකාරී සිදුවීම්

1. When doctor give injection it **hurts**.

දොස්තර එන්නත විදිනකොට ඒක රිදෙනවා.

2. When you put your card in to the teller machine card **goes** inside.

ඔයාගේ කාඩ් එක මැෂින් එකට දාද්දි කාඩ් එක මැෂින් එක ඇතුළට යනවා.

ප්‍රශ්න සහ නැත යන ස්වරූපය

I } do  
We }  
You } do not  
They } (don't)

He } does  
She }  
It } does not  
(doesn't)

1. They play cricket

ඔවුන් ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවා.

2. **Do** they play cricket

ඔවුන් ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවාද?

3. They **don't** play cricket

ඔවුන් ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නෑ

4. **Don't** they play cricket?

ඔවුන් ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නැද්ද?

5. He **plays** cricket

ඔහු ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවා.

6. **Does** he play cricket?

ඔහු ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවාද?

7. He **doesn't** play cricket.

ඔහු ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නැහැ.

8. **Doesn't** he play cricket?

ඔහු ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නැද්ද?

### **Fill in the blanks**

01. She ..... (Go / goes) to the school.

02. They ..... (Don't / doesn't) love anymore.

03. .... (Does / do) mother talk with you.

04. Teachers ..... (Teach / teaches) us.

05. Bride ..... (Eat / eats) fruits.

06. .... (Don't / doesn't) we go to the playground today.

## 2. Simple past tense

අතීත කාල වාක්‍යය

1. මම කෑම කෑවා.

I ate.

2. නංගී පාසල් ගියා.

Sister went to the school.

3. අපි තරගය ජය ගත්තා.

We won the game.

4. බල්ලා බිඳුවා.

Dog barked.

5. අපි කෑ ගැහුවා.

We shouted.

### **Present**

Eat

Go

Begin

Drink

Come

Buy

Draw

### **Past**

ate

went

began

drank

came

bought

drew

## ප්‍රශ්න සහ නැත යන ස්වරූපය

I  
We  
You  
They  
He  
She  
It

+      **did**  
         **did not**  
         **(didn't)**

1. They went to the temple.

ඔවුන් පන්සලේ ගියා.

2. Did they go to the temple?

ඔවුන් පන්සලේ ගියාද?

3. They didn't go to the temple.

ඔවුන් පන්සලේ ගියේ නැ.

4. Didn't they go to the temple?

ඔවුන් පන්සලේ ගියේ නැද්ද?

### Fill in the blanks?

1. She ..... (Doesn't / didn't) go to the school.
2. .... (Did / don't) they play anymore.
3. I ..... (Didn't / doesn't) want to help him.
4. We ..... (Go / went) to the class room.
5. Sister ..... (Leave / left) the place.

### 3. Simple future Tense

#### Will

1. They will face to the exam.

ඔහු විභාගයට මුහුණ දෙයි.

2. He will come to meet me .

ඔහු මාව මුණ ගැහෙන්න එයි.

3. Dog will come to me.

බල්ලා මං ගාවට එයි.

4. I will take her after the school time.

මම ඇය එක්ක කතා කරන්නම් ඉස්කෝලේ වෙලාවෙන් පස්සේ.

5. Sister will eat after watching TV.

නංගි කෑම කයි රූපවාහිනිය බලලා.

#### ප්‍රශ්න සහ නැත යන ස්වරූපය

I	}	will
We		
They		will not (won't)
He		
She		
It		

		ප්‍රශ්න
I	}	Shall
We		

1. She will talk to me.

ඇය මට කතා කරයි.

2. Will she talk to me?

ඇය මට කතා කරයිද?

3. She won't talk to me

ඇය මට කතා කරන්නේ නැති වෙයි.

4. Won't she talk to me?

ඇය මට කතා කරන්නේ නැති වෙයිද?

1. We will help you.

අපි ඔයාට උදව් කරන්නම්.

2. Shall we help you?

අපි ඔයාට උදව් කරන්නද?

3. We won't help you.

අපි ඔයාට උදව් කරන්නෙත් නෑ.

4. Won't we help you?

අපි ඔයාට උදව් කරන්නෙත් නැද්ද?



### Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Shall / Will) she bring food for me.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Will / shall) we take a photo.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (Will / shall) mother cook tomorrow.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Will / shall) we help our teacher.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Will / Shall) I go there tomorrow.

## 4. Present continuous Tense

❖ මේ මොහොතේ කරන දේවල්

❖ මේ දවස්වල කරන දේවල්

❖ යම් දෙයක ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය

Am

Is

Are

**Verb + Ing**

Cook = cooking

Buy = buying

Dance = dancing

Look = looking

Study = studying

I = am

He }  
She } is  
It }

We  
You  
They

} are

මේ මොහොතේ කරන දේවල්

1. She is thinking.

ඇය හිතනවා.

2. They are talking.

ඔවුන් කතා කරනවා.

3. I'm shouting.

මම කෑ ගහනවා.

4. We are reading.

අපි කියවනවා.

5. Dog is running.

බල්ලා දුවනවා.

මේ දවස්වල කරන දේවල්

1. I'm studying dancing these days.

මම නැටුම් ඉගෙන ගන්නවා.

2. They are doing their sports these days.

ඔවුන් ක්‍රීඩා පුරුදු වෙනවා.

3. She is following an English course these days.

ඇය ඉංග්‍රීසි පාඨමාලාවක් හදාරනවා.

### යමක ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය

1. My car is working properly.

මගේ කාර් එක හොඳට වැඩ කරනවා.

2. Teller machine is not working today.

මුදල් මැෂීම් අද වැඩ කරන්නේ නැහැ.

3. Night lamp is shining.

Night lamp එක දිළිසෙනවා.

### ප්‍රශ්න සහ නැත යන ස්වරූපය

I = am  
Am not

We }  
You } are  
They } are not / aren't

He }  
She } is  
It } is not / isn't

1. They are playing.

ඔවුන් සෙල්ලම් කරනවා.

2. Are they playing?

ඔවුන් සෙල්ලම් කරනවාද?

3. They are not playing.

ඔවුන් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නැ.

4. Aren't they playing?

ඔවුන් සෙල්ලම් කරන්නේ නැද්ද?

5. She is cooking.

ඇය උයනවා.

6. Is she cooking?

ඇය උයනවාද?

7. She is not cooking.

ඇය උයන්නේ නෑ.

8. Isn't she cooking?

ඇය උයන්නේ නැද්ද?

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. She ..... (Is/ are) playing.

2. They..... (Are/ is) talking anymore.

3. He..... (Is not/ are not) studying.

4. .... (Isn't/ aren't) dog eating?

5. .... (Aren't/ isn't) birds flying?

6. We ..... (Is not/ are not) moving anywhere.

## 5. Past continuous Tense

We	}	were	He	}	Was
You			she		
They			It		
			I		

1. මම එද්දී ඇය පාඩම් කර කර හිටියා.

When I came she was studying.

2. අපි කතා කරන කොට එයාලා පෙල්ලම් කර කර හිටියා.

When we talked they were playing.

3. අපි නට නට ඉද්දී ඇය ගියා.

When we were dancing she went.

### Fill in the blanks.

- I ..... (Was / were) playing when mother came.
- She ..... (Were / was) talking when we want.
- I saw they were ..... (Go / going).
- Father scolded me when I ..... (Were / was) playing.

ප්‍රශ්න සහ නැත යන ස්වරූපය

I	}	Was Was not Wasn't	We	}	Were were not Weren't
He			you		
She			They		
It					

1. She was playing.

ඇය සෙල්ලම් කරමින් හිටියා.

2. Was she playing?

ඇය සෙල්ලම් කරමින් හිටියාද?

3. She was not playing.

ඇය සෙල්ලම් කරමින් සිටියේ නැ.

4. Wasn't she playing?

ඇය සෙල්ලම් කරමින් සිටියේ නැද්ද?

5. They were talking.

ඔවුන් කතා කරමින් සිටියා.

6. Were they talking?

ඔවුන් කතා කරමින් සිටියාද?

7. They were not talking.

ඔවුන් කතා කරමින් සිටියේ නැ.

8. Weren't they talking?

ඔවුන් කතා කරමින් සිටියේ නැද්ද?

Was not	නැත යන්න
Wasn't	නැත යන්නෙහි ප්‍රශ්නය
Were not	නැත යන්න
Weren't	නැත යන්නෙහි ප්‍රශ්නය

## **6. THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

### **(Will/shall be Sleeping)**

#### **Positive form**

1. He will be sleeping in the room.
2. She will be having lunch.
3. It will be raining in Kandy.
4. They will be cleaning the hall.
5. You will be watching T.V.
6. Gayan will be attending a lecture.
7. You will be reading the notes.
8. The boys will be playing cricket.

#### **Positive Question**

1. Will he be sleeping in the room?
2. Will she be having lunch?
3. Will it be raining in Kandy?
4. Will they be cleaning the hall?
5. Will you be watching TV?
6. Will Gayan be attending a lecture?
7. Will you be reading the notes?
8. Will the boys be playing cricket?

#### **Negative Form**

1. He will not (won't) be sleeping in the room.
2. She will not (won't) be having lunch.
3. It will not (won't) be raining in Kandy.
4. They will not (won't) be cleaning the hall.

5. You will not (won't) be watching TV.
6. Gayan will not (won't) be attending a lecture.
7. You will not (won't) be reading the notes.
8. The boys will not (won't) be playing cricket.

### **Negative question**

1. Will he not be sleeping the room?  
Won't he be sleeping in the room?
2. Will she not be having lunch?  
Won't she be having lunch?
3. Will it not be raining in Kandy?  
Won't it be raining in Kandy?
4. Will they not be cleaning in the hall?  
Won't they be cleaning the hall?
5. Will you not be watching TV?  
Won't you be watching TV?
6. Will Gayan not be attending a lecture?  
Won't Gayan be attending a lecture?
7. Will you not be reading the notes?  
Won't you be reading the notes?



8. Will the boys not be playing cricket?

Won't boys be playing cricket?

### Summery

	Singular	plural
Positive form	He will be teaching us.	They will be having dinner.
Positive question	Will he be teaching us?	Will they be having dinner?
Negative form	He will not (won't) teaching us.	They will not (won't) be having dinner.
Negative question 1 <sup>st</sup> Method	Will he not be teaching us?	Will they not be having dinner?
2 <sup>nd</sup> Method	Won't he be teaching us?	Won't they be having dinner?

## 7. The present perfect tense (Has/have given)

### Positive Form

1. He has gone to work.
2. She has swept the room.
3. Sameera has driven a car.
4. He has eaten pork.
5. The girl has criticized me.
6. They have built a house.
7. You have smoked cigarettes.
8. The employee have supported you.
9. The teacher have advised you.

10. They have lived in Gampaha.

### **Positive Question**

1. Has he gone to work?
2. Has she swept the room?
3. Has sameera driven a car?
4. Has he eaten pork?
5. Has the girl criticized me?
6. Have they built a house?
7. Have you smoked cigarettes?
8. Have the Employees supported you?
9. Have the teachers advised you?
10. Have they lived in gampaha?

### **Negative Form**

1. He has not (hasn't) gone to work.
2. She has not (hasn't) swept the room.
3. Sameera has not (hasn't) driven a car.
4. He has not (hasn't) eaten pork.
5. The girl has not (hasn't) criticized me.
6. They have not (haven't) built a house.
7. You have not (haven't) smoked cigarettes.
8. The employee have not (haven't) supported you.
9. The teacher have not (haven't) advised you.
10. They have not (haven't) lived in Gampaha.

## Negative Question

1. Has he not gone to work?  
Hasn't he gone to work?
2. Has she not swept the room?  
Hasn't she swept the room?
3. Has sameera not driven a car?  
Hasn't sameera driven a car?
4. Has he not eaten pork?  
Hasn't he eaten pork?
5. Has the girl not criticized me?  
Hasn't the girl criticized me?
6. Have they not built a house?  
Haven't they built a house?
7. Have you not smoked cigarettes?  
Haven't you smoked cigarettes?
8. Have the Employees not supported you?  
Haven't the Employees supported you?
9. Have the teachers not advised you?  
Haven't the teachers advised you?

10. Have they not lived in gampaha?

Haven't they lived in gampaha?

#### SUMMARY

	Singular	Plural
Positive Form	He has won the race.	They have gone home.
Positive Question	Has he won the race?	Have they gone home?
Negative Form	He has not (hasn't) won the race.	They have not (haven't) gone home.
Negative Question 1 <sup>st</sup> Method	Has he not won the race?	Have they not gone home?
Negative Question 2 <sup>nd</sup> Method	Hasn't he won the race?	Haven't they gone home?

## **8. The Past Perfect Tense** **(Had gone)**

### **Positive Form**

1. He had gone to work.
2. She had swept the room.
3. Sameera had driven a car.
4. He had eaten pork.
5. The girl had criticized me.
6. They had built a house.
7. You had smoked cigarettes.
8. The employees had supported you.

9. The teachers had advised you.
10. They had lived in Gampaha.

### **Positive Question**

1. Had he gone to work?
2. Had she swept the room?
3. Had sameera driven a car?
4. Had he eaten Pork?
5. Had the girl criticized me?
6. Had they built a house?
7. Had you smoked cigarettes?
8. Had the employees supported you?
9. Had the teachers advised you?
10. Had they lived in gampaha?

### **Negative Form**

1. He had not (hadn't) gone to work?
2. She had not (hadn't) swept the room?
3. Sameera had not (hadn't) driven a car?
4. He had not (hadn't) eaten Pork?
5. The girl had not (hadn't) criticized me?
6. They had not (hadn't) built a house?
7. You had not (hadn't) smoked cigarettes?
8. The employees had not (hadn't) supported you?
9. The teachers had not (hadn't) advised you?
10. They had not (hadn't) lived in gampaha?

## Negative Question

1. Had he not gone to work?  
Hadn't he gone to work?
2. Had she not swept the room?  
Hadn't she swept the room?
3. Had Sameera not driven a car?  
Hadn't sameera driven a car?
4. Had he not eaten pork?  
Hadn't he eaten pork?
5. Had the girl not criticized me?  
Hadn't the girl criticized me?
6. Had they not built a house?  
Hadn't they built a house?
7. Had you not smoked cigarettes?  
Hadn't you smoked cigarettes?
8. Had the employees not supported you?  
Hadn't the employees supported you?

9. Had the teachers not advised you?

Hadn't the teachers advised you?

10. Had they not lived in gampaha?

Hadn't they lived in gampaha?

### SUMMARY

	Singular	Plural
Positive Form	He had won the race.	They had gone home.
Positive Question	Had he won the race?	Had they gone home?
Negative Form	He had not (hadn't) won the race.	They had not (hadn't) gone home.
Negative Question 1 <sup>st</sup> Method	Had he not won the race?	Had they not gone home?
Negative Question 2 <sup>nd</sup> Method	Hadn't he won the race?	Hadn't they gone home?

## **9. THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

### **(Will/shall have gone)**

#### **POSITIVE FORM**

1. He will have gone to work
2. She will have swept to room.
3. Sameera will have driven a car.
4. He will have eaten pock.
5. The girl will have criticized me.

6. They will have built a house
7. You will have smoked cigarettes.
8. The employees will have supported you.
9. The teacher will have advised you.
10. They will have lived in Gampaha.

### **POSITIVE QUESTION**

1. Will have He gone to work?
2. Will have She swept to room?
3. Will have Sameera driven a car?
4. Will have He eaten pock?
5. Will have the girl criticized me?
6. Will have they built a house?
7. Will have you smoked cigarettes?
8. Will have the employees supported you?
9. Will have the teacher advised you?
10. Will have they lived in Gampaha?

### **NEGATIVE FORM**

1. He will not (won't) have gone to work
2. She will not (won't) have swept to room.
3. Sameera will not (won't) have driven a car.
4. He will not (won't) have eaten pock.
5. The girl will not (won't) have criticized me.
6. They will not (won't) have built a house
7. You will not (won't) have smoked cigarettes.
8. The employees will not (won't) have supported you.



9. The teacher will not (won't) have advised you.
10. They will not (won't) have lived in Gampaha.

### **NEGATIVE QUESTION**

1. He will have gone to work?  
Won't he have gone to work?
2. Will she not have swept to room?  
Won't she have swept to room?
3. Will Sameera not have driven a car?  
Won't sameera have driven a car?
4. (Will not He have eaten pock?  
Won't he have eaten pock?
5. Will the girl I not have criticized me?  
Won't the girl have criticized me?
6. Will they not have built a house?  
Won't they have built a house?
7. Will you I not have smoked cigarettes?  
Won't you have smoked cigarettes?
8. Will the employees not have supported you?  
Won't the employees have supported you?

9. Will the teacher not have advised you?

Won't the teacher have advised you?

10. Will they not have lived in Gampaha?

Won't they have lived in Gampaha?

### SUMMARY

	Singular	Plural
Positive Form	He will have won the race.	They will have gone home.
Positive Question	Will he have won the race?	Will they have gone home?
Negative Question	He will not (won't) have won the race.	They will not (won't) have gone home
Negative Question 1 <sup>st</sup> method	Will he not have won the race?	Will they not have gone home?
Negative Question 2 <sup>nd</sup> method	Won't he have the race?	Won't they have gone home?

## **10.     THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE** **(Have/ has been sleeping)**

### **POSITIVE FORM**

1.   He has been working since morning.
2.   She has been studying two months.
3.   It has been raining last week.
4.   They have been living Kandy since 1998.
5.   You have been suffering fever three day.

### **POSITIVE QUESTION**

1.   Has he been working since morning?
2.   Has she been studying two months?
3.   Has it been raining last week?
4.   Have they been living Kandy since 1998?
5.   Have you been suffering fever three day?

### **NEGATIVE FORM**

1.   He has not (hasn't) been working since morning.
2.   She has not (hasn't) been studying two months.
3.   It have not (hasn't) been raining last week.
4.   They have not (haven't) been living Kandy since 1998.
5.   You have not (haven't) been suffering fever three day.

## **NEGATIVE QUESTION**

1. Has he not been working since morning?  
Hasn't he been working since morning?
2. Has she not been studying two months?  
Hasn't she been studying two months?
3. Has it not been raining last week?  
Hasn't it been raining last week?
4. Have they not been living Kandy since 1998?  
Haven't they been living Kandy since 1998?
5. Have you not been suffering fever three day?  
Hasn't you been suffering fever three day?

### SUMMARY

	SINGULAR	SINGULAR
Positive Form	He has been sleeping since morning.	They have been discussing for two day.
Positive Question	Has he been sleeping since morning?	Have they been discussing for two day? They have not (haven't) been discussing for two day.
Negative Form	He has not (hasn't) been sleeping since morning.	Have they not been discussing for two day? Haven't they been discussing for two day?
Negative Question 1 <sup>st</sup> method	Has he not been sleeping since morning?	
Negative Question 2 <sup>nd</sup> method	Hasn't he been sleeping since morning?	

## 11. THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE (Had been sleeping)

### POSITIVE FORM

1. He had been working at BOC for two years.
2. Mahela had been playing cricket since 1997.
3. They had been living Kandy for a long time.
4. It had been raining for two months.
5. Udara had been suffering from fever a week.

## **POSITIVE QUESTION**

1. Had he been working at BOC for two years?
2. Had Mahela been paying cricket since1997?
3. Had they been living Kandy for a long time.
4. Had it been raining for two months?
5. Had Udara been suffering from fever a week?

## **NEGATIVE FORM**

1. He had not (hadn't) been working at BOC for two years.
2. Mahela had not (hadn't) been paying cricket since1997.
3. They had not (hadn't) been living Kandy for a long time.
4. It had not (hadn't) been raining for two months.
5. Udara had not (hadn't) been suffering from fever a week.

## **NEGATIVE QUESTION**

1. Had he not been working at BOC for two years?  
Hadn't he been working at BOC for two years?
2. Had Mahela not been paying cricket since1997?  
Hadn't Mahela been paying cricket since1997?
3. Had they not been living Kandy for a long time?  
Hadn't they been living Kandy for a long time?
4. Had it not been raining for two months?  
Hadn't it been raining for two months?

5. Had Udara not been suffering from fever a week?

Hadn't Udara been suffering from fever a week?

### SUMMARY

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Positive Form	He had been smoking for a long time.	They had been living in Gampaha since 1990.
Positive Question	Had he been smoking for a long time?	Had they been living in Gampaha since 1990?
Negative Form	He had not (hadn't) been smoking for a long time.	Thad they not (hadn't) been living in Gampaha since 1990.
Negative Question 1 <sup>st</sup> method	Had he not been smoking for a long time?	Had they not been living in Gampaha since 1990?
Negative Question 2 <sup>nd</sup> method	Hadn't he been smoking for a long time?	Hadn't they been living in Gampaha since 1990?