



Present Tense (Simple and Continuous)



LEARNING TIME

A. Simple Present Tense

Read the following sentences.

1. Kanika **sings** sweetly.
2. Kanika and Kashish **sing** sweetly.
3. He **reads** the newspaper daily.
4. I **read** the newspaper daily.
5. I **go** to school everyday.
6. She **goes** to school everyday.



In the above sentences, the highlighted words **sing**, **read** and **go** are verbs. All these verbs are in **simple present tense**.

In simple present tense, we use the root form of the verb: go, come, play, etc. But in some cases, we add **-s** or **-es** to the root form: comes, studies, etc.



Let's Learn

- In a sentence, the verb must always agree with the subject.

In simple present tense, verb changes its form according to the subject.

Subject	Verb
I, we, you, they , all plural subjects	play (verb root)
He, she, it, all singular subjects	plays (verb root+ -s/-es/-ies)

We do not use the root form of the verb **be** alone, instead we use **is/am/are**. **Example:** Vikas is a good boy. Vikas and Yuvraj are good boys.





PRACTICE TIME

1. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- (a) He _____ at Mc Donald's. (work)
- (b) All of us _____ cricket everyday. (play)
- (c) Archana _____ newspaper daily. (read)
- (d) My sister _____ me in my homework. (help)
- (e) We _____ television in the evening. (watch)
- (f) Girija _____ the violin very well. (play)
- (g) Amrita _____ her room on Thursdays. (sweep)
- (h) Vinod _____ good clothes. (wear)
- (i) Usha and Nisha _____ together. (play)
- (j) Nima and Sheema _____ well. (dance)
- (k) The teacher _____ English Grammar well. (teach)
- (l) The driver _____ the taxi all over the city. (drive)
- (m) My cat _____ milk every morning. (drink)
- (n) Dogs _____ eating biscuits. (like)



2. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

- (a) This brown bag belong to me.
_____.
- (b) Mr. Arora like to watch sports.
_____.
- (c) They likes to eat pizzas.
_____.
- (d) He water the plants.
_____.
- (e) I goes to school by bus.
_____.





(f) We sing the song together.

_____.

(g) My father read the newspaper daily.

_____.

(h) The children plays in the park.

_____.



LEARNING TIME

B. Negative Sentences

Now, read the sentences to know how to write negative sentences in simple present tense.

1. I go to market.

I **do not** go to market.

2. We eat our meal.

We **do not** eat our meal.

3. You read your book.

You **do not** read your book.

4. He writes neatly.

He **does not** write neatly.

5. She sings sweetly.

She **does not** sing sweetly.

6. It makes noise.

It **does not** make noise.

7. They talk politely.

They **do not** talk politely.

8. Raj likes to eat apple.

Raj **does not** like to eat apple.



Let's Learn

- I, we, you, they, all plural subjects → do not + root form of the verb.
- He, she, it, all singular subjects → does not + root form of the verbs.

PRACTICE TIME



3. Change the following sentences into negative sentences.

(a) I play with my kitten.

(b) We go to school together.

(c) They tell us the stories.





- (d) He tells lies.
- (e) She meets us daily.
- (f) It moves slowly.
- (g) You know his address.
- (h) Ram meets Rahim.



LEARNING TIME

C. Interrogative Sentences

Read the following sentences to know how to form interrogative sentences in simple present tense.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Rohit lives in Ashok Nagar. | (statement) |
| Does Rohit live in Ashok Nagar? | (yes-no type question) |
| Where does Rohit live? | (wh-question) |
| 2. Ram and Rohit play badminton. | (statement) |
| Do Ram and Rohit play badminton? | (yes-no type question) |
| What do Ram and Rohit play ? | (wh-question) |

PRACTICE TIME



4. Change the following sentences into interrogative. (Yes-no type question)

- (a) The stars twinkle in the sky.
- (b) The girl eats an ice cream.
- (c) My uncle lives in Delhi.
- (d) They worship in the temple.
- (e) Amit takes his pet for a walk.



LEARNING TIME

D. Present Continuous Tense

Read the following sentences.

- 1. Rohini **is eating** an apple.

Let Me Answer



- a. What is a present tense?
- b. Can you make a few sentences in the present tense?

TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain to the children present tense is a grammatical term used for verbs that describe action happening right now.





2. The boys **are playing** outside.
3. The birds **are chirping**.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words **is eating**, **are playing** and **are chirping** are in the **present continuous tense**.



Let's Learn

- The words **is**, **am**, **are** called **helping verbs**. **is/am/are+ing** form of the main verb is used in **present continuous tense**.
- The present continuous tense tells us about actions that are going on (continuing) at the time of speaking.

PRACTICE TIME

5. Fill in the blanks using the present continuous forms of the verbs given in brackets.

- (a) Ajay _____ (read) a book now.
- (b) The dentist _____ (examine) Rohit's teeth.
- (c) The students _____ (sit) on their desks.
- (d) I _____ (swim) in the pool.
- (e) Sarah _____ (listen) to music.
- (f) The cat _____ (chase) the rat.
- (g) David _____ (paint) the wall.
- (h) Sukanya _____ (feed) the dog.
- (i) Aruna, Radha and Sudha _____ (play) football.



6. Change the following sentences into interrogative.

- (a) I am writing a letter.
- (b) You are reading a book.
- (c) Mahi is cycling.
- (d) Dadaji is walking in the park.





7. Rewrite the following sentences by rearranging them in present continuous tense.

(a) am my for looking book

_____.

(b) reading you book are a

_____.

(c) Anjali crying why is ?

_____.

(d) examining the doctor is patients the

_____.

(e) phone the ringing is

_____.

(f) cat hiding is the curtain the behind

_____.

(g) waiting she for is you

_____.

(h) watching Geeta television is

_____.



Fun With Grammar

- The purpose of this activity is to assess students' knowledge and review simple present tense using the subject pronoun 'I'.

Materials: Whiteboard, six laminated picture flash cards and six laminated verb cards.

1. The teacher writes six simple present sentences on the board with the picture card in the blank spaces representing each verb.
2. The teacher has the verb cards beside sentences.
3. The teacher asks the students to come to the board and replace the flash card with an appropriate verb card.

This activity gives students an opportunity to practice asking and answering wh- questions using simple present tense.





Past Tense (Simple and Continuous)



LEARNING TIME

A. Simple Past Tense

1. We **played** a friendly match yesterday.
2. She **bought** a new car.
3. They **finished** their homework.
4. I **ate** my dinner.
5. How **did** you reach there?
6. She **wanted** to invite her but she **did not know** her address.
7. Why **did** Suresh not play football?



In the above sentences, the highlighted words are in **simple past tense**.

The simple past tense tells us about the actions that took place in the past. Generally we use words like **yesterday**, **last week**, **ago** etc. with the simple past tense.



Let's Learn

- The simple past tense denotes the events that happened in the past time.
- We use the past tense form of the verbs to form a sentence in simple past tense.
- In negative sentences, we use **did not + root form** of the verb: did not play; did not eat, etc.
- To form a question in simple past tense, we use **did** before the subject and use the root form of the verb.

Where **did Rohit live**?

↓ ↓
subject root form.





PRACTICE TIME

1. Complete the following table by writing the past tense form of each verb.



Present	Past
(a) go	_____
(b) speak	_____
(c) see	_____
(d) drink	_____
(e) sing	_____



2. Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- (a) Sumit _____ (pass) the examination.
 (b) The year _____ (print) in this book is 2000.
 (c) The officer _____ (look) at the clock often.
 (d) He _____ (prepare) well for the examination.
 (e) The bus _____ (stop) here for a few minutes.
 (f) The children _____ (play) and I _____ (look) on.
 (g) Last month, I _____ (go) to Mumbai.



3. Change the verbs to the simple past tense forms and rewrite the sentences.

- (a) Raj writes a letter. _____
 (b) You go to school. _____
 (c) He reads newspaper. _____
 (d) She listens to music. _____
 (e) We play hockey. _____
 (f) India wins the match. _____
 (g) I am very tired. _____





- Some verbs don't change their form in the past tense.
- Please **put** the books in the bag. I **put** the garbage out yesterday.
- **Cut** the guava into halves. We **cut** all the vegetables last night.
- They **read** the books daily. You **read** the book last week.



1. They **were flying** kites in the evening.
2. Mr. John **was carrying** a heavy box.
3. We **were playing** football in the evening.
4. I **was watching** the T.V. when you knocked.



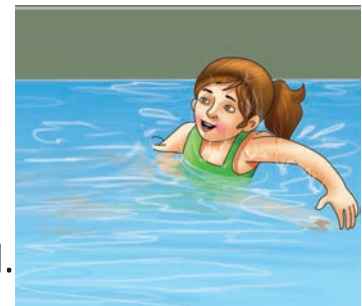
We use the **past continuous tense** to express an action that was going on in the past at a certain time. The action or situation had already started before this time but had not finished.



- In past continuous tense, we use the helping verbs was/were+ing form of the verb.
was reading were talking
- We use the past continuous tense to tell what was happening in the past.

(a) Gopal _____ (eat) his lunch.

(b) The girls _____ (swim) in the swimming pool.





- (c) The driver _____ (drive) the car carelessly when the accident happened.
- (d) The thief _____ (hide) behind the bush when the police chased him.
- (e) The painter _____ (paint) a landscape two hours ago.
- (f) Grandparents _____ (watch) the TV when I _____ (sing) in the show.



b. Complete the following sentences using either the simple past or past continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.

- (a) When Radha went out, it _____ (be, rain).
- (b) While my brother _____ (be, sleep) someone _____ (steal) his car.
- (c) A snake _____ (be, live) in a hole in a tree .
- (d) I _____ (see) the Taj Mahal when I _____ (visit) Agra last year.
- (e) While mother _____ (be, cook), the cat _____ (drink) the milk.

Fun With Grammar

- Divide students into groups of 4 or 5, or begin the activity in a whole group. Hand out a list of vocabulary words and/or a sheet of paper with content-relevant pictures. Explain to the students they are to create a story in the past tense, beginning with 'One time, _____. You can have the students in the group play round-robin style by each contributing a sentence, or you can have each student create a story of his/her own. To ensure the students understand the activity, tell an example story, while emphasizing the past tense version of all verbs being used. Give each student a bingo card along with paper clips or chips to use as the word markers. Call out the present tense of an irregular verb from your word list. If the students have the past tense of that irregular verb, they will mark it off. Give the students a few moments to convert the verbs to past tense before moving onto the next word. The first student to get 5 words in a row wins.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain to the children a verb tense used to express an action or state that has already taken place or existed The past tense of the verb "run" is "ran."

