

# Tenses Exercises

The Tense of a verb tells us when the action is, was, or will be carried out.

## Fundamentals:

A tense is a form of verb which tells about the time when an action happens.

1. The Present Tense
2. The Past Tense
3. The Future Tense

## The Present Tense

### Present Indefinite

Uses: action in the present taking place once, never or several times, facts, actions taking place one after another, action set by a timetable or schedule.

Form: I, you, we, they – play | he, she, it – plays

Structure: Subject + Verb 1st Form + Object

(s) (v) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structure	She drinks milk.	She does not drink milk.	Does she drink milk?
	S MV O	S N MV O	HV S MV O

S – Subject, O – Object, N – Not, HV – Helping Verb, MV – Main Verb

### Present Progressive (Continuous)

Uses: action taking place at the moment of speaking, action arranged for the future

Form: To be (in the simple present) + verb + ing

Structure: Subject + helping verb is/am/are + Verb 1st Form + ing + Object

(S) (V) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structure	He is reading a book.	He is not reading a book.	Is he reading a book?
	S HV MV <sub>ing</sub> O	S HV N MV <sub>1st form</sub> O	HV S MV <sub>ing</sub> O

Uses: emphasis is on the result (not the duration), action that started in the past and is still going on, action that stopped recently, finished action that has an influence on the present.

Form: Have/has + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed)

Structure: Subject + helping verb (has/have)+Verb 3rd Form + Object

(s) (V) (O)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	He has gone to school.	He has not gone to school.	Has he gone to school?
Structure	S HV MV 3rd form O	S HV N MV 3rd form O	HV S MV 3rd form O

### Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

Uses: This is used for putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result), an action that recently stopped or is still going on, finished action that influenced the present

Form: have or has + been + verb + ing

**Structure:-** Subject + helping verb (has/have)+been +Verb 1st Form + ing +  
 (s) (v)  
 Since/For + Object  
 (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>He has been living in America for the last two years.</b>
<b>Structure</b>	S + HV + been + MV <sub>ing</sub> + O + since/for
<b>Negative</b>	<b>He has not been living in America for the last two years.</b>
<b>Structure</b>	S + HV + N + been + <sup>1st form</sup> MV <sub>ing</sub> + O + since/for
<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Has he been living in America for last two years?</b>
<b>Structure</b>	HV + S + been + <sup>1st form</sup> MV <sub>ing</sub> + O + since/for

**For:**

Used with the present perfect, for indicates the duration that is how long something has

lasted or has continued:

Examples

- I have been in this town for a long time.
- He has known her for six years.

### Since

Use since to say that something has been true from a particular time in the past until now.

Examples

- I have been in this town since I was 10 years old.
- He has known her since 2008.

### Past Indefinite:



Uses: This tense is used for action in the past taking place once, never or several times, actions taking place one after another.

Form: Main verb + ed i.e, Play – Played (Past tense)

Structure: Subject + Verb IInd Form + Object

(s) (v) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

Structure	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	He played football.	He did not play football.	Did he play football?
			
<b>S- Subject, O- Object, N- Not, HV- Helping Verb, MV- Main Verb</b>			

### Past Progressive (Continuous)

Uses:- We use this tense for action going on at a certain time in the past, actions taking place at the same time, action in the past that is interrupted by another action

Form:- To be (in the simple past) + verb + ing

Structure:- Subject + helping verb (was/were) + Verb 1st Form + ing + Object

(s) (v) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structure	He was playing football.	He was not playing football.	Was he playing football?
	S HV MV <sup>1st form</sup> O	S HV N MV <sup>1st form</sup> O	HV S MV <sup>1st form</sup> O

### Past Perfect

Uses: This tense is used for action taking place before a certain time in the past, sometimes interchangeable with past perfect progressive, putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration).

Form: had + past participle (past participle of regular verbs: verb + ed)

Structure: Subject + helping verb (had)+Verb 3rd Form + Object

(s) (v) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Structure	He had gone to school.	He had not gone to school.	Had he gone to school?
	S HV MV <sup>3rd form</sup> O	S HV N MV <sup>3rd form</sup> O	HV S MV <sup>3rd form</sup> O

### Past Perfect Progressive (Continuous)


Uses: This tense is used for action taking place before a certain time in the past, sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action.

Form: had + been + verb + ing

Structure: Subject + helping verb (had) + been + Verb 1st Form + ing + object + Since/For

Usage in different types of sentences

Affirmative	He had been living in America for the last two years.
Structure	S + HV + been + MV <sup>1st form</sup> + O + since/for
Negative	He had not been living in America for the last two years.
Structure	S + HV + N + been + MV <sup>1st form</sup> + O + since/for

<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>Had he been living in America for last two years?</b>
<b>Structure</b>	

We use since for definite time.

We use for an indefinite time.

### Future Indefinite

Uses: We use the simple future for instant decisions, when we predict a future situation.




We use the simple future in conditional sentences type one.

Form: will + 1st form of verb

Structure: Subject + will/shall + Verb 1st Form + Object

(S) (V) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
	He will open the door.	He will not open the door.	Will he open the door?
<b>Structure</b>			

**S- Subject, O- Object, N- Not, HV- Helping Verb, MV- Main Verb**




Uses: It is used for actions that will be going on at a certain time in the future, actions that are sure to happen in the near future.

Form: will + be + verb + ing

Structure: Subject + helping verb will/shall + be + Verb 1st Form + ing + Object

(S) (V) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>
	He will be listening to music.	He will not be listening to music.	Will he be listening to music?
<b>Structure</b>			

### Future Perfect

Uses: We use this tense for action that will be finished at a certain time in the future

Form: will + have + past participle

Structure: Subject + helping verb (will have/shall have)+ 3rd Form verb + Object  
(s) (v) (o)

Usage in different types of sentences

	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
	He will have spoken to sir.	He will not have spoken to sir.	Will he have spoken to sir?
Structure	S HV <sup>3rd form</sup> MV O	S HV N <sup>3rd form</sup> MV O	HV S <sup>3rd form</sup> MV O

### Future Perfect Progressive (Continuous)

Uses: We use this tense for action taking place before a certain time in the future, putting emphasis on the course of an action

Form: will + have + been + verb + ing

Structure: Subject + helping verb (will have/shall have) + been + Verb 1st Form + ing + Object + Since/For

Usage in different types of sentences

<b>Affirmative</b>	You will have been studying since morning.
<b>Structure</b>	S + HV + been + <sup>ing</sup> MV + O + since/for
<b>Negative</b>	You will have not been studying since morning.
<b>Structure</b>	S + HV + N + been + <sup>ing</sup> MV + O + since/for
<b>Interrogative</b>	Will you have been studying since morning?
<b>Structure</b>	HV + S + been + <sup>ing</sup> MV + O + since/for

We use Since for definite time.

We use For for indefinite time.

### Tenses Exercises Solved Examples for Class 6 CBSE

#### Question 1.

Fill in the blanks

(i) We \_\_\_\_\_ TV when it started to rain. (to watch)

(ii) I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit yesterday, but you \_\_\_\_\_ not at home. (to want) (to be)

- (iii) Look ! It \_\_\_\_\_, so we can't \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. (to rain) (to go)
- (iv) There are a lot of clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (to rain)
- (v) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (to rise)
- (vi) Since 2011 they \_\_\_\_\_ their son every year. (to visit)
- (vii) While the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Jones this morning, his soon outside. (to examine)  
(to wait)
- (viii) I \_\_\_\_\_ for my girlfriend for two hours. (to wait)
- (ix) After Larry \_\_\_\_\_ the film on TV, he decided to buy the book. (to see)
- (x) Wait a minute, \_\_\_\_\_ this box for you. (to carry)

**Answer:**

- (i) were watching
- (ii) wanted, were
- (iii) is raining, go
- (iv) is going to rain
- (v) rises
- (vi) have visited
- (vii) was examining, was waiting
- (viii) have been waiting
- (ix) had seen
- (x) will carry

**Question 2.**

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive)

- (i) Look! Sara (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies.
- (ii) On her right hand, Sara (carry) \_\_\_\_\_ her handbag.
- (iii) The handbag (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very beautiful.
- (iv) Sara usually (put) \_\_\_\_\_ on black shoes but now she (wear) \_\_\_\_\_ white trainers.
- (v) And look, she (take) \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella because it (rain) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer:**

- (i) going
- (ii) carrying
- (iii) is
- (iv) puts, wearing
- (v) taking, raining

**Tenses Exercises Practice Examples for Class 6 CBSE**

**Question 1.**

Fill in the blanks with the simple future form of the verbs given in the box.

1. In two days, I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) my results.
2. 'There is the doorbell.' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (go)'
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (regret) this decision.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (never know) what happened to her.
5. The whole nation \_\_\_\_\_ (be) proud of you.
6. That \_\_\_\_\_ (be) our gift to the school.
7. Kind words \_\_\_\_\_ (give) others joy.
8. This piece of wisdom \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) you ten dollars.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (never understand) my position.
10. Someday I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a novel.

### Question 2.

Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or past perfect)

- (i) When he (wake up). \_\_\_\_\_, his mother (already / prepare) breakfast.
- (ii) We (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to London because our friends (invite) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) He (hear) \_\_\_\_\_ the news, (go) to the telephone and (call) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend.
- (iv) When she (start) \_\_\_\_\_ learning English she (already / learn) French.
- (v) Jane (already / type). \_\_\_\_\_ three pages when her computer (crash).
- (vi) By the time the doctor (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_ at the house the patient (die) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vii) Before that day we (never / think) \_\_\_\_\_ of traveling to Japan.
- (viii) I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ him a long time before I (meet). \_\_\_\_\_ his family.
- (ix) They (not/know) \_\_\_\_\_ where to meet because nobody (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- (x) It (be). \_\_\_\_\_ cloudy for days before it (begin) \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.