

Madhabi Sarkar

tense

# TENSE

The tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.

**Revision Sheet**

**English Language**

**Class: Four**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Term**

**16/07/2020**

Lecture Sheet

Lecture:1**VERB TENSE**

Verbs not only express actions but also tell us the time of the action. The tense of a verb tells us when the action is, was or will be carried out.

The three simple tenses are:

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verb that is happening in the currently.</li> <li>• Example: I Write</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verb that has already happened a long time back.</li> <li>• Example: I wrote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verb that is about to take place in the coming time</li> <li>• Example: I will write</li> </ul>

Techniques to recognize the simple tenses

**Present tense:** Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding -s or -es to the end.

First-person singular: I write

Second-person singular: You write

Third-person singular: He/she/it writes (note the -s)

**Past tense:** With most verbs, the past tense is formed by adding –ed:

Called      liked      wanted      worked

But there are a lot of irregular past tense forms in English. Here are the most common irregular verbs in English, with their past tense forms:

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Begin/began break/broke write/wrote

**Future tense:** The formula for the simple future is will + [root form of verb].

I **will learn** a new language. Jen **will read** that book. My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up. You **will see** what I mean.

**What you have to do now**

Write 10 sentences for each tense. Use 10 different verbs to make these sentences.

## Lecture:2

### THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE IS USED:

- To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:

**I smoke** (habit); **I work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)

- To give instructions or directions:

**You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

- To express fixed arrangements, present or future:

**Your exam starts** at 09.00

- To express future time, after some conjunctions: after, when, before, as soon as, until:

He'll give it to you **when** you come next Saturday.

### THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE IS USED:

You always use the simple past when you say when something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

- a definite point in time: last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We saw a good film last week.

Yesterday, I arrived in Geneva.

She finished her work at seven o'clock

I went to the theatre last night

- an indefinite point in time: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago

People lived in caves a long time ago.

She played the piano when she was a child.

### THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE IS USED:

- To predict a future event:

It will rain tomorrow.

- With 'you' to give orders:

You will do exactly as I say.

- With 'you' in the interrogative form, to give an invitation:

Will you come to the dance with me?

Will you marry me?

### What you have to do now

As you have learned the usages of simple present, past and future tense, now write down one sentence using each given condition above.

## Lecture:3

### The three perfect tenses:

Perfect tense definition: The perfect tense is a verb form that indicates a complete ("perfected") action.

**What is the past perfect tense:** The past perfect most often expresses actions in the past that finished before another action (also in the past) started.

✓ To form the past perfect:

Subject + had + past participle of verb

✓ The past perfect is used to express:

completed action before another begins (both in past)

e.g. After she had called the doctor, she felt much better about her symptoms.

**What is the present perfect tense:** The present perfect tense expresses actions that happened at time that is not specific and actions that started in the past but continue to the present.

✓ To form the present perfect:

Subject + has/have + past participle of verb

✓ The present perfect is used to express:

actions in the past of indefinite time

e.g. I have visited this museum.

actions that started in the past but continue to present

e.g. My father has mentioned that to her before.

**What is the future perfect tense:** The future perfect tense expresses actions that will be finished at some point in the future.

✓ To form the future perfect:

Subject + will have + past participle of verb

✓ The future perfect is used to express:

actions that will be finished at some point

e.g. By the time your plane lands, we will have gone to sleep.

actions that occur in the future will continue beyond a certain point in the future

e.g. He will have studied in Paris for three years this spring.

## Techniques to recognize the perfect tenses

Verbs in the perfect form use a form of "have" or "had" + the past participle. (It is the form of the helping verb that indicates the tense.)

Present Perfect: I have finished my homework already.

Past Perfect: He had watched TV for an hour before dinner.

Future Perfect: Nancy will have finished by the time her parents return.

	Present perfect	Past perfect	Future perfect
Perfect tenses	I have driven in snow many times.  Have/has + past participle verb	It had already snowed before I left.  Had + past participle verb	It will have snowed 6 inches by the end of the day.  Will have + past participle verb

### What you have to do now

Write 10 sentences for each tense. Use 10 different verbs to make these sentences.

### Lecture:4

#### Practice the present, past and past participle form of the verbs given below:

Present	past	Past participle
Delight	delighted	Delighted
Defeat	Defeated	Defeated
Drip	Dripped	Dripped
Drop	Dropped	Dropped
Dream	Dreamed	Dreamed
Bark	Barked	Barked
Beg	Begged	Begged
Bring	Brought	Brought

Bury	Buried	Buried
Describe	Described	Described
Teach	Taught	Taught
Tell	Told	Told
Thank	Thanked	Thanked
Travel	Travelled	Travelled
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Start	Started	Started
Study	Studied	Studied
Skip	Skipped	Skipped
Stir	Stirred	Stirred
Walk	Walked	Walked
Whistle	Whistled	Whistled
Waste	Wasted	Wasted
Refuse	Refused	Refused
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Ring	Rang	Rung
Rob	Robbed	Robbed
Capture	Captured	Captured
Continue	Continued	Continued
Copy	copied	Copied
Get	Got	Got/gotten
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Go	Went	Gone
Terrify	Terrified	Terrified
Hurry	Hurried	Hurried
Skid	Skidded	Skidded
Knit	Knit	Knit
multiply	Multiplied	Multiplied
Deny	Denied	Denied
Fly	flew	Flown

**Practice the following Exercises**

1. Change each of the words in the box to the past tense verb. Then use the past tense verbs to complete the sentences.



delight	defeat	bark	thank	start	walk
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- I \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher for helping me throughout the year.
- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ loudly at the stranger.
- Our football team \_\_\_\_\_ the other team 10 -3.
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I was told I had won the prize.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ over three miles to the nearest house.
- The concert \_\_\_\_\_ eight on time.

2. Change each of the words in the box to the past tense verb. Then use the past tense verbs to complete the sentences.

whistle	refuse	waste	describe	capture	continue
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- The hunters \_\_\_\_\_ the leopard in the net.
- The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ to obey the orders of the sergeant.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of good food.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ loudly to call his dog.
- The witness \_\_\_\_\_ the thief to the police officer.
- Although her leg hurt badly, Freya \_\_\_\_\_ in the race.

3. Write the past tense verb of the following verbs on the lines.

- Study \_\_\_\_\_
- Deny \_\_\_\_\_
- Multiply \_\_\_\_\_
- Bury \_\_\_\_\_
- Terrify \_\_\_\_\_
- Tidy \_\_\_\_\_
- Copy \_\_\_\_\_
- Hurry \_\_\_\_\_

4. Use the past tense verb from the number 3 to complete the sentences.

- The dog \_\_\_\_\_ its bone in the garden.
- When I \_\_\_\_\_ two by four I got eight
- The thief \_\_\_\_\_ stealing the jewels.
- Sally \_\_\_\_\_ hard to pass her spelling test.
- The savage dog \_\_\_\_\_ the young child.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ up the living room for my mother.

- g. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ the address for Peter.  
 h. Joanne \_\_\_\_\_ to school because she thought she was late.

5. Complete the sentences by writing the past tense of the verb in parenthesis.

- a. The car \_\_\_\_\_ across the oily road. (skid)  
 b. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ for money to buy food. (beg)  
 c. The glass broke when he \_\_\_\_\_ it on the floor. (drop)  
 d. The thieves \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel last night. (rob)  
 e. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his sister a woolen sweater. (knit)  
 f. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the sugar before I drank the tea. (stir)  
 g. The class \_\_\_\_\_ to Chicago by train. (travel)  
 h. The leaking faucet \_\_\_\_\_ all night. (drip)

6. Use the past tense verbs of the words in the box to complete the story.

ride	speak	tell	bring	ring	teach	get	Eat	Go	fly
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Yesterday Tim \_\_\_\_\_ his bike to school. When he arrived, he \_\_\_\_\_ to Lisa and \_\_\_\_\_ her he had \_\_\_\_\_ his kite to school. At nine o' clock he \_\_\_\_\_ the bell. In class the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the children how to do long division. At recess Tim \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious cake from his lunchbox and \_\_\_\_\_ it. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ out onto the playground where he \_\_\_\_\_ his kite.

7. Complete each sentence by making a verb from the word in parenthesis.

- a. The women \_\_\_\_\_ that she was innocent. (proof)  
 b. "I \_\_\_\_\_ we will arrive soon," said Tim. (hopefulness)  
 c. You will \_\_\_\_\_ well if you come with us. (behavior)  
 d. I did not \_\_\_\_\_ his incredible story. (belief)  
 e. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the chalkboard. (cleanliness)  
 f. We \_\_\_\_\_ loudly at his jokes. (laughter)

**8. Each of the question is followed by four alternatives. Select the correct answer and write down in your copy.**

QA. I ..... tennis every Sunday morning.

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- playing
- play
- am playing
- am play

QB. Don't make so much noise. Noriko ..... to study for her ESL test!

- try
- tries
- tried
- is trying

QC. Jun-Sik ..... his teeth before breakfast every morning.

- will cleaned
- is cleaning
- cleans
- Clean

QD. Sorry, she can't come to the phone. She ..... a bath!

- is having
- having
- have
- Has

QE. Jane: "What .....?"  
Mary: "I'm trying to fix my calculator."

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- you doing
- you do
- do you do
- are you doing

QF. Jane ..... her blue jeans today, but usually she wears a skirt or a dress.

- wears
- wearing
- wear
- is wearing

QG. I think I ..... a new calculator. This one does not work properly any more.

- needs
- needed
- need
- am needing

QH. The phone ..... Can you answer it, please?

- rings
- ring
- rang
- is ringing

QI. You can keep my iPod if you like. I ..... it any more.

- don` t use
- doesn` t use
- didn` t use
- am not using

QJ. I ..... for my pen. Have you seen it?

- will look
- looking

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- look
- am looking

### Answers

1. thanked, barked, defeated, delighted, walked, started
2. captured, refused, wasted, whistled, described, continued
3. studied, denied, multiplied, buried, terrified, Tidied, copied, hurried
4. buried, multiplied, denied, studied, terrified, tidied, copied, hurried
5. skidded, begged, dropped, robbed, knit, stirred, travelled, dripped
6. rode, spoke, told, brought, rang, taught, got, ate, went, flew
7. proved, hope, behave, believe, cleaned, laughed
8. Play, Is trying, Cleans, Is having, Are you doing, Is wearing, Need,  
Is ringing, Don't use, Am looking