



The Present Tense

Learning Outcomes

- Students will learn about the four forms of the present tense (simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous).
- They will practice writing sentences in the present tense.



Lead in

Write the time of the action being performed in brackets.

(a)



eating (_____)

(b)



riding (_____)

(c)



writing (_____)

Tense

A **tense** is a verb form that is used to show the time of action or state expressed by the verb. There are three basic tenses : present, past and future. Each tense has four forms.

- Simple
- Progressive or Continuous
- Perfect
- Perfect Continuous

Present Tense

We use the present tense to talk about the actions that take place in the present or at the time of speaking.

The present tense has four forms.

- Simple Present Tense
- Present Continuous Tense
- Present Perfect Tense
- Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Simple Present Tense

➤ Formation of the Simple Present Tense.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I eat.	I do not eat.	Do I eat?	Do I not eat ?



We eat.	We do not eat.	Do we eat ?	Do we not eat?
You eat. (sing)	You do not eat.	Do you eat?	Do you not eat?
You eat. (plu)	You do not eat.	Do you eat?	Do you not eat?
He/she/it eats. (any 3rd person sing.)	He/she/it does not eat.	Does he/she/it eat?	Does he/she/it not eat?
They eat. (any 3rd person plu.)	They do not eat.	Do they eat?	Do they not eat?



Grammar Byte

◉ Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative sentence is formed by using root form of verb.

But with **he, she, it** and other third person singular subjects, we add an **-s** or **-es** to the root form.

Example : I run. You run. He/She/It runs.

◉ Negative Sentences

The negative sentence is formed by using **don't/doesn't**.

Example : I do not run. We do not run. He/she/it does not run.

◉ Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentence is formed by using **do/does** before the subject.

Example : Do I run? Do you run? Does he/she/it run?

◉ Negative Interrogative Sentences.

The negative interrogative sentence is formed by using **do/does** before the subject and **not** after the subject.

Example : Do I not run? Do you not run? Does he/she/it not run?

Uses of Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is used.

➤ to express habitual actions

Example : Everyday, I go for a morning walk.

➤ to express permanent truths or facts

Example : The sun rises in the east.

➤ to express the present moment

Example : Mother is in the kitchen.

➤ to express natural qualities and professional activities

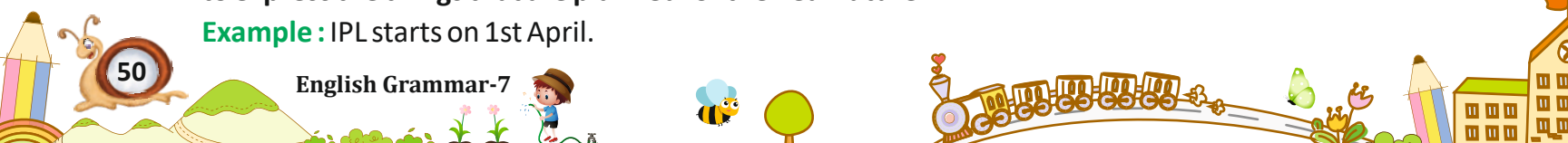
Example : Sugar tastes sweet.

➤ to express what is happening right before the speaker's eyes

Example : Virat hits the ball hard, it goes very far and it's a six.

➤ to express the things that are planned for the near future

Example : IPL starts on 1st April.



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

1. She _____ to this place. (belong)
2. You _____ this rope tightly from one side. (hold)
3. She _____ to drive quickly. (learn)
4. He _____ a bicycle. (ride)
5. They _____ their work. (do)
6. My father _____ money from the share market. (earn)



Skills/Level
WRITING/B2



Present Progressive Tense

A progressive verb tense is more specific and denotes a continuous or ongoing action. The verb adds "-ing" to the end.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I am running.	I am not running.	Am I running?	Am I not running?
We are running.	We are not running.	Are we running?	Are we not running?
He/she/it is running.	He/she/it is not running.	Is he/she/it running?	Is he/she/it not running?



Grammar Byte

◉ **Affirmative Sentences**

- The affirmative form is formed with **am/is/are + root form of verb + ing**
- **Example :** We **are** reading.

◉ **Negative Sentences**

- The negative form is formed by putting **not** after the auxiliary verb.
- **Example :** We **are not** reading.

◉ **Interrogative Sentences**

- The interrogative form is formed by placing the **auxiliary** before the subject.
- **Example :** **Are** we reading?

◉ **Negative Interrogative Sentences**

- The negative interrogative is formed by placing the **auxiliary verb** before the subject and **not** before the main verb.
- **Example :** **Are** we **not** reading?

Uses of the Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is used :

- **for an action that is in progress at the time of speaking**

Example : He **is doing** his homework.

- **to describe an action that is in progress and will continue for some time**

Example : She **is learning** Odissi.





to express an action that has been planned to take place in the near future

Example : My uncle **is visiting** us tomorrow.

to express disapproval of a persistent habit

Example : He **is always complaining** about something or the other.

B. Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense form of the verbs given in the bracket.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B2



1. Rubi _____ her homework. (do)
2. The children _____ in the park. (play)
3. Irfan _____ an English song. (sing)
4. Rachna and Priya _____ some orange juice. (drink)
5. They _____ their summer vacation. (enjoy)
6. We _____ television. (watch)

Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is a tense used in present to indicate the action that has taken place at some specific time.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I have eaten.	I have not eaten.	Have I eaten?	Have I not eaten?
We have eaten.	We have not eaten.	Have we eaten?	Have we not eaten?
He/she/it has eaten.	He/she/it has not eaten	Has he/she/it eaten?	Has he/she/it not eaten?



Grammar Byte

⊙ **Affirmative Sentences**

The affirmative sentence is formed with **have/has + the past participle**

Has is used with the third person singular pronoun and singular nouns.

Have is used with plural forms and I, we, you and they.

Example : I **have done** my duty.

⊙ **Negative Sentences**

The negative sentence is formed by placing **not** after **have/has**.

Example : He **has not finished** his homework.

⊙ **Interrogative Sentences**

The interrogative sentences are formed by placing **have/has** before the subject.

Example : **Have** you **opened** the door?

⊙ **Negative Interrogative Sentences**

The negative interrogative sentences are formed by putting **have/has** before the subject and **not** after it.

Example : **Has** he **not told** the truth?





Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is used :

- to express a recently completed action by placing it just before the main verb
Example : I **have just arrived** at the airport.
- to express a past action that was complete but whose time is not mentioned
Example : She **has been** to Dubai.
- to describe an action which began in the past and is still continuing
Example : He **has studied** in this school for six years.

C. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They _____ (finish) the project.
2. He _____ (study) his lesson.
3. The flight _____ (arrive).
4. He _____ (work) in this office for five years.



Skills/Level
WRITING/B1



Present Perfect Continuous

The Present perfect continuous tense is a verb tense used to describe an action that began in the past and is still continuing in the present.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I have been eating.	I have not been eating.	Have I been eating?	Have I not been eating?
We have been eating.	We have not been eating.	Have we been eating?	Have we not been eating?
He/she/it has been eating.	He/she/it has not been eating.	Has he/she/it been eating?	Has he/she/it not been eating?



Grammar Byte

• Affirmative Sentences

The affirmative is formed with **have/has + present participle** (root form of the verb + ing)

Examples : I **have been doing** this work for three hours.

• Negative Sentences

The negative is formed by placing **not** after **have/has** and before **been**.

Examples : I **have not been doing** this work since morning.

• Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative is formed by putting **have/has** before the subject.

Examples : **Have I been doing** this work since morning?

• Negative Interrogative Sentences

The negative interrogative sentence is formed by using **have/has** before the subject and **not** before **been**.

Examples : **Have I not been doing** this work since morning?





Uses of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The present perfect progressive tense is used:

- for an action which began in the past, continued for some time and is still continuing

Examples :

1. Rahul **has been doing** his homework for the last two hours.
2. We **have been watching** TV for the last three hours.

- for an action which has been in progress for some time but has just finished or is still going on

Examples :

1. Manish **has been sitting** here for four hours.
2. She **has been washing** the utensils, that's why her hands are wet.

D. Fill in the blanks with the present perfect continuous tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. They _____ (wait) for you for three hours.
2. _____ you _____ (build) this bridge for the last two years?
3. The farmers _____ (work) in the field for the last four hours.
4. They _____ (do) their work for a long time.
5. The boys _____ (play) since 3 o'clock.
6. He _____ (read) since morning.



Points to Remember

- ⦿ A tense is a verb form that is used to **show the time of action**.
- ⦿ There are three basic tenses : **present, past and future**.
- ⦿ The present tense has four forms:
Simple present tense, Present continuous tense, Present perfect tense and Present perfect continuous tense.



My Activity Corner

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

Manuel and Lila Vega (_____) (have) a busy lifestyle. Manuel is a doctor at a hospital. He works at night, so he (_____) (go) to work at 7:00 p.m. and comes home at 7:00 a.m. His wife Lila (_____) (work) at a bank. She (_____) (go) to work at 8:00 a.m. and comes home at 6:00 p.m. They don't see each other a lot during the week. Manuel and Lila also (_____) (have) two children, Luis and Carla. Every morning they all (_____) (have) breakfast together at 7:30. Then, Luis and Carla (_____) (go) to school, and Lila (_____) (go) to work. Manuel (_____) (do) the dishes, and then (_____) (go) to bed. Carla usually (_____) (do) her homework at a friend's house in the afternoon, and Luis (_____) (have) soccer practice. Manuel gets up at 4:00 p.m. At 6:00 p.m., he (_____) (have) dinner with Lila, Luis, and Carla. After dinner, he (_____) (go) to work. Manuel and Lila (_____) (have) a busy schedule during the week, but on weekends they relax.





Grammar Game

The following activity shows the use of the simple present tense. This activity involves the whole class. Write down these headings on the blackboard.

⊙ name ⊙ address ⊙ school ⊙ game ⊙ aim

Ask one student to give five sentences on the following pattern.

- ⊙ I am Neha Mukherjee.
- ⊙ I live at Siliguri, Kolkata.
- ⊙ I study in D.A.V. Public School.
- ⊙ I like to sing.
- ⊙ When I grow up, I want to become a singer.

The next child repeats the same five sentence with the subject changing from I to she.

- ⊙ She is Neha Mukherjee.
- ⊙ She lives at Siliguri Kolkata.
- ⊙ She studies in D.A.V. Public School.
- ⊙ She likes to sing.
- ⊙ When she grows up, she wants to become a singer.

And this child speaks out five similar sentences about himself/herself.

Continue till all the students participate in the game.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

