

Tenses

Simple Present Tense

Rule:

- Used for habits, routines, facts, and general truths.
- Structure: Subject + base verb (+ s/es for he/she/it)

Examples:

- I play football.
- She plays football.
- The sun rises in the east.

Spelling Rules for adding -s/-es:

- Most verbs: add -s → *work* → *works*
- Verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, -x, -o: add -es → *go* → *goes*, *wash* → *washes*
- Verbs ending in consonant + y: change y → i + es → *study* → *studies*
- Verbs ending in vowel + y: just add -s → *play* → *plays*

Present Continuous Tense

Rule:

- Used for actions happening right now or temporary actions.
- Structure: Subject + is/are/am + verb + ing

Examples:

- I am reading a book.
- She is singing.
- They are playing cricket.

Spelling Rules for adding -ing:

- Most verbs: add -ing → *read* → *reading*
- Verbs ending in -e: drop e + ing → *make* → *making*
- Verbs ending in ie: change ie → y + ing → *die* → *dying*
- One-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant + ing → *run* → *running*, *sit* → *sitting*
- Verbs ending in w, x, y: do not double → *fix* → *fixing*, *play* → *playing*

Present Perfect Tense

Rule:

- Used for actions that happened at an unspecified time or have a connection to the present.
- Structure: Subject + has/have + past participle (V3)

Examples:

- I have finished my homework.
- She has visited the zoo.
- They have eaten lunch.

Spelling Rules for Past Participles (regular verbs):

- Most verbs: add -ed → *walk* → *walked*
- Verbs ending in -e: add -d → *love* → *loved*
- Verbs ending in consonant + y: change y → i + ed → *study* → *studied*
- One-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant + ed → *plan* → *planned*
- Irregular verbs: learn separately → *go* → *gone*, *eat* → *eaten*, *write* → *written*

Simple Past Tense

Rule:

- Used for actions that happened in the past and are finished.
- Structure: Subject + past form of verb (V2)

Examples:

- I played football yesterday.
- She visited the zoo last week.
- They watched a movie.

Spelling Rules for Regular Verbs (V2 form):

- Most verbs: add -ed → *walk* → *walked*
- Verbs ending in -e: add -d → *love* → *loved*
- Verbs ending in consonant + y: change y → i + ed → *study* → *studied*
- Verbs ending in vowel + y: just add -ed → *play* → *played*
- One-syllable verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the last consonant + ed → *plan* → *planned*, *stop* → *stopped*
- Irregular verbs: learn separately → *go* → *went*, *eat* → *ate*, *write* → *wrote*

Past Perfect Tense

Rule:

- Used for actions that happened before another past action.
- Structure: Subject + had + past participle (V3)

Examples:

- I had finished my homework before dinner.
- She had left when I arrived.
- They had eaten lunch before the game started.

Spelling Rules for Past Participles (V3 form of regular verbs):

- Same rules as Simple Past (since regular verbs use the same form for V2 and V3).
- Irregular verbs must be memorized:
 - *go* → *gone*
 - *eat* → *eaten*
 - *write* → *written*
 - *see* → *seen*

Quick Comparison

Tense	Structure	Example
Simple Past	Subject + V2	<u>She visited the zoo.</u>
Past Perfect	Subject + had + V3	<u>She had visited the zoo before it closed.</u>

Future Tense

The Future Tense is used to talk about actions that will happen later (not now, not in the past).

Main Forms:

1. Simple Future (will + verb)
 - Structure: Subject + will + base verb
 - Example: *I will play football tomorrow.*
2. Future Continuous (will be + verb + ing)
 - Structure: Subject + will be + verb + ing
 - Example: *She will be reading at 8 PM.*

Difference between “will” and “be going to”

<u>Form</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Example</u>
<u>Will</u>	Decisions made at the moment of speaking, Promises, Predictions (not based on evidence), Offers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I will help you with your homework.• It will rain tomorrow.
<u>Be going to</u>	Plans already decided, Intentions, Predictions based on evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>I am going to visit my grandmother this weekend.</i>• <i>Look at those clouds! It is going to rain.</i>

Easy Way to Remember

- Will = sudden decision, promise, or guess.
- Be going to = planned action or prediction with evidence.