

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

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

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.