

Daffodil International School (EV)

Half Yearly- 2022

Class- IX

Module on Tense- Present

Tenses demonstrate the time of an action in a sentence usually performed by or centered around the subject of the sentence. The actions are called verbs. Verbs change according to tenses and other matters. As verbs are the most important elements of English sentences, tenses also carry paramount importance in English grammar.

Tenses are mainly categorized into three types.

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

● **Present Indefinite Tense**

The **present indefinite** tense, also known as simple present tense, denotes a habitual or eternally true action.

Generally simple present tense is used to indicate an action which happens – *always, regularly, every day, daily, normally, generally, usually, occasionally, sometimes, often, rarely, frequently, nowadays, naturally, seldom, constantly, never, every week, every year, once a year, on a week, at times, at present, now and then, or all the time.*

Structure:

Subject (third person singular number) + verb in simple present form + s/es +

Subject (all other kinds) + verb in simple present form +

Examples:

- a. I know Billy Bob.
- b. He understands it.
- c. They love swinging in the park.
- d. Some people do not believe in God.
- e. I usually wake up at 6.00 AM.
- f. He plays cricket, but his brother plays football.
- g. Earth is bigger than Mercury.
- h. The heat of the sun is the least in the polar.

● **Present Progressive (Continuous) Tense**

The **present progressive** is used to indicate the ongoing time (now).

Now, continually, perpetually, at this moment, at the moment, right now, this season, this year, forever, etc. are usually the signs of a verb to take present progressive tense. However, these signs are not necessary all the time for a verb to present progressive tense.

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + verb + ing +

Examples:

- a. I am going to the college field.
- b. He is coming here for some tips.
- c. They are making a basketball ground.
- d. Why are you working in that horrible place?

This structure is also used to demonstrate future time.

Example:

- e. Alex is leaving for Portugal tomorrow.
- f. I am going to complete my task tomorrow.
- g. Our bus is leaving at 6.00 PM.
- h. They are flying to Australia next month.
- i. Four teams are playing at this moment.

- **The present perfect tense**

It is used when one intends to indicate:

- an action that occurred at a time which is indefinite and has its effect on the subject
- **or** an action that occurred many times and has the possibility to occur in the present/future
- **or** an action that began in the past and still going on in the present.

Structure:

Subject + have/has + verb in the past participle form +

Example:

- a. Alex has read the book through. (No time is indicated)
- b. I have read this poem many times. (Not habitual but occurred many times in the past)
- c. He has lived in this apartment for 15 years. (Still going on)

- **Present Perfect Progressive (Continuous)**

Present perfect progressive is used to indicate an action that began in the past and is still occurring in the present. Both present perfect and present perfect continuous can be used to indicate this type of action.

Structure:

Subject + have/has + been + [verb + ing] +

Example:

- a. Alex has been reading for 3 years.
- b. I have been sleeping since 10.00 AM
- c. Robert has been working in that shop for 6 years.
- d. We have been living together for four years.