Tenses

 The Tense of a verb tells us when the action is, was, or will be carried out. From the tense of a sentence, we come to know about the time of an action. In this page, we are Providing Tense Forms

 Present
 Past
 Future

 1. Present Indefinite
 1. Past Indefinite
 1. Future Indefinite

 2. Present Continuous
 2. Past Continuous
 2. Future Continuous

 3. Present Perfect
 3. Past Perfect
 3. Future Perfect

4. Present Perfect Continuous 4. Past Perfect Continuous 4. Future Perfect Continuous

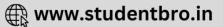
Present Tense

Present Indefinite

This form is used in case of:

- 1. things happening in the present Example:
 - He is a student.
- 2. something that happens repeatedly Example:
 - He helps his father.
- 3. a habit or a routine Example:
 - He goes to school by bus.
- 4. describing something that is part of a given situation Example:
 - In winter it gets dark quite early.
- 5. giving instructions or offering advice Example:
 - Take the medicine regularly.





- 6. stating a permanent truth Example:
 - The sun rises in the east.
- 7. to make future time reference when the event is part of a fixed time table Example:
 - This year Janamashtami falls on a Sunday.
- 8. in exclamatory sentences Example:
 - Here comes the bus!
- 9. in commentaries Example:
 - Saurav runs forward and takes a catch.
- 10. instead of present continuous with certain verbs Examples.
 - I see smoke. I have a pen.

The following table shows the different forms of the Present Indefinite Tense.

Affirmative Sentences:

He/She/It + 1st form of the verb + s/es.

Example: He/She/It eats bananas.

I/We/You/They + 1st form of the verb + object.

Example: I/We/You/They eat bananas.

Negative Sentences:

He/She/It does not + 1st form of the verb + object.

Example: He/She/It does not play cricket.

I/We/You/They + 1st form of the verb + object.

Example: I/We/You/They do not play cricket.

Interrogative Sentences:

Do/Does + subject + 1st form of the verb + object + ?

Example :

Do you like to see movies?

Does she like to see movies?

Wh-family + do/does + subject + 1st form of the verb + object +

? Example :

What do you/we/they do with the garbage? What

does she/he do with the garbage?

Note: A Transitive verb requires an object whereas,; an Intransitive verb does not and this rule applies to present perfect and continuous forms also





Tenses Exercises Solved Examples

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. She (go) to her office with a friend.
- 2. Why you (like) movies?
- 3. My friend (visit) his grandmother every day.
- 4. (do) Ritesh (love) the cold weather?
- 5. (do) you (plan) to visit Kashmir this year?
- 6. We always (have) an early dinner.
- 7. His parents (plan) a trip abroad every six months.
- 8. Our doctor in the neighbourhood (make) a lot of money.

9. I (help) my mother sometimes.

- 10. Sheetal (come) here every Sunday.
- 11. We (eat) rice for dinner every day.
- 12. He never (hide) the truth.
- 13. Make hay while the sun (shine)
- 14. Apples (be) good for health.

Answer:

- 1. goes
- 2. do, like
- 3. visits
- 4. Does, love
- 5. Do, plan
- 6. have
- 7. plan
- 8. makes 9. help
- 10. comes
- 11. eat
- 12. hides
- 13. shines
- 14. are
- 15. bark
- 16. use

Present Continuous

Usage. The Present Continuous



- 1. to refer to something happening at the time of speaking Example:
 - Please don't talk so loudly, I am studying.
- 2. when we talk about something connected with the present time Example:
 - These days more and more people are learning a foreign language.
- 3. when we refer to a situation that is more or less temporary Example:
 - She is looking for her spectacles.
- 4. for an action that is planned for the near future Example:
 - I am going to see a movie today.
- 5. for a persistent habit Example:
 - My dog is rather silly; she is always looking out for an opportunity to forage the dustbin.

The Present Continuous is formed with the Present Tense of the auxiliary 'be' + the present participle.

Affirmative sentences :

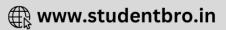
Subject + Is/Am/Are + 1st form of the verb + ing + object. Example: He/She is eating breakfast. I am eating breakfast. You/They/We are eating breakfast.

Negative sentences :

Subject + Is/Am/Are + 1st form of the verb + ing + object. Example: I am not hitting the ball. He/She is not hitting the ball. They/We/You are not hitting the ball. Interrogative sentences : Is/Am/Are + subject + 1st form of the verb + ing + object + ? Example: Are you/we/they planning a visit to Agra? Is he/she planning a visit to Agra? Am I planning a visit to Agra?

Question 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.





- 1. The CAs (make) a lot of money these days.
- 2. Why (be) he (not help) you?
- 3. (be) you (come) to my house today?
- 4. The band (play) all the old songs.
- 5. His parents (visit) him today evening.
- 6. Vijay (behave) very foolishly.
- 7. By ignoring the traffic signal, they (break) the law.
- 8. It (rain) heavily outside.
- 9. Our cook (not come) today.
- 10. We (face) a lot of problems in our society these days.
- 11. The driver (plan) to take off tomorrow.
- 12. I (come) to the party tonight.
- 13. The children (play) hide and seek in the garden.
- 14. The train (run) late.
- 15. Today, the sun (shine) bright.
- 16. Farmers (plucking) berries from the bushes.

- 1. are making
- 2. is, not helping
- 3. Are, coming
- 4. is playing
- 5. are visiting
- 6. is behaving
- 7. are breaking
- 8. is raining
- 9. is not coming
- 10. are facing
- 11. is planning
- 12. am coming
- 13. are playing
- 14. is running
- 15. is shining
- 16. are plucking

Present Perfect

Usage. The Present Perfect Tense is used to or completed in the immediate past.

1. to indicate activities completed in the immediate past Example:





- He has just gone out.
- 2. to express past actions when no definite time is given Example:
 - I have read Gulliver's Travels.
- 3. to describe past events that have an impact on the present Examples:
 - He has eaten up all the biscuits.
 - I have cut my finger.
- 4. to denote an action that began in the past but continues up to today (using for, since, etc.) Example:
 - I have known him since 1990.

Words often used with the Present Perfect Tense: 'yet', 'so far', 'never', 'ever', 'already', 'since', 'just now', 'several times'.

Affirmative sentences :

Subject + has/have + 3rd form of the verb + object. Example: You/I/We/They have bought the umbrella. He/She has bought the umbrella. Negative sentences : Subject + has have + not + 3rd form of the verb + object. Example: You/IJWe/They have not booked the tickets yet. He/She has not booked the tickets yet. Interrogative sentences : Has/have + subject + 3rd form of the verb + object +? Example: Have you/I/we/they caught the thief? Has she/he caught the thief?

Question 3.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. The cat (drink) all the milk.
- 2. They (not arrive) yet.
- 3. She (not qualify) the written test.
- 4. We (be) already (see) the movie.
- 5. I (think) of inviting all my friends.
- 6. My brother (not see) the Red Fort yet.
- 7. The teacher (has) just (enter) the class.
- 8. Rajeev (stop) learning piano.





- 9. The media (has) just (leave) the premises.
- 10. My parents (has/have) recently (celebrate) their fifteenth anniversary.
- 11. Ramneek (lose) the way.
- 12. The robbers (murder) three persons.
- 13. The minister (has) already (deliver) his speech.
- 14. The Sadhus (chant) the mantras.
- 15. Her mother (has) not (rest).
- 16. The thief (run away).

- 1. has drunk
- 2. have not arrived
- 3. has not qualified
- 4. have, seen
- 5. have thought
- 6. has not seen
- 7. has, entered
- 8. has stopped
- 9. has, left
- 10. have, celebrated
- 11. has lost
- 12. have murdered
- 13. has, delivered
- 14. have chanted
- 15. has, rested
- 16. has run away

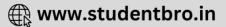
Present Perfect Continuous

This form is used to refer to something that began in the past but is still happening at the time of speaking. Example: I have been reading Gulliver's Travels for the last week.

Words often used with the Present Perfect Continuous Tense: Since/for. Since: suggests the 'point of time' for: suggests the 'period of time'.

Affirmative sentences : Subject + has/have + been + ist form of the verb + ing + since/for + time.





Example:

Your father has been looking for you for two hours.

They have been looking for you for two hours.

Negative sentences :

Subject + has/have + not + been ÷ ist form of the verb ÷ ing + since/for + time. Example:

The gardner has not been watering the plants for two hours.

Interrogative sentences :

Has/Have + subject + been + 1st form of the verb + ing + object +?

Example:

Has the grandfather not been taking his medicines?

Wh-family + has/have + subject + been + ist form of the verb + ing + object +? Example:

What has been happening in the office?

Question 4.

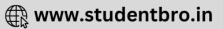
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. It (rain) since morning.
- 2. We (wait) for Rajeev for more than an hour now.
- 3. Sheela (practice) badminton for three hours.
- 4. This statue (lying) here for ages.
- 5. Parul (talk) on the phone for almost one hour.
- 6. The court (send) the summons for three weeks.
- 7. The teachers (invigilate) for three hours.
- 8. These children (suffer) from this allergy for the past one year.
- 9. I (clean) the classroom since morning.
- 10. My mother (visit) temples for two weeks now.
- 11. This playground (lying) in disuse for the past three months.
- 12. The man in the next room (sing) at 6 o'clock in the morning.
- 13. I can't sleep in her room anymore. She (snore) all through.
- 14. Saheb's family (wait) at the bus stop since 8 a.m.
- 15. The patient (sneeze) non-stop.
- 16. The bikers (race) since the afternoon.

Answer:

- 1. has been raining
- 2. have been waiting
- 3. has been practising
- 4. has been lying
- 5. has been talking
- 6. has been sending





- 7. have been invigilating
- 8. have been suffering
- 9. have been cleaning
- 10. has been visiting 11. has been lying
- 12. has been singing
- 13. has been snoring
- 14. has been waiting
- 15. has been sneezing
- 16. have been racing

Past Indefinite

Usage. The Simple Past (Past Indefinite Tense) is used to.

- 1. an action completed in the past Example:
 - He left for Delhi yesterday.
- 2. a past habit or a routine Example:
 - He went to school by bus but now he walks.

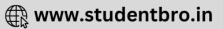
Words often used with the Past Indefinite Tense: Yesterday, ago,

| last. | |
|--|--|
| Affirmative sentences : | |
| Subject + 2nd form of the verb + object. | |
| Example: | |
| Roshan completed his work yesterday. | |
| Negative sentences : | |
| Subject + did not + 1st form of the verb + object Example: | |
| He didf not complete his work yesterday. | |
| Interrogative sentences : | |
| Did + subject + 1st form of the verb + object + ? | |
| Example: | |
| Did your father scold you for your mistake? | |
| Wh-family + Did + subject + 1st form of the verb + object + ? | |
| Example: | |
| Why did your father scold you for your mistake? | |
| | |
| Note: The past forms remain the same for all three persons i.e., First-person, second- | |
| | |

person, and third person, singular and plural. For example:

- He finished the work.
- They finished the work.
- You finished work.





• I finished the work.

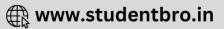
Question 5.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets. >

- 1. We (eat) chocolates as a dessert in the party.
- 2. Kalpana Chawla (join) NASA as an astronaut.
- 3. Rowdy students (break) the furniture of the school last week.
- 4. I (live) in the hostel for five years.
- 5. Sheela's younger brother (finish) his homework in the morning.
- 6. The teacher (give) a prize to the topper.
- 7. The dignitaries (welcome) the guests.
- 8. The driver of the car (apply) the brakes.
- 9. We (go) to a restaurant for dinner.
- 10. A massive fire (break) out in the building yesterday.
- 11. The educationists (plan) the syllabus as per the guidelines.
- 12. Twenty-five jawans (die) in the avalanche.
- 13. My father (buy) an expensive SUV a few days back.
- 14. The waiter (clear) the tables after dinner.
- 15. He never (lose) sight of the goal.
- 16. The train (shake) violently before getting derailed.

Answer:

- 1. ate
- 2. joined
- 3. broke
- 4. lived
- 5. finished
- 6. gave
- 7. welcomed
- 8. applied
- 9. went
- 10. broke
- 11. planned
- 12. died
- 13. bought
- 14. cleared
- 15. lost
- 16. shook



Past Continuous

Usage. The Past Continuous Tense is used to

- 1. to refer to something happening at the time of reference in the past Example:
 - We were eating our dinner when he came.
- 2. when we talk about something that was a persistent habit in the past Example:
 - He was always grumbling.

Affirmative sentences :

Subject + was/were + 1st form of the verb + ing + object.

Example:

He was watching a film.

They were watching a film.

Negative sentences :

Subject + was/were + 1st form of the verb + ing + object Example:

He was not watching a film.

They were not watching a film.

Interrogative sentences :

Was/Were + subject + 1st form of the verb + ing 4- otfject + ?

Example:

Was he playing cricket in the field?\

Wh-family + was/were + subject + 1st form of the verb + ing + object + ?

Example:

Why were you playing cricket in the field?

Question 6.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. She (watch) a movie on television in her bedroom.
- 2. The thief (break) the lock when he was caught.
- 3. Seema (cook) when the guests entered.
- 4. What (be) you (do) at the railway station?
- 5. (be) he (listen) to the shlokas at the temple?
- 6. Prem (play) the instrument when his tutor came.
- 7. I (be) busy (wash) clothes when my friend came.
- 8. The phone (ring) when the watchman was sleeping.
- 9. When I went to my friends' place, they (sleep).
- 10. The girl (drown) when the boatmen saw her.
- 11. Why (be) you (jump) on the road?
- 12. The Principal (give away) prizes when the dance troupe came.
- 13. Where (be) you (go) when your mother spotted you?



- 14. Why (be) she not (wear) her raincoat when it was raining outside?
- 15. They (have) their breakfast when the power went off.
- 16. The children (not pay) attention in the class.

- 1. was watching
- 2. was breaking
- 3. was cooking
- 4. were, doing
- 5. was, listening
- 6. was playing
- 7. was, washing
- 8. was ringing
- 9. were sleeping
- 10. was drowning
- 11. were, jumping
- 12. was giving away
- 13. were, going
- 14. was, wearing
- 15. were having
- 16. were not paying

Past Perfect

This form is used to indicate the earlier of the two activities that happened in the past. Example:

• The train had already left by the time I reached the station.

CLICK HERE

>>>

🕀 www.studentbro.in

```
Affirmative sentences :

Subject + had + 3rd form of the verb + object.

Example:

He had taken his breakfast when the mother arrived.

Negative Sentence:

Subject + had not + 3rd form of the verb + object.

Example:

He had not taken his breakfast when the mother arrived.

Interrogative sentences:

Had + subject + 3rd form of the verb + object + ?

Example:

Had he gone to the theatre?
```

Wh-family + had + subject + 3rd form of the verb + object + ? Example: Why had the driver locked the car?

Question 7.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. Why (has/have) you (not catch) the thief earlier?
- 2. The king (leave) before the prince came.
- 3. My mother (finish) her chores before everybody woke up.
- 4. The waiter (serve) the coffee after everyone finished their meals.
- 5. (has/have) you (make) it on time, you would have got the job?
- 6. We (go) to Manali before the summer approached.
- 7. When they (enter) the room, the music started.
- 8. My friend (purchase) the tickets before the distribution closed.
- 9. Where (has) you (go) when I called you up yesterday.
- 10. The doctor (instruct) the nurses to take special care of the old patients.
- 11. The bus driver (leave) the bus before it met with an accident.
- 13. The culprit (has) been (thrash) before the police arrived.
- 14. (Work) hard, he would have failed.
- 15. Where (have) you (disappear) when there was a party yesterday?
- 16. The children (have pluck) all the flowers before the arrival of the gardener.

Answer:

- 1. had, not caught
- 2. had left
- 3. had finished
- 4. had served
- 5. had, made
- 6. had gone
- 7. had entered
- 8. had purchased
- 9. had, gone



- 10. had instructed
- 11. had left
- 12. had, visited
- 13. had, thrashed
- 14. had, worked
- 15. had, disappeared
- 16. had plucked

Past Perfect Continuous

This form is used to refer to something begun in the past and continued up to a point of reference in the past. Example:

• I had been reading Gulliver's Travels for the last week when he came to see me.

Affirmative sentences :

Subject + had been + ist form of the verb ÷ ing + object + since! for + time Example:

I had been waiting for my friend for 3 hours Negative sentences :

Subject + had not been + iSt form of the verb + ing + object + since! for + time

Example:

I had not been waiting for my friend for 3 hours.

Interrogative sentences :

Had + subject + been + ist form of the verb + ing + object + since! for + time?

Example:

Had you been cleaning the place since morning?

Wh-family ÷ had + subject + been + ist form of the verb + ing + object + since/for + time? Example:

Why had the parents been consulting the teacher for so long?

Note: This tense is the same for all persons and can not be used in the passive form and with verbs which do not have the continuous form.

Question 8.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. Sita (has) been (sit) at the computers for five hours when the bell rang.
- 2. The doctors (has) been (attend) to the patients when they heard noises outside.
- 3. The laborers...... (has) been (dig) the site when the wall came off.
- 4. Poorvi (watch) the television when the earthquake came.
- 5. Parents (attend) the counseling session when the electricity went off.
- 6. The secretary (look) at the files since morning when the fire alarm rang.





- 7. He (play) guitar for almost five hours when his tutor came.
- 8. Children (splash) water in the pool for over three hours.
- 9. Parents (worry) about their sick son all day.
- 10. The typist (manage) her work for a long time.
- 11. Children (play) in the garden since dawn.
- 12. The car driver (speed) for quite some time.
- 13. The grandmother (sit) in the sun for an hour.
- 14. The child (sleep) in the Verandah for three hours.
- 15. It (rain) cats and dogs since morning.
- 16. Why he not (study) geography in school for so many days?

- 1. had been sitting
- 2. had been attending
- 3. had been digging
- 4. had been watching
- 5. had been attending
- 6. had been looking
- 7. had been playing
- 8. had been splashing
- 9. had been worrying
- 10. had been managing
- 11. had been playing
- 12. had been speeding
- 13. had been sitting
- 14. had been sleeping
- 15. had been raining
- 16. had been studying

Future Indefinite

Usage. The Future Indefinite Tense is used to describe an action that will take place in the future.

Example :

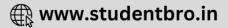
I shall see you shortly.

He will bring the book.

(a) The future indefinite is also used to express the speaker's opinion or assumption about the future.

Example :





Now that the book is in the market, the sales will go up.

(b) to express habitual actions which are likely to take place.

Example :

The sky is overcast, it will rain today.

(c) to express announcements of future plans and weather forecasts. Example :

The floodwaters will continue to recede how.

Words often used with the future indefinite tense: tomorrow, next

```
Affirmative sentences

Subject + will/shall + 1st form of the verb + object Example:

He will arrive any time now. I shall fast tomorrow.

Negative sentences

Subject + will/shall not + 1st form of the verb + object Example:

They will not perform the puja today, Interrogative sentences

will/shall + subject + 1st form of the verb + object + ?

Example:

Will they attend school tomorrow?

Wh-family + will/shall + subject + 1st form of the verb + object + ?

Example:

Why will they go out in the rain?
```

Question 9.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. Mumbai Indians team (play) against Pune Supergiants on Thursday.
- 2. I (leave) for Kolkata next week.
- 3. The children (go) for a picnic tomorrow.
- 4. The prizes (be) distributed after the exams.
- 5. we place the order?
- 6. Why (he tell) a lie?
- 7. My father (buy) the lottery ticket in the evening.
- 8. I (not eat) my dinner tonight.
- 9. She (recite) the poem in her school.
- 10. Ramesh (resolve) the issue.
- 11. Poorvi (attend) the wedding next Sunday.
- 12. My parents (visit) the shrine tomorrow.
- 13. You (receive) your books through courier.
- 14. I (not visit) the doctor today.
- 15. Prerna (tie) Rakhee to her stepbrother also.
- 16. Raju (finish) his work by noon.





- 1. will play
- 2. shall leave
- 3. will go
- 4. will be
- 5. Shall
- 6. will he tell
- 7. will buy
- 8. will not eat
- 9. will recite
- 10. will/shall resolve
- 11. will attend
- 12. shall visit
- 13. shall receive
- 14. will not visit
- 15. will tie
- 16. will finish

Future Continuous

Usage. The Future Continuous Tense like the other continuous tense is used with a point of time. It expresses an action that will be going on at the time of speaking. Example:

Puja will be reading a book at that time.

```
Affirmative sentences :

Subject + will/shall + be 4- 1st form of the verb + ing + object .

Example:

You shall be giving the lecture tonight Negative sentences

:

Subject + will/shall 4r,not + be + 1st form of the verb + ing + object Example:

He will not be giving the lecture tonight.

Interrogative sentences :

Will/Shall + subject + be + 1st form of the verb + ing + object + ?

Example:

Will they be playing in the ground in that heat?

Wh-family + will/shall + subject + be + 1st form of the verb + ing + object + ?

Example:

Why will he be objecting to her joining the army?

Question 10.
```

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. She (help) her mother in the kitchen.
- 2. The organisers (introduce) the guests at the function.





- 3. The florist (deliver) the bouquet by afternoon.
- 4. Sunita (do) her homework shortly.
- 5. I (watch) the match tonight.
- 6. My parents (arrive) by the morning flight tomorrow.
- 7. India (soon compete) with the superpowers.
- 8. He (turn) eighteen next month.
- 9. The officials (visit) the school in the morning.
- 10. She is vomiting. She (fall) sick anytime.
- 11. Gopal (drive) all the way to Kanpur.
- 12. My brother (leave) for his foreign assignment in a day or two.
- 13. When you be participate in the competition?
- 14. I (wait) for you downstairs.
- 15. The movie (releasing) next Friday.
- 16. The principal (address) a group of parents on Saturday.

- 1. will be helping
- 2. will be introducing
- 3. will be delivering
- 4. will be doing
- 5. will be watching
- 6. will be arriving
- 7. will soon be competing 8. will be turning.
- 9. will be visiting
- 10. will be falling
- 11. will be driving
- 12. shall be leaving
- 13. will, participating
- 14. shall be waiting
- 15. will be releasing
- 16. will be addressing

Future Perfect

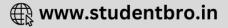
Usage. The Future Perfect Tense is used to express an action that will have been completed in the future by a certain time.

Example:

By tomorrow, I shall have bought a new bicycle.

Affirmative sentences : Subject + will/shall + have + 3rd form of the verb + object Example:





At this time tomorrow, she will have left for the US. Negative sentences : Subject + will/shall + net + have + 3rd form of the verb + object Example: I will not have reached the airport in two hours. Interrogative sentences : Will/Shall + subject + have + 3rd form of the verb + object + ? Example: Will he have practised for the dance performance? Wh-family + will/shall + subject + have + 3rd form of the verb + object + ? Example: Where shall I have gone in search of food? Note: In the case of first-person 'shall' may be used in place of 'will'.

Question 11.

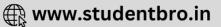
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. I (decide) to leave by tomorrow morning.
- 2. She (finish) her cooking by the time I reach her place.
- 3. The thieves (steal) the money by the time the police arrives.
- 4. By next week, he (quit) his job.
- 5. In the coming years, doctors (discover) a cure for cancer.
- 6. The tournament (begin) by then.
- 7. In another ten years, bullet trains (become) a common sight.
- 8. The judge (pass) the judgment by afternoon.
- 9. The minister (visit) the shrine by 6 o'clock.
- 10. The train (reach) the station by the time we reach.
- 11. The doctors (perform) the operation seeing the condition of the patient.
- 12. The priest (finish) the prayers before more people gathered at the church.
- 13. The lioness (attack) its prey to feed its cubs.
- 14. He (return) the book by tomorrow morning.
- 15. The king (visit) the palace before the arrival of the enemies.

Answer:

- 1. shall have decided
- 2. will have finished
- 3. shall have stolen 4. will not have gone.
- 5. will have quit
- 6. will have discovered
- 7. will have begun





- 8. will have become
- 9. will have passed
- 10. will have visited
- 11. will have reached
- 12. will have performed
- 13. shall have finished
- 14. will have attacked
- 15. will have returned
- 16. will have visited

Future Perfect Continuous

Usage. The Future Perfect Continuous Tense denotes an action that will be finished at some definite time in the future, but which had been going on before it was finished. Example:

He will have been watching the show at the 'Kingdom of Dreams' tomorrow night.

Affirmative sentences :

Subject + will/shall + have been + 1st form of the verb + ing+ object Example:

You will have been celebrating your birthday tomorrow this time.

Negative sentences :

Subject + will/shall not + have been + ist form of the verb + ing + object Example:

The program will not have been going on without the manager's consent. Interrogative sentences :

Will/Shall + subject + have been + ist form of the verb ÷ ing + object +? Example:

Will the Censor Board have been objecting to the obscene scenes in the film?

Wh-family + will/shall + subject + have been + ist form of the verb + ing + object +? Example:

When will you have been giving the statement in the court? Note: 'shall' may be used for first-person.

Question 12.

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

- 1. I (revise) my syllabus by the end of the term.
- 2. He (Play) with his friends for nearly 3 hours.
- 3. The labourers (dig) the pit for close to five hours.
- 4. Shyam (reach) by evening time.
- 5. The postman (deliver) the parcel next week.
- 6. (will) you (run) the marathon tomorrow morning for six hours?
- 7. We (see) the 'London Bridge' by tonight.





- 8. I (do) the shopping for almost the entire day.
- 9. You (celebrate) your anniversary tomorrow.
- 10. Tomorrow, at this time we (drive) to Haridwar for three hours.
- 11. My mother (prepare) for a party next week this time.
- 12. When you meet me next, I (complete) my research shortly.
- 13. He (play) chess with his friend tomorrow.
- 14. The sun (set) by the time we finish our work.
- 15. We (shop) in Mumbai tomorrow, when you reach here.
- 16. My uncle (cover) the distance to Nainital before we reach there.

- 1. shall have been revising
- 2. will have been playing
- 3. shall have been digging
- 4. will have been reaching
- 5. will have been delivering
- 6. Will have been running
- 7. will have been seeing
- 8. shall have been doing
- 9. will have been celebrating
- 10. shall have been driving
- 11. will have been preparing
- 12. shall have been completing
- 13. will have been playing
- 14. will have been setting
- 15. will have been shopping
- 16. will have been covering

Tenses Exercises Solved Examples

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

Question 1.

| Once when I (a) | (cross) the road, I (b) | (see) a small boy |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| who (c) | (look) quite lost. I (d) | (ask) him the name of his |
| parents but he (e) | (can) not answer. After'wait | ting for a little while, I (f) |
| (bring | ;) him home and (g) (fe | eed) him. |
| Answer: | | |
| (a) was crossing | | |
| (b) saw | | |

CLICK HERE

≫

🕀 www.studentbro.in

- (c) looked
- (d) asked
- (e) could
- (f) brought (g) fed

Question 2.

| I (a) | (feel) very sorry to see the pathetic | c condition of the slums. Children |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (b) | (be) shabbily dressed and were runi | ning all over the place. A small |
| girl (c) | (eat) a banana. She (d) | (get) it from her father. |
| Her father (e) | (be) a poor labourer. Her | r mother always (f) |
| (remain) sick. Answer: | | |
| (a) felt | | |

- (b) were
- (c) was eating
- (d) had got
- (e) was (f) remained

Question 3.

| As per the prediction of the Met. Department, it (a) | (rain) tomorrow. On |
|--|-----------------------|
| hearing this, the farmers (b) (start) dar | ncing. There (c) (be) |
| no rains in their area for a long time. This weather predict | tion (d) |
| (make) everybody happy. | |

Answer:

- (a) will rain
- (b) started
- (c) had been (d) made

Question 4.

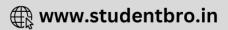
| Seema, my classmate is (a) | . (celebrate) her birthday tomorrow. I (b) |
|------------------------------|---|
| (want) to gift her a science | e puzzle but (c) |
| where to buy it from. I (d) | (will/shall) ask my father in the evening when he |
| (e) (return) home from we | ork. |

Answer:

- (a) celebrating
- (b) want
- (c) do not know
- (d) shall
- (e) returns

Question 5.





Squirrels (d) (nibble) at the small pieces of food. The place (e) (be) buzzing with activity. We (f) (be) all very happy and enjoying the place.

Answer:

- (a) is shining
- (b) are playing
- (c) are
- (d) are nibbling
- (e) is
- (f) are

Question 6.

| Two children (a) | (be) playing in the bac | kyard of their house when they |
|------------------|--|---|
| (b) | (spot) a tiger cub. Mistaking it for a | big cat, they (c) |
| (bri | ing) it home and (d) | (hide) it. When their parents (e) |
| (со | me back) in the evening, they (f) | (decide) that they (g) |
| (wi | Il/shall) not disclose the presence of | f the big cat to their parents. Answer: |

- (a) were
- (b) spotted (c) brought
- (d) hid
- (e) came back
- (f) decided (g) would

Question 7.

| The students (a) | (organise) a rally to bri | ing awareness among the locals | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| regarding pollution. Many junior s | tudents also (b) | (join) it- They (c) | |
| (stage) a street | play which (d) | (appreciate) by one an | d |
| all. All the activities (e) | (be) very succes | sful. These (f) | (be |
| aim) to bring about awareness am | iong people. | | |

Answer:

- (a) have organised/organised
- (b) joined
- (c) staged
- (d) was appreciated (e) were (f) were aimed

Question 8.

| We all (a) | . (need) change as it (b) | (refresh) and (c) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (relax) oເ | ur minds. Schools and colleges to | o give long holidays to students to |
| (d) (rejuv | enate) themselves, holidays (e) . | (be) a welcome |
| change. In our country, we (| (f) (be) numbe | er of holidays, on account of |
| religious and national festive | als. | |
| Answer: | | |

CLICK HERE

≫

🕀 www.studentbro.in

- (a) need
- (b) refreshes
- (c) relaxes
- (d) rejuvenate
- (e) are (f) have

Question 9.

| An old couple (a) | (cross) the road | when a speeding truck (b | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | hit) them from behind. The old m | ıan (c) | (fly) into the air |
| while the woman (d |) (lie) bleeding | g on the ground. People (| e) |
| | gather) and (f) | . (take) them to the hospi | tal where they (g) |
| | declare) brought dead. Answer: | | |

- (a) was crossing
- (b) hit
- (c) was flung
- (d) was lying
- (e) gathered
- (f) took
- (g) were declared

Question 10.

| Romila (a) | . (go) to a hotel to celebrate he | r birthday in the evening. Many |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| guests (b) | (invite). Her father (c) | (buy) a new dress for her |
| and the mother (d) | (order) a chocolate ca | ake. Today she (e) |
| (turn) sixt | teen. She remembers that last y | /ear, she (f) |
| (gift) a bicycle by her parent | s. Answer: | |

- (a) went
- (b) were invited
- (c) bought
- (d) ordered
- (e) turns/turned (f) was gifted

Question 11.

| Answer: | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| carry) much luggage but the | one bag that you (f) | (be) is quite h | ieavy. |
| own or (d) | (will/shall) you wait there? | ? You (e) | (not |
| receive you at the railway st | ation? (c) | . (Will/Shall) you take a ca | ab on your |
| What (a) | (do) you do if there (b) | (be) nobod | y to |

- (a) do
- (b) is
- (c) Will
- (d) will





(e) are not carrying (f) have

Question 12.

| Rosy (a) | . (fell) sick so her mother (| b) (take) her to a nearby |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| doctor. The doctor said, "Y | 'ou (c) (| must) take the medicines regularly and (d) |
| (drink) l | ots of fluid." Rosy (e) | (not pay) much attention to |
| the doctor's words which (| f) (mak | e) him scold her. |

Answer:

- (a) had fallen
- (b) took
- (c) must (d) drink
- (e) did not pay (f) made

Question 13.

Read the passage given below. There are language errors, for example, the use of tenses. Correct these and rewrite the passage in the space provided. [NCERT Workbook]

Gwalior: The Jewel of Madhya Pradesh

Gwalior is a curious mixture of old and new, , this sprawling city in the northernmost part of Madhya Pradesh. It offered a feast o.f historic sights, museums, parks, shops, cultural programmes and cuisines.

The northernmost city, Gwalior is established in the 8th century A.D. and named after Saint Gwalipa. The city was dominated by its hill-top fort, a symbol of Rajput valour and chivalry. The 15th-century palace of Raja Mansingh is located in the citadel. The fort also housed Teli-kaMandir, an ancient temple.

Gajri Mahal at the foot of the fort had one of the first museums of sculpture in the country. Gwalior was also the distinction of being a centre of Indian classical music. Miya Tansen, one of the nine jewels of the Court of Emperor Akbar)he Great, is buried at Gwalior. Every year in December a great music festival is holding here to commemorate this great singer.

Answer:

Gwalior is a curious mixture of old and new. This sprawling city is in the northernmost part of Madhya Pradesh. It offers a feast of historic sights, museums, parks, shops, cultural programs, and cuisines.

The northernmost city, Gwalior was established in the 8th century A.D. and was named after Saint Gwalipa. The city is dominated by its hill-top fort, a symbol of Rajput valour and chivalry. The 15th-century palace of Raja Mansingh is located in the citadel. The fort also housed Teli-ka-Mandir, an ancient temple.





Gajri Mahal, at the foot of the fort, has one of the first museums of sculpture in the country. Gwalior has also the distinction of being a centre of Indian classical music. Miya Tansen, one of the nine jewels of the court of the emperor Akbar the Great, is buried at Gwalior. Every year, in December, a great music festival is held here to commemorate this great singer.



