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No Text Content! 2 Verb Tenses Brought to You By: Content Chapter No Introduction Page 1 Twelve Verb Tenses 3 2 Present Tenses 6 3 Present Undetermined Tense 7 - Present Continuous Tense 7 - Present Perfect Tense 11 - Present Perfect Continuous Tense 14 - Past Tenses 16 4 Past Indefinite Tense 19 - Past Continuous Tense 19 - Past Perfect Tense 21 - Past Perfect Continuous Tense 23 - Future Tenses 25 5 Future uncertain Tense 27 - Future Continuous Tense 27 - Future Perfect Tense 29 - Future Perfect Continuous Tense 30 - 323 Chapter -1 Introduction Operating Rules describes the time when the action takes place, they are made mainly of two components: 1. The main parts of the verb and, in some cases, 2. Helping verbs There are four main parts of the verb in English: 1. Current participle 3. The last 4. Past participle 1. Infinitive: Verb Verb = basic form to cook Infinitive = Cook Basic form = cook 4 2. Current participle: - ending-ing. It is always used with a helping verb that is the form of verb be Verb = Cook Present participle = cooking Example: - I was cooking breakfast when the phone rang. Helping Verb = was a Statement statement that the current participle that ends-ing looks the same as gerund gerund cook = cooking The current participle is used as a verb with a helping verb form verb verb to be. The germ is used instead of a noun. Coke is my favorite hobby. Cooking = gerund = subject of verb is 5 3. Past: - usually ending-ed Verb = cook Past = cooked Example: - I cooked breakfast for my sister yesterday morning. 4. Past participle: - looks past; it usually ends -ed. It is always used with a helping verb that has a verb is Verb = Cook Past participle = is cooked Example: - I have cooked breakfast for my family many times. 6 Chapter - 2 Twelve verb tenses There are twelve tenses in English. 1st present indefinite 2. Present continuous 3. Current Prefect 4. Current perfect continuous 5. Past uncertain 6. Previous continuous 7. Past perfect 8. Past perfect continuous 9. Future indefinitely 10. Future continuous 11. Future perfect 12. Future perfect continuous 7 Chapter - 3 Present Tenses 1. Present indefinite tense present indefinite tense description of the action is happening now. It is created using the basic form of the verb. We usually use the basic form of verb sentence in the current uncertain dozens. Verb = cook Basic or infinitional form = cook Present tense = I cook. • We use the above verb without any change when I, you, you, they, they or a plural noun come into the sentence as a topic. Example: - I cook breakfast every morning. • We always add e I take to the basic form of verb when he, his, does or any singular noun comes into the sentence as a subject. Example: - He cooks breakfast for his wife every morning. 8 Rules or 11 - After s, sh, ch and x we add i. Pass – throughput washing- washing - Catch the mix - mixes 2 - some verbs ending with o's me. Go - go do - or 3- if the verb ends with a consonants + y, y changes will go. Hurry – hurry copies – copies We do not change y after the vower. - Affirmative, negative and questioning sentences 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence consists of the subject, verb and purpose. Examples: - Subject of the verbs I go We go You go He goes She goes 9 It goes They go 2. Negative sentence Whether or not used between subject matter and verbs. Example: - The theme is not or there are no verbs I do not go We do not go He does not go He does not go It does not go They do not go 3. Interrogative Or does is used before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Example:-10 Is the verb question mark of the subject Is I going? Are we going? Are you going? Is he going? Is she going? Did they go? 11 2. Present Continuous Tense: - The current continuous means that we are in the midst of an action. Present participle is used to help sentence. Verb = cook Present participle = cooking Present continuous tense = I'm cooking. For example: - I'm cooking lunch for my wife. Rule on -ing 1. Take – taking a drive – driving but we keep double e before ing. See – see agree – agreeing to the 2nd when the verb ends i.e. it changes to ying. Die - die lie - lies But y does not change. Hurry – hurry 12 3. Sometimes we double the end of the co-er. This happens when one syllable verb ends with one vowel and one consonant, such as a victory, put. Win - winning cast - putting affirmative, negative and questioning sentences 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence from the current continuous consists of Subject, helping the verb, verb, purpose. Examples: Theme Help verb Verb I'm going on. We're going. You go. He's going. She's going. It happens. They're going. 2. A negative sentence No is used between helping a verb and a verb to form a negative sentence. 13 Examples: Subject helps the verb Not Verb I'm not going. We're not going. You're not going. He's not going. She's not going. It doesn't go. They're not going. 3. Interrogation sentences In the name of the action, assistance shall be used before the subject and shall end in the corresponding sign to form a reprehensible sentence. Examples: Subject's verb question mark I'm going? Help Verb let 's go? Are you going? Is he going? Is she going? Is this happening? Are they going? Is 14 3. Present Perfect Tense: - Present perfect tense description of the action happening past to the present day. Now the fiery tense formed, taking past the participle and putting in front of its current tense verb is Past participle on cook = cooked Present tense is = he is Present perfect tense = he is cooked Example: - He has cooked breakfast for his family every last year. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentence: - Affirmative sentence present perfect tense consists of the topic, helping verb, word, and object. 15 Examples: - Subject Help the verb I have gone. We're gone. You're gone. He's gone. She's gone. It's gone. They're gone. 2. Negative sentence Not being put between helping a verb and covered with a negative sentence. Example:- Theme Helping Verb Not Verb I haven't passed. We're not gone yet. You want. He's not gone. She's not gone. It's not gone. They're not gone. 3. Sentence of questioning. The Help verb is put before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Examples: - subject verb question mark Help verb I left? Are we gone? Are you gone? Is he gone? Is she gone? Is it gone? Are they gone? There are 4 of 16. Present Perfect Continuous Tense It is used to indicate an activity that started in the past and is still going on; as, It's been raining since 4 o'clock. We've played ice hockey for twenty minutes. The current participle uses to present a perfect continuous tense go = go. Note:- Prepositions, because and are used to denote the time and time period, respectively. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence consists of a subject, helping to have been and object. 17 Examples: - helping the verb is a passing topic that I have had, we are going. He's been going. She has to go. They're 2. Negative sentence: Don't have to put between is/is and have to build a negative sentence. Examples: - The theme is/is not a verb I don't go. We're not going. You're not going. He hasn't had a go. She doesn't go. It doesn't go. They don't go. 3. Affirmative sentence Help the verb comes before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Examples: - Subject Is Verb Question Mark Help verb I'm going? are we going? Are you going? Is she in the world? Is he going? Has 18 Has it been? Are they going? 4 19 Past 1. The past of an uncertain tense past describes the actions happening past. The past is formed from the past form of a verb. Verb = cook Past tense = cooked Example: - He cooked dinner last night affirmatively, negatively and questioning sentence 1. Affirmative sentence. Affirmative sentence contains a subject, verb past, and object. Examples: - Verb went. The subject went. I went. We went. You felt it. He left. She left. So they 20 2. Negative sentence. There is no coming between the theme and the first form of verb. Examples:- The subject is not infinition I did not go. We didn't go. You're not going. He didn't go. She didn't go. It didn't go. They didn't go. 3. Sentence of questioning. Is coming before the subject and the first type of verb is used in the sentence. It shall end with the trade mark in question. Is the subject's verb question mark Would I leave? Did we go? Are you going? Did he go? Did she go? Does it go? Did they go? 21 2. The constant tension of the past The past continuous means that in the past we were in the middle and action. Present participle is used with helping verbs on this tight. Verb = cook Present participle = cooking past continuous = was/was cooking. Example: - He was cooking dinner for his wife. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence contains a subject that helps the verb, verb, and object. Examples:- Help the verb verb topic continues. I went. We're going. You go. He walked. She walked. If they had 22 going. 2. Negative sentences. No is being put between the topic and helping the verb. Examples: - Subject Helping verb Not Verb I was not going. We're not going. You're not going. He didn't go. She didn't go. It didn't go. They didn't go. 3. Questioning sentences Help the verb comes before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Helping the verb Subject Verb Question Mark Will I go? Are we going? Were you? Did he go? Did she go? Is this happening? Did they go? 23 3. Past Perfect Tense Past perfect tense description of the actions that take place in the past before any other past tense action. The past perfect tense is formed by taking past participle and putting in front of it a verb that is past the tension the verb has. Past participle of cook = cooked Past tense is = he was Past perfect tense = he had cooked dinner when suddenly the doorbell rang. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentences. A confirmatory sentence contains a subject that helps the verb and verb. The subject assisted the verb I had passed. We were gone. You're gone. He was gone. She was gone. It was gone. They were gone. 24 2. Negative sentences. No comes between helping a verb and a verb. Examples: - Subject Helping Not Verb I was not gone. We weren't gone. You wouldn't have gone. He wasn't gone. She wasn't gone. It wasn't gone. They weren't gone. 3. Sentence of questioning. The Help verb is put before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Help verb Subject Verb Question Mark Was I gone? Were we gone? Are you gone? Was she gone? Was it gone? Were they gone? 25 4. Past perfect continuous tense It is used to denote an activity that was completed at some certain time in the past, but which was happening before it was completed: how. 1. It had been raining since 4 o'clock. 2. We were playing hockey for twenty minutes. Prepositions, as and are used to denote the time and time period, respectively. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentence. A confirmatory sentence contains a subject that helps the verb and verb. Example: – Subject Helping verb i was going on. We were walking. You went. He had to go. She was going. 26 It was going on. 2. Negative sentences. No being put in between was and is. there was no verb S I didn't go. We're not going. You're not going to hunt. He hadn't had a go. She didn't go. It was n't Gong. They didn't go. 3. Sentence of questioning. Had to be put before the subject and end the corresponding sign. Examples: - Verb question mark? Had the subject happened? Would I go? Are we already done? Are you going? Was he going? Was she wrapped? If it had been if they were Chapter 27-5 The Future Tense Verb, which refers to the future time being in the future tense. 1. Future uncertain. It is used to designate a single act that still needs to happen; as, 1. Tomorrow I'm going to Karachi. 2. He will carry out an examination in April 2006 affirmatively, negatively and questioned sentences 1. Affirmative sentences Affirmative sentence contains a subject that helps the verb and object. Examples:- Subject Helping the verb I will go. We're going. You're going. He's going. She's going to go. It will be possible. They will go. 28 2. Negative sentences. Not coming between will/will and verb. Examples:- Subject Will / Will Not Verb I will not go., We will not go. You're not going. He's not going. They're not going. 2. Sentence of questioning. The Help verb is put before the subject and ends the corresponding sign. Examples:- The subject of the verb question mark I go? Help the verb go? Are you going? Is he going? Is she going? Does it go? Are they going? Will Will 29 2. Future Continuous It is used to represent activities that continue, at some point in the future; how He'll be taking a bath in the morning. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentences. There is no put between singles/wills and wills. Examples:- Subject Shall/Will Not Be `Verb I We will be going. You, he's not going to go. She doesn't go. They're not going. will not go. will not go. will not go. 30 Future Perfect Tense It is used to denote an activity that will be completed at some point in the future; as I've returned to form school before the clock strikes four. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence contains a subject that helps the verb, verb, and object. Examples: - Subject Helping Verb I'm gone. We'll be gone. You're going to be gone. He'll be gone. She'll be gone. It's going to be gone. They're gone. 31 2. Negative sentence None is inserted between will/will and have. Examples: - Subject Shall / Will Not Have Verb I have not gone. We're not going to win. You're not going to win. You're not going to be gone. He won't be gone. She won't be gone. It won't be gone. 3. The reprehensible sentence of will/will is before the subject and end of the relevant. Will/will Subject is the Verb Question Mark Are I Gone? Are we going to be gone? Will you be gone? Will he be gone? Is it gone? Have they gone? 32 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense It is used to denote activities that occur continuously but are not completed in the future; as, 1. I would have been saving rupee day since July 2. I saved two years of rupee a day. This tense rarely used. But when it is used like all others perfect continuous tense, preposition, in and are used to denote time and time period respectively. Affirmative, negative and interrogation sentences 33 1. Affirmative sentence Affirmative sentence contains a subject that helps the verb, verb, and purpose. Topic Help verb I've been going. We will continue. You'll be there. He'll go. She'll go. It'll go. They'll go. 2. Between will/will and have negative sentences Not. Examples: - The subject matter will/will not be verbs I would not have had to go. We wouldn't have been gongs. You're not going to go. He won't have had a go. She won't go. It won't have been going. They won't go. 3. Condemnation sentences Shall/will come before the subject and end. Examples: - The subject is a verb question mark Shall / I have been going? 34 Are we going? Are you going? Will , he 's going? Will she be wrapped? It 's been going? they 're going to go? End This's book was distributed courtesy of. 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