

KALPAVRUKSHA MODEL SCHOOL

NOTES

Topic: **Present and Past Continuous Tense & Present Perfect Tense**

➤ **Present Continuous Tense:**

Form : **am/ is /are + verb + ing**

I	am + verb + ing
he/ she/ it Singular noun	is + verb + ing
they / you/ we Plural noun	are + verb + ing

➤ Used to talk about actions going on at the present time or now.

Eg. He is finishing his homework.

They are going to school now.

➤ Used to talk about action which will happen very soon in the future.

Eg. They are going for a picnic this Sunday.

She is going for a party tonight.

➤ This tense cannot be used to talk about something you own or to show relationship with a person.

Eg. She is having two brothers. **X**

She has two brothers. **✓**

➤ Asking questions

Am/ is/ are + subject (noun / pronoun) + verb + ing

Eg. Am I troubling you?

Are you coming with me now?

Examples:

1. They are not coming for the party tonight.
2. I am doing well.
3. The crow is building a nest.
4. They are walking in the lawn.
5. Is that car coming here?
6. You are watching TV.

Past Continuous Tense:

Form: **was/ were + verb + ing**

I	was + verb + ing
he/ she/ it / Singular noun	was + verb + ing
they / you / we/ Plural noun	were + verb + ing

- Used to talk about action which were going on in the past.
Eg. He was playing in the garden yesterday.
My mother was cooking in the kitchen two hours ago.
 - Used when we are in the middle of an action happening in the past.
Eg. We were going for a picnic, when the bus broke down.
She was reading the book, when the doorbell rang.
 - Asking questions:
Was / were + subject (noun/ pronoun) + verb + ing
Eg. Were you sleeping in the class?
Were Seema and Rita cheating in the class?
- Example:
1. I was crying while he was laughing.
 2. He was working when I called him.
 3. Was she reading the book when they came?
 4. It was raining yesterday evening.
 5. As he was reading the book, Alice came.
 6. Were they washing the dishes when the phone rang.

Present Perfect Tense:

I	have + past participle of the verb
he/ she/ it/ Singular noun	has + past participle of the verb
they/ you / we / Plural noun	have + past participle of the verb

- Used to talk about an action in the past, the result of which can be seen now.
Eg. India has won the World Cup.
- To show an action that has just happened.
Eg. We have just returned from school.

Affirmative Sentences:

Subject	have/ has	Past Participle	Rest of the sentence
I	have	studied	for the exam.
You	have	bought	a new computer.
He	has	eaten	my chocolate.
She	has	written	an e-mail.
It	has	been	cold this month.
We	have	won	the championship.
You	have	tried	to learn a lot.
They	have	forgotten	my birthday.

Contractions:

Subject	Coontraction	Examples
I have	I've	I've spent all my money.
You have	You've	You've wore that dress before.
He has	He's	He's slept all morning.
She has	She's	She's lost her purse.
It has	It's	It's fallen off the wall.
We have	We've	We've chosen you for the match.
You have	You've	You've begun to work hard.
They have	They've	They've forgotten the way home.

Negative Sentences:

Subject	have/ has	Past Participle	Rest of the sentence
I	have't	studied	for the exam.
You	have't	bought	a new computer.
He	has't	eaten	my chocolate.
She	has't	written	an e-mail.
It	has't	been	cold this month.
We	have't	won	the championship.
You	have't	tried	to learn a lot.
They	have't	forgotten	my birthday.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
win	won	won
jump	jumped	jumped
talk	talked	talked
buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought
give	gave	given
take	took	taken
shake	shook	shaken
swim	swam	swum
drink	drank	drunk
forget	forgot	forgotten
break	broke	broken
speak	spoke	spoken
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
come	came	come
go	went	gone
chose	choose	chosen
do	did	done
bite	bit	bitten
freeze	froze	frozen
rise	rose	risen
see	saw	seen

Prepared by : Vijayalaxmi M