



Present Tense for Class 8

What do you mean by tenses?

Tense is the *grammatical name*, *tenses* are the various forms of the *main verb*. *Tenses* notify us when the subject did something and how the action took place or The *tense* of a *verb* is determine the *time* of an *action*, *event*.

In English, we divide tense broadly into three main parts-

THE PRESENT TENSE	THE PAST TENSE	THE FUTURE TENSE
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Now we briefly study **PRESENT TENSE**

Present tense applies to the current time in which the event in the *sentence* is taking place. A *verb* that relates to the *present* moment is assumed to be in the *present tense*. It can be applied to represent *past* and *future* actions.

Example of present tense for class 8

1. I play football every day. (*This is a current action.*)
2. I am glad. (*current state of being*)
3. John spoke excellent English. (*past activity*)
4. I will prepare for the exam. (*future activity.*)

The present tense is divided into four main time slots.

1. **SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**
2. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**
3. **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**
4. **PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

USE OF THE PRESENT TENSE

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The *simple present tense* is used to refer to things that happen *always*, *some*, *often*, or *never*. it is used to making statements about a person or to *talk about facts*. *Simple tense* is used to express the following:

- ⇒ A habitual action
- ⇒ A future action that has a fixed schedule
- ⇒ A general or universal truths



⇒ A permanent situation

⇒ Feeling/thought

Structure:

(a) Active voice; subject + initial form of the verb.

(b) Passive voice: subject + be (is/am/are) + past participle.

Formation

In affirmative sentence = **I, we, you, they**, or **plural noun**, practice the initial form of the verb. With **he, she, it**, or **singular noun**, apply the *first form + s or es*.

In negative sentences = **I, we, you, they**, or **plural nouns** are ensured by do not. **He, she, it**, or **singular nouns** are *supported* by does not.

In Interrogative sentences = Place '**Do**' or '**Does**' before the subject and the initial form of the *verb* next to the subject.

Example of simple present tense for class 8

1. Nishtha **loves** to play indoor games.
2. We **do not** play chess together.
3. Does **Vihan** sing a song?
4. I like to **watch** a cricket match on television.
5. He **does not** study social science on Wednesday.

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present continuous tense is utilized to introduce an activity that is *continuous* at that time. It leads to an activity that is going on at the time when a statement is made, or at the moment of *declaiming*. The *Present Continuous Tense* is usually applied with the terms- **still, now, these days, at this time, nowadays, at the moment, at present**. *Present continuous tense* is used to express the following;

⇒ An action strategy for the future

⇒ An activity that is performing on at the moment of speaking

⇒ An activity that may/ may not be occurring at the moment of conversing.

Structure

(a) *Active Voice* : Subject + be (is/am/are) + verb + ing.

(b) *Passive Voice* : Subject + be (is/am/are) + being + past participle

Formation

In *Affirmative sentences* = 'is' with **he, she, it** or singular noun; 'am' with 'I' are 'are' with **we, they, you** are a plural noun (subject + is/am/are + the first form of verb + ing)

In *Negative sentences* = 'not' is placed between the helping verb and the principal verb.
(Subject + is/am/are(not) + first form of verb + ing)

In *Interrogative Sentences* = the helping verb is placed before the subject (is/am/are + subject + first form of verb + ing?)

Examples of present continuous tense for class 8

1. I **am** writing content on women's equality.
2. Tara **is** not playing in the ground.
3. I **am** going to Australia next Saturday.
4. Sagar **is** trying to solve the mystery.
5. **Are** they going outside?

3. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The *present perfect tense* is combining the *past* with the *present*. The *present perfect tense* is practiced with the terms; *as yet, yet, so far, even, since, already, just now, just, presently, once, twice, etc.* It leads to an activity that has been performed in the **immediate past**, and it is applied with the word '**just**'. *Present Perfect tense* is applied to express the following;

- ⇒ An action that has been completed in the immediate past
- ⇒ An action that is expected but has not yet happened
- ⇒ An action to indicate achievements
- ⇒ An action that is related to the current time

Structure:

Active Voice : subject + has/have + past participle

Passive Voice : subject + has/have + been + past participle

Formation

In *Affirmative Sentences* = **has, have, are** to be used according to the subject. Use '**has**' with **he, she, it**, and singular nouns and have with **I, we, you, they**, and **plural nouns**.

In *Negative Sentences* = placed not between the *verb* and *helping verb*.

In *Interrogative sentences* = the auxiliary verb (has/have) come before the subject.



Example of the present perfect tense for class 8

1. I have not gone to the office today.
2. She has visited the taj mahal.
3. We have decided to go by bus.
4. What have they decided about returning from Chennai?
5. He has just visited jodhpur.

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present perfect continuous tense indicates an activity that occurs in the past and continues in the present, i.e., going on even now. This tense is utilized to represent an **action** or a **state** that began in the past, is in progress at the moment of speaking, and will extend into the **future**. We often use **since** and **for** with perfect continuous tenses. Since suggesting the point of the time at which action started. For suggesting the period of time for which an action is going on.

Present perfect continuous tense is used to express the following;

⇒ Action has just finished

⇒ The action began in the past and is continuing at the time of speaking

Structure

Subject + has/have + been + verb ('ing' form).

Formation

In Affirmative Sentences **has been/have been** being used according to the subject before the first form of the verb + ing (subject + has/have + been + present participle)

In Negative Sentences **'not'** is placed between has/have and beens (subject + has/have + not + been + present participle)

In Interrogative Sentences **'has'** or **'have'** are placed before the subject and 'been' follows the subject (has/have + subject + been + present participle?) or (Wh -question + has/have + subject + been + present participle?)

Example of present perfect continuous tense for class 8

1. She **has** been studying for exams since the afternoon.
2. I **have** been playing badminton for one hour.
3. **Has** she been sitting for one hour?
4. They **have** not been playing with each other for three hours.
5. Boris **has** been practicing the guitar.



Worksheet of present tense for class 8

Complete the following sentence with the correct verbs.

1. Neel ____ (lived/lives) in Mumbai.
2. ____ (Does/Do) she ____ (feeling/feel) better now.
3. She ____ (learns/learn) cycling quickly.
4. My cousin ____ (earned/earns) money from online business.
5. Rahul need your ____ (supporting/support)
6. ____ (Do/Did) you ____ (working/work) in this industry.
7. ____ (Does/Do) you ____ (broke/break) this cup?
8. It ____ (does not work/does not working) on my hair.
9. She ____ (eating/eats) all the fruits.
10. Shalu and Kapil ____ (likes/like) to travel together.

Answers

1. lives
2. Does, feel
3. learns
4. earns
5. support
6. do work
7. do break
8. does not work
9. eats
10. like