

# Tenses

Tenses are forms of a verb that show the time, continuance or completion of an action or a state that is expressed in connection with the moment at which a statement is made about it. The following tenses are commonly used:

## Present Tenses:

- Simple Present Tense
- Present continuous Tense
- Present Perfect Tense
- Present Perfect Continuous Tense

## Past Tenses:

- Simple Past Tense
- Past Continuous Tense
- Past Perfect Tense
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense

## Future Tenses:

- Simple Future Tense
- Future Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense

## Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present is used:

- 1) To express a **habitual action**

**Ex:** He *drinks* tea every morning.

I *get up* every day at five o'clock.

My watch *keeps* good time.

- 2) To express **general truths**

**Ex:** The sun *rises* in the east.

Honey *is* sweet.

Fortune *favours* the brave.

- 3) In **exclamatory sentences** beginning with *here* and *there*, to express what is actually taking place in the present.

**Ex:** Here *comes* the bus!

There she *goes*.

4) In **vivid narrative**, as a substitute for the Simple Past.

**Ex:** Sohrab now *rushes* forward and *deals* a heavy blow to Rustum.  
Immediately the Sultan *hurries* to his capital.

5) To indicate **a future event** that is part of a plan or arrangement.

**Ex:** We *go* to Bombay next week.  
They *leave for* London by the next mail.  
We *sail* for America next Saturday.  
When *does* the college *reopen*?

**Note:** also the other uses of the Simple Present Tense.

1) It is used **to introduce quotations**

**Ex:** Keats *says*, 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'.

2) It is used, **instead of the Simple Future Tense**, in clauses of time and of condition.

**Ex:** I shall wait till *you finish* your lunch.  
If it *rains* we shall get late.

3) As in **broadcast commentaries** on sporting events, the Simple Present is used, instead of the Present Continuous; to describe activities in progress where there is stress on the succession of happenings rather than on the duration.

4) The Simple Present is used, **instead of the Present Continuous**, with the type of verbs mentioned below. We must say, for example, 'I see the sunrise', not 'I am seeing the sunrise'.

a) **Verbs of perception**, e.g. *see, hear, smell, notice, recognize*.

b) **Verbs of emotion**, e.g. *want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer*.

c) **Verbs of thinking**, e.g. *think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind*.

## Present Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous is used

1) For an **action going** on at the time of speaking

**Ex:** She *is singing* (now).

The boys *are playing* hockey.

2) For a **temporary action** which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking

**Ex:** I *am reading* 'David Copperfield' (but I am not reading at this moment).

3) For an **action that is planned or arranged** to take place in the near future

**Ex:** I *am going* to the cinema tonight.

My uncle *is arriving* tomorrow.

• The following verbs, on account of their meaning, are not normally used in the continuous form:

1) Verbs of perception, *e.g. see, hear, smell, notice, recognize.*

2) Verbs of appearing, *e.g., appear, look, seem.*

3) Verbs of emotion, *e.g. want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.*

4) Verbs of thinking, *e.g., think, suppose believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, understand, imagine, mean, mind.*

5) *have* (=possess), *own, possess, belong to, contain', consist of, be* (except when used in the passive).

These verbs are used in the Simple Present. They may, however, be used in the continuous tenses with a change of meaning.

**Ex:** I *am thinking* of (=considering the idea of) going to America.

Mr. Singh *is minding* (=looking after) the baby while his wife is out shopping.

## Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect is used

1) To indicate **completed activities** in the immediate past.

**Ex:** He *has just gone* out.

It *has just struck* ten.

2) To **express past actions** whose time is not given and not definite.

**Ex:** *Have you read 'Gulliver's Travels'?*

*I have never known him to be angry.*

*Mr. Hari has been to Japan.*

3) To **describe past events** when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.

**Ex:** *"Gopi has eaten all the biscuits (i.e., there aren't any left for you).*

*I have cut my finger (and it is bleeding now).*

*I have finished my work (=now I am free).*

4) To **denote an action** beginning at some time in the past and continuing up to the present moment.

**Ex:** *I have known him for a long time.*

*He has been ill since last week.*

*We have lived here for ten years.*

*We haven't seen Padma for several months.*

- The following adverbs (or adverb phrases) can be used with the Present Perfect: *just, often, never, ever* (in questions only), *so far, till now, yet* (in negatives and questions), *already, since*—phrases, *for*—phrases, *today, this week, this month, etc.*

**Note:** The Present Perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. We should not say, for example, 'He *has gone* to Rajahmundry yesterday'. In such cases the Simple Past should be used ('He *went* to Rajahmundry yesterday').

### **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

The Present Perfect Continuous is used for **an action which began at some time in the past and is continuing.**

**Ex:** *He has been sleeping for five hours (and is still sleeping).*

*They have been building the bridge for several months.*

*They have been playing since four o'clock.*

This tense is sometimes used for **an action already finished.** In such cases, the continuity of the activity is emphasized as an explanation of something.

**Ex:** 'Why are your clothes so wet?', — 'I *have been watering* the garden'.

## Simple Past Tense

The Simple Past is used to indicate **an action completed in the past**. It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrases of past time.

**Ex:** The steamer *sailed* yesterday.

I *received* his letter a week ago.

She *left* school last year.

Sometimes this tense is used **without an adverb of time**. In such cases the time may be either implied or indicated by the context.

**Ex:** I *learnt* Hindi in Nagpur.

I *didn't* sleep well (*i.e.*, last night).

Babar *defeated* Rana Sanga at Kanwaha.

The Simple Past is also used for **past habits**

**Ex:** He *studied* many hours every day.

She always *carried* an umbrella.

## Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous is used to **denote an action going on at some time in the past**. The time of the action may or may not be indicated.

**Ex:** We were *listening* to the radio all evening.

It *was getting* darker.

The light went out while I *was reading*.

When I saw him, he *was playing* chess.

This tense is also used, with *always*, *continually*, etc., for persistent habits in the past.

**Ex:** He *was always grumbling*.

## Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect describes **an action completed before a certain moment in the past**.

**Ex:** I met him in New Delhi in 1970.

I *had seen* him last five years before.

**If two actions happened in the past**, it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The Past Perfect is mainly used in such

situations. The Simple Past is used in one clause and the Past Perfect in the other.

**Ex:** When I reached the station, the train *had started* (so I couldn't get 'into the train).

I *had done* my exercise when Hari came to see me.

I *had written* the letter before he arrived.

### **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

The Past Perfect Continuous is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time.

**Ex:** At that time, he *had been writing* a novel for two months.

When Mr. Mukerji came to the school in 1965, Mr. Anand *had* already *been teaching* there for five years.

### **Simple Future Tense**

The Simple Future is used for **an action that has still to take place.**

**Ex:** I *shall see* him tomorrow.

Tomorrow *will be* Sunday.

**Note:** The Simple Future Tense generally expresses pure or colourless future. When the future is coloured with intention, the *going to* infinitive construction is preferred.

**Ex:** 'He *is going to build* a new house.'

### **Future Continuous Tense**

The Future Continuous represents **an action as going on at some time in future time.**

**Ex:** I *shall be reading* the paper then.

When I get home, my children *will be playing*.

This tense is also used for **future events that are planned.**

**Ex:** *I'll be staying* here till Sunday.

He *will be meeting* us next week.

### **Future Perfect Tense**

The Future Perfect is used **to indicate the completion of an action** by a certain future time.

**Ex:** I *shall have written* my exercise by that time.  
Before you go to see him, he *will have left* the place.

### **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

The Future Perfect Continuous indicates **an action represented as being in progress over a period of time** that will end in the future.

**Ex:** By next July, we *shall have been living* here for four years.  
When he gets his degree, he *will have been studying* at Oxford for four years.

### **Examples**

1. She is taking milk daily  
A. She takes milk daily
2. They are working in our factory since 1990  
A. They have been working in our factory since 1990
4. They have left for Rajahmundry yesterday  
A. They left for Rajahmundry yesterday
5. I shall call you when my friend will arrive.  
A. I shall call you when my friend arrives.
6. He was late so he is scolded by the teacher  
A. He was late so he was scolded by the teacher
7. The criminal was hung two days ago  
A. The criminal was hanged two days ago
8. We can't help listen to them  
A. We can't help listening to them
9. Don't get off the bus until it will stop  
A. Don't get off the bus until it stops

10. The house is belonging to me.  
A. The house belongs to me.
11. I've bought this book a week ago  
A. I bought this book a week ago
12. One won't rise high in life unless he will work hard  
A. One won't rise high in life unless one works hard
13. Much water has flown under the bridge.  
A. Much water has flowed under the bridge.
14. Bhaskar have a factory in Kakinada.  
A. Bhaskar has a factory in Kakinada.
15. My brother arriving tomorrow  
A. My brother is arriving tomorrow
16. The bell rang while I talking to my friend  
A. The bell rang while I was talking to my friend
17. I am absent yesterday  
A. I was absent yesterday
18. I am waiting here for three hours.  
A. I have been waiting here for three hours.
19. Birds flies in the sky  
A. Birds fly in the sky
20. She is not seen since yesterday  
A. She has not been seen since yesterday
21. Either he or I has to suffer.  
A. Either he or I have to suffer.



22. There is plenty of books in Sastry's library  
A. There are plenty of books in Sastry's library
23. The great thinker and reformer are dead  
A. The great thinker and reformer is dead
24. The number of honest people are small  
A. The number of honest people is small
25. Half the crop has been destroyed  
A. Half of the crop has been destroyed
26. One of the girls have got the prize  
A. One of the girls has got the prize
27. Many a fool think so  
A. Many a fool thinks so
28. Bread and butter are complete food  
A. Bread and butter is complete food
29. Time and tide wait for none.  
A. Time and tide waits for none.
30. Economics are a difficult subject  
A. Economics is a difficult subject
31. I and He have lifted the box  
A. He and I have lifted the box
32. The students of this college talks well  
A. The students of this college talk well
33. His knowledge of grammar intricacies are vast  
A. His knowledge of grammar intricacies is vast

34. The committee have issued its report  
A. The committee has issued its report
35. No news are good news  
A. No news is good news
36. English as well as French are taught here  
A. English as well as French is taught here
37. Every boy and every girl were given a certificate  
A. Every boy and every girl was given a certificate
38. Some of the ink have spilt on the table  
A. Some of the ink has spilt on the table
39. The bell is being ringing now.  
A. The bell is being rung now.
40. Where the book was found?  
A. Where was the book found?
41. You are requested to not smoke here  
A. you are requested not to smoke here
42. Penicillin discovered Alexander Fleming  
A. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
43. The bangle broken by her  
A. The bangle was broken by her
44. Where are my luggages?  
A. Where is my luggage?
45. The furnitures in his home are imported from China  
A. The furniture in his home is imported from China

46. Measles have broken out in the area  
A. Measles has broken out in the area
47. Physics are my favourite subject  
A. Physics is my favourite subject
48. His savings is huge  
A. His savings are huge
49. She bought ten dozens apples  
A. She bought ten dozen apples
50. The two Father-in-Laws met to discuss the arrangements  
A. The two Fathers-in-Law met to discuss the arrangements
51. He is my cousin brother  
A. He is my cousin.
52. Gopi is running fifteen  
A. Gopi is fifteen (or) Gopi is fifteen years old.
53. She is my father's sister's daughter  
A. She is the daughter of my father's sister
54. This is my friend's Bhaskar's car  
A. This is my friend Bhaskar's car
55. I and Bhaskar attended the meeting  
A. Bhaskar and I attended the meeting
56. The Students enjoyed a lot  
A. The Students enjoyed themselves a lot
57. Sriram is more cleverer than Bhaskar  
A. Sriram is cleverer than Bhaskar

58. Raghu is most tallest boy in the college  
A. Raghu is the tallest boy in the college
59. This is the most perfect dress for you.  
A. This is the perfect dress for you.
60. The pollution in Hyderabad is worse than Delhi.  
A. The pollution in Hyderabad is worse than that of Delhi.
61. The umpire is the least person to leave the ground.  
A. The umpire is the last person to leave the ground.
62. What is the last score?  
A. What is the latest score?
63. Ravi is the boy who came latest  
A. Ravi is the boy who came last
64. This is the last fashion in our shop.  
A. This is the latest fashion in our shop.
65. There are less girls than boys in the class  
A. There are fewer girls than boys in the class
66. There is not much fish in the river  
A. There are not more fish in the river
67. They have formed an union.  
A. They have formed a union.
68. I wish to eat a ice cream.  
A. I wish to eat an ice cream.
69. The man is mortal.  
A. Man is mortal.

70. That is one rupee note  
A. That is a one rupee note
71. I am a M.A but my brother is a B.A  
A. I am an M.A but my brother is a B.A
72. The Washington D.C is the capital of U.S.A.  
A. Washington D.C is the capital of U.S.A.
73. The secretary and the correspondent is in the meeting.  
A. The secretary and the correspondent are in the meeting.
74. Try to not be one of these at the workplace  
A. Try not to be one of these at the workplace
75. She is having a house.  
A. She has a house.
76. He has suffered from cold  
A. He has suffered from a cold
77. Don't make noise  
A. Don't make a noise
78. Why she is crying?  
A. Why is she crying?
79. He said that he is busy.  
A. He said that he was busy.
80. He entered the studio  
A. He entered into the studio
81. He entered an agreement  
A. He entered into an agreement

82. I don't agree with your proposal.  
A. I don't agree to your proposal.
83. I agree to you in this matter  
A. I agree with you in this matter
84. We can't avoid speak to her.  
A. We can't avoid speaking to her.
85. I requested her wait for me.  
A. I requested her to wait for me.
86. I suggest you to go for the interview.  
A. I suggest that you should go for the interview.
87. He did his homework, isn't he?  
A. He did his homework, didn't he?
88. Let's go to a film, don't we?  
A. Let's go to a film, shall we?
89. She likes tea, do she?  
A. she likes tea, doesn't she?
90. The boy has lost the way, didn't he?  
A. The boy has lost the way, hasn't he?
91. She drives fastly.  
A. She drives fast.
92. Translate this in English.  
A. Translate this into English.
93. I know him more better than you  
A. I know him better than you

94. He is awaiting for you  
A. He is awaiting you
95. I will meet you on the Monday  
A. I will meet you on Monday
96. He came on yesterday  
A. He came yesterday
97. The computer is superior than that  
A. The computer is superior to that
98. She used to sing on every morning  
A. She used to sing every morning
99. I go to school by walk  
A. I go to school on foot.
100. He considers me as his guru  
A. He considers me his guru
101. They named the baby as pinky.  
A. They named the baby as pinky.
102. I will tell to him about this.  
A. I will tell him about this.
103. My House is besides the temple  
A. My House is beside the temple
104. He gave the child money beside food.  
A. He gave the child money besides food.
105. Beside Ravi, Raghu and Ram are going to picnic.  
A. Besides Ravi, Raghu and Ram are going to picnic.

106. Why are you angry to him?  
A. Why are you angry with him?
107. I am suffering with fever now.  
A. I am suffering from fever now.
108. Though he is poor but he is honest  
A. Though he is poor he is honest
109. As you are my friend, so I don't do that.  
A. As you are my friend, I don't do that.
110. He gave her good advices  
A. He gave her good advice or good pieces of advice.
111. As I was getting into the bus, my purse has been stolen  
A. As I was getting into the bus, my purse had been stolen
112. I can't come as I have a work to do.  
A. I can't come as I have work to do.
113. This is the house which I live.  
A. This is the house which I live in.
114. This is the chair that Mahatma Gandhi sat  
A. This is the chair that Mahatma Gandhi sat on
115. No sooner he did come on to the platform, when the police caught him.  
A. No sooner did he come on to the platform, than the police caught him.
116. I am familiar on this case  
A. I am familiar with this case
117. He is living here since 1990.  
A. He has been living here since 1990.



118. I sent him five hundreds rupees.  
A. I sent him five hundred rupees.
119. I didn't attend to the meeting  
A. I didn't attend meeting
120. Kamala having finished the exam, she left the hall  
A. Having finished the exam kamala left the hall
121. Being a rainy day, I stayed indoors.  
A. It Being a rainy day, I stayed indoors.
122. The father with his colleagues have left for a hour.  
A. The father with his colleagues has left for a hour.
123. Radha as well as Aparna have left for Delhi.  
A. Radha as well as Aparna has left for Delhi.
124. Please write your name with ink.  
A. Please write your name with in ink.
125. She is the youngest of the two sisters.  
A. She is the younger of the two sisters.
126. The office works from ten and four  
A. The office works from ten to four
127. You can meet the principal between two six  
A. You can meet the principal between two and six
128. He is loving his family  
A. He loves his family
129. This factory is not belonging to them.  
A. This factory does not belong them.

130. One must love his country.  
A. One must love one's country.

### Practice Bits

#### I.

- 1) Sushma \_\_\_\_\_ to college every day. (go)
- 2) The river \_\_\_\_\_ under the bridge. (flow)
- 3) The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. (be)
- 4) What \_\_\_\_\_ this machine do? (do)
- 5) Birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky. (fly)
- 6) A thing of beauty \_\_\_\_\_ a joy forever. (be)
- 7) The match \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o' clock. (start)
- 8) He \_\_\_\_\_ tea every morning. (drink)
- 9) The earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun. (revolve)
- 10) We \_\_\_\_\_ watching movies. (like)

#### II.

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ to you about him. (speak)
- 2) Rajiv \_\_\_\_\_ for Bangalore yesterday. (leave)
- 3) Venu \_\_\_\_\_ the letter a week ago. (receive)
- 4) Kalpana \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish in school. (learn)
- 5) Irene \_\_\_\_\_ the Taj Mahal when she \_\_\_\_\_ to Agra last year .(see, go)
- 6) Bharat \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance exam well. (write)
- 7) They \_\_\_\_\_ a ballet at Ravindra Bharathi. (perform)
- 8) After he \_\_\_\_\_ his home work, he went out with his friends. (do)
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ cricket every morning last year. (play)
- 10) Vivek \_\_\_\_\_ me a year ago. (meet)

**III.**

- 1) Teja \_\_\_\_\_ him tomorrow. (meet)
- 2) They \_\_\_\_\_ this car for sure. (sell)
- 3) If you run, the police \_\_\_\_\_ you. (suspect)
- 4) Neena \_\_\_\_\_ the report by Monday. (submit)
- 5) Gouri \_\_\_\_\_ a dance next week. (perform)
- 6) We \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as you are ready. (leave)
- 7) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ the game by five o' clock. (finish)
- 8) I \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for you. (bake)
- 9) Abdul Kalam \_\_\_\_\_ Hyderabad soon. (visit)
- 10) If Sonam invites me I \_\_\_\_\_ the party. (attend)

**IV.**

- 1) Look, the old man \_\_\_\_\_ across the street. (walk)
- 2) They \_\_\_\_\_ the programme now. (watch)
- 3) Mother \_\_\_\_\_ my favourite dish for lunch. (make)
- 4) Take an umbrella with you. It \_\_\_\_\_ .(rain)
- 5) Divya \_\_\_\_\_ because she lost her purse. (cry)
- 6) The students \_\_\_\_\_ for their exams which begin tomorrow. (prepare)
- 7) Shriya cannot talk to you because she \_\_\_\_\_ her home work. (do)
- 8) The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the water. (play)
- 9) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ about? (talk)
- 10) The beggar \_\_\_\_\_ for alms. (beg)

**V.**

- 1) While I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter, I heard a loud sound. (write)
- 2) When I last saw him he \_\_\_\_\_ chess. (play)
- 3) Meenal \_\_\_\_\_ when the phone rang. (study)
- 4) When Sita reached home, the children \_\_\_\_\_ T.V. (watch)

- 5) Sandeep jumped off the train while it \_\_\_\_\_ . (move)
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ the old wall when it collapsed. (paint)
- 7) The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ when the mosquito bit him on the cheek. (sleep)
- 8) I spilt coffee on my book while I \_\_\_\_\_ it (read)
- 9) He \_\_\_\_\_ from fever even before he left for Delhi. (read)
- 10) The travelers \_\_\_\_\_ amongst themselves when the police arrived (fight)

## VI.

- 1) By the time I go home, my children \_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ in Chennai for a week. (stay)
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ next week for the Municipal Election. (vote)
- 4) This time tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach in Singapore. (sit)
- 5) Please don't disturb me tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ the IPL match on T.V. (watch)
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ us next week. (meet)
- 7) They \_\_\_\_\_ a party next month to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary. (host)
- 8) We \_\_\_\_\_ into our new house next week. (shift)
- 9) He \_\_\_\_\_ in Hyderabad tomorrow morning. (arrive)
- 10) My neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ my dog for a walk every day when I am away. (take)

## VII.

- 1) Ashish \_\_\_\_\_ all the biscuits. (eat)
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ my home work. (finish)
- 3) She \_\_\_\_\_ her finger. (cut)
- 4) Chetan \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ out for lunch. (go)
- 5) The clock \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ twelve. (strike)

- 6) I \_\_\_\_\_ him for a long time. (know)
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my wallet ? (see)
- 8) Mr. Martin \_\_\_\_\_ a book on English grammar. (write)
- 9) Rahul \_\_\_\_\_ disobedient. (be)
- 10) The holidays are over. Schools \_\_\_\_\_ . (reopen)

### VIII.

- 1) The match \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I reached the stadium. (start)
- 2) The train \_\_\_\_\_ the platform by the time we reached the station.  
(leave)
- 3) I would not have missed the interview if my flight \_\_\_\_\_ on time.  
(be)
- 4) The thief \_\_\_\_\_ by the time the police arrived. (escape)
- 5) I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ my lawyer before I lodged the complaint.  
(consult)
- 6) Even though he \_\_\_\_\_ for the exams, he failed. (prepare)
- 7) I went to my friend's house at nine, but he \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_  
out. (go)
- 8) By the time Anushka turned twenty-nine, she \_\_\_\_\_ a novel.  
(published)
- 9) When I reached the airport I realised that I \_\_\_\_\_ my ticket at home.  
(forget)
- 10) If we \_\_\_\_\_ of your arrival we would have met you. (know)

### IX.

- 1) He \_\_\_\_\_ a house by the end of next year. (build)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital for 6 months by the end of July. (be)
- 3) The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ 5 years in office by March. (complete)
- 4) Let us leave at 5 p.m. I \_\_\_\_\_ my exercise by then. (finished)

5) He \_\_\_\_\_ by the time you reach. (leave)

**X.**

- 1) Tripura \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours. (dance)
- 2) The boys \_\_\_\_\_ football since four o' clock. (play)
- 3) Sheela \_\_\_\_\_ the violin for two years now. (practice)
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge for several months. (build)
- 5) My clothes are wet because I \_\_\_\_\_ the garden. (water)

**XI.**

- 1) At the time of his transfer, he \_\_\_\_\_ in that office for ten years.  
(work)
- 2) Sunil \_\_\_\_\_ in Latur for three years before the earthquake occurred.  
(live)
- 3) In the morning I found that it \_\_\_\_\_ the whole night. (rain)
- 4) I knew that he \_\_\_\_\_ the horse for many days. (ride)
- 5) The company \_\_\_\_\_ to sell out its shares and wind up when the court  
intervened. (try)

**XII.**

- 1) By the end of this month, we \_\_\_\_\_ here for 25 years. (work)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ for eight months by the end of this year. (travel)
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ in Vijayawada for five years by the end of 2011. (live)
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ in this college for twenty years by the end of February this  
year. (teach)
- 5) Sachin Tendulkar \_\_\_\_\_ for India for twenty years by 2010. (play)

**XIII.**

- 1) What \_\_\_\_\_ the price of this pen? (be)

- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ till you are ready. (wait)
- 3) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east. (rise)
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ this house since 2009. (build)
- 5) Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100° C. (boil)
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ the bus yesterday. (miss)
- 7) The journalist \_\_\_\_\_ the Chief Minister now. (interview)
- 8) The train \_\_\_\_\_ the platform an hour ago. (leave)
- 9) Don't disturb the boy. He \_\_\_\_\_ his home work. (do)
- 10) She \_\_\_\_\_ when her husband came home. (cook)
- 11) It \_\_\_\_\_ since 10 o' clock. (rain)
- 12) She \_\_\_\_\_ for Delhi tomorrow. (leave)
- 13) I \_\_\_\_\_ to college last week to collect my hall ticket. (go)
- 14) College \_\_\_\_\_ on 15th June. (reopen)
- 15) Ravi \_\_\_\_\_ a film these days. (direct)
- 16) He \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk every morning. (go)
- 17) A triangle \_\_\_\_\_ three sides. (have)
- 18) While we \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields, we \_\_\_\_\_ a snake. (walk, see)
- 19) They \_\_\_\_\_ married for twenty years by the end of this year. (be)
- 20) Supriya \_\_\_\_\_ this watch in Japan a year ago. (buy)

### Answers

- I** (1) goes (2) flows (3) are (4) does  
(5) fly (6) is (7) starts (8) drinks  
(9) revolves (10) like
- II** (1) spoke (2) left (3) received (4) learnt  
(5) saw/went (6) wrote (7) performed (8) did  
(9) played (10) met
- III** (1) will meet (2) will sell (3) will suspect (4) will submit  
(5) will perform (6) shall leave (7) will finish (8) shall bake

- (9) will visit                      (10) shall attend
- IV** (1) is walking                      (2) are watching                      (3) is making                      (4) is raining  
(5) is crying                      (6) are preparing                      (7) is doing                      (8) are playing  
(9) are you talking                      (10) is begging
- V** (1) was writing                      (2) was playing                      (3) was studying  
(4) were watching                      (5) was moving                      (6) were painting  
(7) was sleeping                      (8) was reading                      (9) was suffering  
(10) were fighting
- VI** (1) will be sleeping                      (2) shall/will be staying  
(3) will be voting                      (4) shall/will be sitting  
(5) shall/will be watching                      (6) will be meeting  
(7) will be hosting                      (8) shall/will be shifting  
(9) will be arriving                      (10) will be taking
- VII** (1) has eaten                      (2) have finished                      (3) has cut  
(4) has just gone                      (5) has just struck                      (6) have known  
(7) have you seen                      (8) has written                      (9) has been  
(10) have reopened
- VIII** (1) had started                      (2) had left                      (3) had been  
(4) had escaped                      (5) had already consulted                      (6) had prepared  
(7) had already gone                      (8) had published                      (9) had forgotten  
(10) had known
- IX** (1) will have built                      (2) will have been  
(3) will have completed                      (4) shall have finished  
(5) will have left
- X** (1) has been dancing                      (2) have been playing  
(3) has been practicing                      (4) have been building  
(5) have been watering
- XI** (1) had been working                      (2) had been living  
(3) had been raining                      (4) had been riding



(5) had been trying

**XII** (1) will have been working

(2) will have been travelling

(3) will have been living

(4) shall have been teaching

(5) will have been playing

**XIII** (1) is

(2) will wait/shall wait

(3) rises

(4) have been building

(5) boils

(6) missed

(7) is interviewing

(8) left

(9) is doing

(10) was cooking

(11) has been raining

(12) leaves/will leave/is leaving/will be leaving

(13) went

(14) will reopen/reopens

(15) is directing

(16) goes

(17) has

(18) were walking, saw

(19) will have been

(20) bought