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**Continue**

A. Conjugate the regular verb **to look** in each of the tenses.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous

B. Conjugate the irregular verb **to draw** in each of the tenses.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous

C. Conjugate the regular verb **to talk** in each of the tenses.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous

D. Conjugate the irregular verb **to sing** in each of the tenses.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous

E. Conjugate the regular verb **to watch** in each of the tenses.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous



# VERBS:

Past, Present,  
and Future



By Mrs. Wheeler

## Grammar

### Tense of Verb

The tense of a verb shows the time of the action.

Write each verb in the box provided. Write present, past or future to tell the tenses in the second box.

1. Todd **talked** about the Kingdom of Merwood.
2. A dragon **threatened** the Kingdom.
3. A fairy cloud **pours** from its throat.
4. King Colter **will ask** for help.
5. Soldiers from Dal **attack** the monster.
6. The dragon **forces** them back with its flame.
7. Todd the Dragon Fighter **created** a dragon ball.
8. Kinten **smears** the ball with butter.
9. The dragon **will swallow** the ball.
10. The villagers **will thank** Cerro and Todd.




8. Read each sentence carefully and write present, past, or future to show the tense.

Example: I **like** Jerry's stories.

Answer: I **like** Jerry's stories. **Present**

11. Tanya **talks** to us about storytelling.
12. Find your **favorite** story.
13. You **pick** one of your favorite tales.
14. You **will read** it about a few times.
15. You **will write** the mood of the story.
16. You **will draw** about the people in the story.
17. You **will picture** the action, too.
18. Joan and Chessa **practice** storytelling.
19. They **watched** themselves in a mirror.
20. They **will tell** their stories to the first graders.


**Suggested Books:**



**Verb**

A verb is an action word. It's something you can do.

**Suggested Video Clips:**



**Past Tense**

**-ed**

Something that already happened. It happened in the past.

**Present Tense**

**-ing -s**

Something that is happening now.

**Future Tense**

**will**

Something that will happen in the future.


**brushed**

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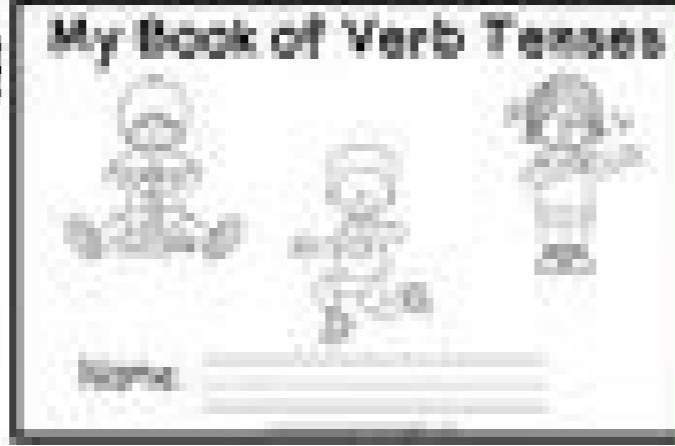
**stomping**

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**My Book of Verb Tenses**



**My Book of Verb Tenses**



**Verb Tenses**

Verb	past	present	future
dance	danced	dances	will dance
brush	brushed	brushes	will brush
stomp	stomped	stomps	will stomp

Verb worksheet for grade 5. Verbs past tense worksheet for grade 4. Forms of verb worksheets for grade 5. Forms of verb worksheets for grade 3. Verb worksheets for grade 4.

Choose the correct verb from those given in brackets. Sohan was always smoking whether at home or in office. (Study) After school, we ...and ...our parents about our English teacher. I have completed my work. (iv) The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing 'haCt before the subject and 'not' before the past participle: Had he not taken his lunch? She has written this essay. He is going to England next week. He wrote a letter to her last week. (iv) The negative interrogative sentences are formed by putting was/were before the subject and not before the present participle. (Teach) What .....your father feel about Resonance? They had not met each other before. She had never been to Agra. The Past Progressive Tense Form: (i) The past progressive tense has the form 'was/were + present participle' (verb + ing): He was writing a letter. Past Perfect Progressive Tense Form: (i) The past perfect progressive tense has the form 'had + been + present participle': They had been waiting here since morning. Have you been going there? (ii) The negative sentences have the form 'did not/didn't + the main verb': She did not sing. For example, 'she goes' is the present tense and 'she went' is the past tense of the verb 'to go'. (ii) The negative sentences are formed by placing not between was/were and the present participle: He was not writing a letter. I have met him before. I am working. She has been working all the day. But to his horror there (o)was somebody already sat on that chair. (ii) for an activity done in the past: Satish studied for three hours. 8. of India vide D.O.No. 12-4/2021-IS-4 dated 04.01.2022 intimated that 12 January 2022 will be celebrated as "National Youth Day" and "Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda". (Make) He scratched his head and ..... for a moment. The children played. (c)He count the rows and moved into the (d)Fifth row since his ticket has C-12 (e)Write on it. When I reached the temple, a group of people ..... devotional songs. The following table shows the different forms of the verb: 5. Did the children play? I swam for half an hour. She had not been dancing. The earth revolves round the sun. I am going to office every day by bus. We haven't made any mistake. Has she cooked the lunch? (Finish) I was teaching English when she .....the classroom. They had been trying to meet the Prime Minister. (iii) The interrogative sentences are formed by using 'had' before the subject: Had they been doing any work? Edugross 1. It was very dark inside. (b) Start started These is nobody to show him the way. (c) Is was He count the rows and moved into the (d) count counted Fifth row since his ticket has. 11. (Go, Tell) The new railway bridge.....two weeks ago. If he works hard, he will pass. She was cooking at 8 a.m. I was going to college in the morning. (iv) to describe an action in the past using the time adverbials such as already, since, before, etc: He had already left for Ludhiana. The children are playing football. In order to select participants who will be featured in Pariksha Pe Charcha programme... (ii) to express an action that was in progress in the past: He was sleeping. (ii) sometimes without adverbials of time: My father congratulated me on my brilliant success. Note: Verbs of perception and some other verbs are not generally used in the present progressive tense, for example see, smell, hear, taste, know, understand, hate, like, want, wish, etc. While he was doing homework, his brother was listening to songs. I have not been going there. (iv) The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing 'did' before the subject and 'not' before the verb: Did she not sing? It was very dark inside (b)There is nobody to show him the way. Lights are switched on. (iii) to describe an action in the past which became the cause of another action: The child was crying because the father had beaten him. The children have been playing for the last two hours. (Complete) They .....the work when the teacher entered the class. I am having a car. CBSE Heritage India Quiz is conducted every year to raise the awareness about the preserving human heritage, diversity and vulnerability of the India's built monuments and heritage sites. (iii) to express an action in progress at some point of time in the past when another event took place: She was watching TV, when he came. (iii) The interrogative sentences are formed by placing 'did' before the subject and the base form of the verb after the subject: Did she sing? She has not replied to my letter yet. They have helped me. (iv) for an action which began in the past and is still continuing: They have lived in this city for a long time. Had she not been dancing for half an hour? The girls were singing. 14. or Didn't she sing? Have you ever .....such a beautiful scene? Scientific and technological developments contribute to progress and help improve our standards of living. Seen appeared have been teaching does makes thought were reciting teaching did : do I shall have reached gave did : study 12.went :old was completed had finished entered B. (iii) with adverbs like already, often, recently, yet, I have already read this novel. (Recite) What .....you .....here from the time I went to college? Science is inextricably linked with our lives and helps us to understand the world around us better. If she worked hard, she would pass. 2. (ii) The negative sentences have the form "have/has + not" or haven't, hasn't in contracted form. I did not write a letter. (iii) The interrogative sentences are formed by placing was/were before the subject: Was he writing a letter? Remember that there is no future tense in English to express future time. bought has been, for finished was running will have left C. He had retired I have a car. (iv) The negative interrogative sentences are formed by placing 'had' before the subject and 'not' before 'been': Had they not been waiting for us? She walk to the office every day (iii) to express a permanent state: My house faces west. We generally use adverbs such as always, constantly, repeatedly, etc: She is continually watching movies on TV. He is always doing one mischief or the other. Past Perfect Tense Form: (i) The past perfect tense has the form 'had + past participle'. Our examination commences on next Monday. I go to office every day by bus. This aeroplane flies for London next week. This decision was taken due to the uncertainty arising out of COVID 19 Pandemic. Did I write a letter? She was always finding fault with my work. He has been ill since Tuesday. The contracted form is 'hadn't'. He had not taken his lunch. (v) in conditional clauses: If you went there, you should meet him. The progressive aspect shows that an action is still in progress, while the perfect aspect shows that the work is complete. The children were not playing. There is one error in each of the lines. Our team won the match. I have always helped him. I hadn't read this book before. (Appear) I .....English for ten years. In contracted forms, we write wasn't/weren't. Please, give me a glass of water. (iv) to describe two or more actions continuing at the same time: While I was bathing, my sister was washing clothes. My father goes for a walk in the evening. (Ain't I... ?) Are they not sleeping? By engaging with this subject, students learn to think, solve... (Reach) The student .....answers to all my question. Thus the verb changes its form to show whether an action takes place in the present or it took place in the past. We leave Delhi at 9 a.m. and reach. He is repeatedly making the same mistakes. Had you ever been to Agra? Term I... Write the incorrect word and the correction against the correct blank number. (v) to express an unfulfilled wish: If you had worked hard, you would have passed. The negative interrogative sentences are formed by using do or does before the subject and not after the subject. The farmers have been ploughing their fields since 8 o'clock. Read and download free pdf of CBSE Class 9 English Tense Worksheet. It may not be going on at the time of speaking: He is learning English. We talked for five minutes. She met us two days ago. Uses of Past Perfect Progressive Tense: The past perfect progressive tense is used (i) to describe an action in the past that had begun and had been going on for sometime before another action took place in the past: She had been dancing for half an hour when we reached there. We use the modal auxiliaries shall and will in the present simple tense, etc. to express future time. By 6 a.m. he had left for Delhi. She had been dancing for half an hour. She has finished her work. Didn't the children play? We form the negative sentences by using doesn't or don't before the main verb. When Ashok enter the cinema hall, the (a)Film start. Or Weren't he writing a letter? Generally the adverbials of the past time are used: I went to Delhi yesterday. Delhi stands on the bank of the Yamuna. NH-1 (National Highway) leads to Amritsar. He had taken his lunch. 4. Had I read this book before? Has is used with the third person singular and singular nouns and have is used with plural forms and I, we, you, they. Sonu was weeping because he had lost his bag. (iv) The negative interrogative sentences have the form : 'have/has + subject + not' or 'haven' /'hasn' '+subject': Hasn't he been doing his work? As it was dark inside (f) write written He moved through the row and sit. (g) Sit sat On a chair. Have you packed your all books? If he accepted my advice, he would overcome his difficulty. Water freezes at 0° The Hindus cremate their dead. All Schools affiliated to CBSE may celebrate 12 January 2022 as... (Think) 7. (iii) to describe an action which began before the time of speaking in the past. (ii) for past actions whose time is not given: He has been to Agra. Tenses There are two tenses in English—the simple present and the simple past. Forms of the Present Simple Tense: Thus we have seen that the simple present tense is formed by using the plain infinitive. (ii) The negative sentences are formed by placing 'not' after 'have/has' and before 'been': He has not been doing his work. (iv) The negative interrogative is formed by placing the auxiliary verbs before the subject and by placing not after the subject: Is she not singing? (Enter) B. The house has four rooms. (iv) negative interrogative sentences are formed by putting have/has before the subject and not after it or haven't, hasn't before the subject. 6. (ii) The negative sentences are formed by placing 'not' after 'had'. 7. (v) to indicate a frequently repeated action or persistent habit in the past: He was constantly complaining about something or the other. We (finished, have finished) our lunch half an hour ago. The action either stopped before that time or continued up to it. The farmer had been ploughing since morning. He hasn't played with us. He will leave for American next week. The following passage has not been edited. (ii) to describe an action taking place before a particular time in the past: By 2 p.m. all the students had left the school. (viii) for narrative events in a dramatic way: The sound of firing is heard. But the short forms don't and doesn't come before the subject. They are not coming here on Monday. It had begun before that point and was probably continuing after it. Students should also download free pdf of Class 9 English Worksheets prepared by school teachers as per the latest NCERT, CBSE, KVS books and syllabus issued this academic year and solve important problems provided here with solutions on daily basis to get more score in school exams and tests Tense Class 9 English Worksheet Pdf Class 9 English students should refer to the following printable worksheet in Pdf for tense in standard 9. We use adverbials of time. (ii) to express habitual action: I go to temple daily. Present Progressive Tense Form: (i) The present progressive tense is formed by adding present participle (verb + ing) to the present forms of the auxiliary, be: am/is/are + present participle: She is singing. The children were playing. If they had left early, they would have caught the train. But to his horror there Was somebody already sat on (h) sat sitting Used chair. Click for more English Study Material : The 5th edition of Pariksha Pe Charcha the unique interactive program of Hon'ble Prime Minister with students teaches and parents will be held through virtual mode in February, 2022. More Resources for CBSE Class 9 3. Uses of the Past Progressive Tense: The past progressive tense is used (i) to express a state or an action that was continuing at a certain point of time in the past. Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India has launched a platform for offering Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) that is popularly known as SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active learning for Young Aspiring Minds) on 9th July, 2017. (vi) in the indirect form of speech: He said, "I work for eight hours every day." He said that he worked for eight hours every day. Aspect There are two aspects in English—the progressive (continuous) and the perfect. (iv) to express a habitual or regular action in the past: My father always got up at 4 a.m. She visited the temple every day. 12. (ix) in running commentaries on sports events: Mohit passes the ball to Rohit. (ii) The interrogative sentences are formed by putting have/has before the subject. (ii) to express an action which has already been finished: He has been watering the plants (but is not doing so now). Were the children playing? (ii) The negative is formed by putting not after the auxiliary: She is not singing. (Isn't) I am not working. (ain't) They are not sleeping. (aren't) (iii) The interrogative is formed by placing the auxiliaries before the subject: Is she singing? The girl is singing a song. I am doing my work. He was reading a novel when the door bell rang. He worked in his garden every Sunday. They are sleeping. Answers: A. He left for America next week. CBSE vide Circular No.Acad-51/2021 dated 5th July, 2021, notified that in the session 2021-2022, Board Examinations would be conducted in two terms, i.e., She is reading since morning. Uses of the Present Perfect Progressive Tense: The present perfect progressive tense is used (i) to express an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing: It has been raining since morning. (ii) to express a repeated action in the past: She had always been asking us for help. She had not been to Agra. I was reading a newspaper. Rohit hits the ball straight into the goal. The girls were not singing. My neighbour is writing a novel. But the contracted form is: Ain't I? (Do) By this time tomorrow, I .....home. Term I and Term II. (Isn't she ... ?) Am I not working? 10. you (bought, had bought) a new scooter last week. She (has been, is) ill (since, for) a week. (Aren't they ... ?) Note: The negative interrogative form of 'am' is Am I not? Correct the following sentences. When you go there, try to meet him. The train (has left, will have left) before we reach the station. Present Perfect Progressive Tense Form: (i) The present perfect progressive tense has the form 'have/has+present participle' (verb+ing): The farmers have been ploughing their fields since morning. C-12 (e) has had Write on it. He jumped off the train while it (ran, was running, had been running) . (Do) All work and no play .....jack a dull boy. Future Time Reference Future time in English can be expressed in the following ways: (i) Simple Present Tense (ii) Present Progressive Tense (iii) to be/going to (iv) be going to. Was the farmer returning from his fields in the evening? Uses of Past Perfect Tense: The past perfect tense is used: (i) for an action that had been completed before another action began in the past: I had done my work before he came. The children had been playing for the last one hour. The match had been going on for several hours. He has been working for the last two hours. D. (a) enter entered Film start. I wrote a letter. (v) in imperative sentences: Let us go out for a walk. The children didn't play. (ii) The negative sentences are formed by using 'not' between 'had' and 'been' (had not been): They had not been doing any work. Has he been doing his work? They are constantly changing their statements. My teacher said, "I pray to God for your success." My teacher said that he prayed to God for our success. It is an attempt of the Board to motivate the future generations of this country... (ii) The present progressive tense is used for an action that is in progress and will continue in future. Was he not writing a letter? Were the children not playing? (Give) .....the student .....yesterday? (See) The moon has not yet ..... Were the girls singing? Note. Obey your elders. Am I working? Ministry of Education, Govt. He has recently met the Prime Minister. Tense is a form of the verb that expresses time. Uses of Present Perfect Tense: The present perfect tense is used (i) to express an action that has been recently completed: He has just left the place. Had she been dancing for half an hour? Uses of the Present Progressive Tense: (i) The present progressive tense is used for an action that is in progress at the time of speaking: He is reading a newspaper. NCERT now offers online courses for... (x) to introduce quotations: Our teacher says, "Slow and steady wins the race." My father says, "Hard work is the key to success." Note: We generally use the following adverbs or adverbial phrases in the present tense: always, often, daily, generally, usually, everyday, every week, frequently, etc. Have you not been going there? Time and Tense Time is universally divided into past, present, and future. But 's or -es are added to the bare infinitive (i.e. infinitive without 'to') for the third person singular (He, She) and singular noun (Nita). The interrogative sentences are formed by using do or does before the subject. The guests had already left when she reached there. (iii) It is used to describe an action that is planned to take place in the near future: I am meeting him tomorrow. Had you never been to Agra? The hero is seen lying dead on the stage. This test paper with questions and answers for Grade 9 English will be very useful for exams and help you to score good marks Class 9 English Worksheet for Tense Direction : ( 1 to 15 ) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given in the bracket. She has been reading since morning. Our team has won the match. She has been teaching for ten years. Standard 9 students should practice questions and answers given here for English in Grade 9 which will help them to improve your knowledge of all important chapters and its topics. (iii) The interrogative sentences have the form 'have/has + subject'. D. I have been working in the field. Are they sleeping? Were the girls not singing? Or Weren't the girls singing? He retired to bed before we reached there. Uses of the Present Simple Tense: The simple present tense is used (i) to express universal truths, facts, customs: The sun sets in the west. Simple Past Tense Form: (i) The simple past tense is formed by using the past tense form of the verb: She sang. Present Perfect Tense Form: (i) The present perfect tense has the form 'have/has +past participle', be verb + ed/en. I was sleeping when my father came from his office. Have you not finished your homework so far? He comes here tomorrow. She had not come here since 1960. 13. As it was dark inside (f)He moved through the row and sit on a chair. (iv) The present progressive tense is used to express disapproval of a persistent habit or something done again and again. He gets up at 4 a.m daily. (iv) in exclamatory sentences: Look out! Here comes the bus! There goes the train! (v) in subordinate clauses beginning with 'if' and 'when': If you request him, he will help you. Students and teachers of Class 9 English can get free printable Worksheets for Class 9 English in PDF format prepared as per the latest syllabus and examination pattern in your schools. C. Had you not read this book before? She was singing. 9. (vi) to indicate a planned future action or series of action when they refer to a journey. You can master in English Grammar of various classes by our articles like Tenses, Clauses, Prepositions, Story writing, Unseen Passage, Notice Writing etc. (iii) The interrogative sentences are formed by using had before the subject: Had he taken his lunch? Shut the door. I had read this book before. Uses of the Simple Past: The simple past tense is used (i) to indicate an action that was completed in the past.

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