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What are tenses? Our topic today on the use of the English language is tense. We will talk about your definition, rules, examples and courses. First, what are Tenses? Tensions are verbs used to express an action and the time that the action was performed or happens, that is, the time that the verb was executed. You know if something happened today, the verb to use will be different from the verb to use if something happened yesterday or will happen tomorrow. Join our English Tutorial Session Now. Types of curtains a) Present Tent, B) Past Voltage c) Past Participio D) And Future Tense. So let's examine them one after another, Present Tense Let's first examine the present tense, present tense: from the present word, the present tension is used for the current activities, that is, the type of tension used when something is still happening. topography For example, what are you doing now? You're reading, it's still happening, I mean, you're still reading, but if you want to tell your friend that you.... on acadel.org yesterday, you will not use reading because, it became a tense but read past. Other examples of Present Tense are generally ha/ha, va, am and is, etc. You might also want to consider reading Concord Rules Types of Present Tense There are four types of Present Tenses; a) Simple present tense: it is the tense used to express action that often happens. topography Es. 1) James goes to school every day. 2) James usually goes to school every day. Other words that are associated with simple current tension are, often, occasionally, rarely, every day, every time, every month or week and rarely, etc. When you see one of these words in a sentence, this means or implies that the sentence is a simple tension present. B) Continuous content: this is the type of tension that is used to express the current action, this tense is used to express something that is still happening inTime to talk. top 1 E.g 1) What are you doing? You're reading, right? Right?You're still doing it and you'll keep reading until you feel like stopping or from an external force. What you are doing is present and action continues, so it is called Present continuous tension. Note: In English the continuous term is also known as gerund, i.e., (ing). Consider reading Noun and Pronoun Other words associated with Present continuous tension are at a time and at the moment, etc. C) Current perfect tense: it is used to express a past action to or until the present action, i.e., the perfect action present is used to express an action that is happening from the past to the present. topography E.g 1) What are you doing in the morning? You read from morning to now. Supposing you've been online for about an hour ago even though a minute ago, and you've read from then on to now. It means from the past until now. Other words associated with Perfect Tent Present are not yet, since, right now, already, etc. And the last, Perfectly tense Present d) Constant constant constant present: is used to express an action that is happening in a long period of time in the past and continues to the present and has not stopped to the present but continues also. E.g 1) Supposing you have read on acadel.org for almost a week now and you are still reading and you will still read on acadel.org. This means you read from the past to the present and you will still read on acadel.org. Other words associated with Present perfect continuous voltage are for and from, etc.top 1 Note: if you do not like it or do not understand with the way I am using my examples, please let me know. I just think if you use what you are doing as an example, maybe you will understand it better and if you like the idea also let me know, through the comment box. All you can join our Tutorial class Make it stop here for today the next class will be on a tenuous futureTopic: Future Tension You need more help, don't hesitate to use our questions page, and also don't forget to subscribe to our list of applicant messages and click the share button. Example of tension Simple Present Basketball Game every week. Current progress I'm playing basketball now. I played basketball yesterday. I was playing basketball all night. Present I just played basketball. I've been playing basketball for 3 hours. I played basketball before Mary came. I was playing basketball when Mary came. Future - I will play basketball next week. Future - going to play basketball this afternoon. Future progress I will play basketball next Sunday. I played basketball tomorrow. Negative Negative Affirmation Present simple I have a car. I don't have a car. Do I have a car? You're playing football now. You're not playing football right now. Are you playing football now? Perfect Present They were there. They weren't there. Have they been there? Perfect present cont. I lived here. I don't live here. Do they live here? I lived in London. I didn't live in London. Do I live in London? I kept playing. I wasn't playing. I was playing? Perfect past had worked. It didn't work. Did you work? A perfect past cont. I was looking. I wasn't looking. I was watching? Simple Future I'll Come. I won't come. Will I come in? I'm going to play basketball. I'm not playing basketball. I'm gonna play basketball? Perfect Future will finish. He's not done. Is it gonna end? We'll be starting. We wouldn't have started. Previous articleArticle Verb Tensions are different forms of verbs that describe something happened in the past, happening at present or will happen in the future. By expanding these three forms, you will learn 16 thesis in everything. There are three main types of verb tenses past, present and future. See also: 58 Tenses Exampes, Tenses Exercises, Tenses worksheet PRESENT TENSE This tense shows the current action that will be performed. It has four types that are briefly described here. 1. Structure Present Simple Tent: Subject + Verb (v1) + es/es Examples: I exercise every day. He reads a book in the library. Examples of Simple Present Tension & Exercise 2. Continuous content Structure: Subject + is/am/are + Verbo(+ing) Example: Play football. I'm studying in high school. Present Continuous exercise of tension, Formula and Use 3. Present Perfect Tension Structure: Subject + Ha/have + Verb (v3) Example: He did this colored chart. I completed my assignment. View: Perfect Present Exercise Tent, Formula and Use 4. Perfect Continuous Present Tension Structure: Subject + Ha/ha + status + Verb(+ing) Example: I've completed my assignment for the last three days. Since 2017 he has been working in this department. See: Present constant formula of tension and use PAST TENSE The past expresses the actions that have taken place in the past. He also has four types. 5. Simple past tent structure: Subject + Verb (v2) or irregular verb: Example: He completed the assignment. I read the paper. See: Simple past voltage formula, use & examples 6. Continuous Pass Tension Structure: Subject + era + Verbo(+ing) Example: She was reading the book. I was going to the park for a morning walk. View: Continuous voltage formula, use & examples 7. Perfect structure of the past voltage: Subject + had + Verb (v3) Example: I finished my homework. He had completed his task. View: Perfect Tension FormulaExercise & Example 8. Perfect Paste Continuous Tentobject + status + Verbo(+ing) example: had completed his assignment for the last two hours. I've been playing football since the morning. view: perfect past continuous tension formula, exercise & examples voltage of the fution the future tense expresses the actions that have not yet happened or "the actions that could happen in the future". His four types are described here. 9. simple future tension structure: object+ will/shall+ verb(v1) example: I go to the park for a walk. He's going to exercise his duty. see: simple formula of future tension, oo & examples 10. Continuous tense future structure: subject + will + verb(+ing) example: will play football. we eat the meal. view: future continuous voltage formula, use & examples 11. future tense perfect structure: object + will have + verb(v3) example: played football. I have completed my assignment. view: future perfect voltage formula, use & examples 12. future perfect continuous tension structure: object + will be + verb(+ing) example: will have watched the football match for more than fifty minutes. view: continuous oo of the future, formula & examples past voltage future 13. structure of the tension of the future past: object + would be + verb (v1) example: I said I would go in an hour. 14. continuous structure of tension of the future past: object + should be/should + Verb(+ing) example: I said I would do the tasks all day. 15. Future past perfect tent structure: object + should have/ would have + Verb(v3) example: he said he would complete his assignment. 16. the future past continues structure of tension: object + would have been + Verbo(+ing) example: said I should have worked here for two hours. read also: 12 graphic tenses with examples 16 thesis (structure and examples) download 16 tense in pdf there are a total of 12 English verb thesis. this can make it difficult for students and students esverbs correctly. Simple definitions and examples of different tenses can help you to make sense of using verbs correctly. verb tenses of walk example The easiest place to start learning about the verb thesis is to explore the three main types of verbs: past, present and future. Verbs can change the whole meaning of phrases, so it is important to get them right. Take a look at this verb thesis chart to see the past, present, and future tensions of over 100 regular verbs. A tense verb is a word that tells you what the subject has already done. As the name suggests, you use it to describe something that has happened in the past. For example, "walking at the store." uses the tense version of "walking" and tells you that "he" already made at the store on foot. A present tense verb is an action word that tells you what the subject is doing right now, in the present. For example, "He walks to the store." uses the present tense of the verb "walking" and tells you "he" is in the process of getting to the store on foot now. A tense future verb is a word that tells you an action that will take place at some point, but it has not yet happened. For example, "He will go to the store." uses the tense future of the verb "walking" and tells you that "he" plans to go to the store on foot, but has not yet begun the journey. The three main tenses of the verb can be further subdivided to include the four aspects of verb tensions: simple, progressive, perfect and progressive perfect. The most predominant voltage is the simple tension. Simple tenses are the basic versions of past, present and future tense verbs. They describe both an event and all events of one action. Progressive tensions discuss an ongoing (or ongoing) action. The perfect tensions discuss a future action that will be completed (or refined). Progressive expectationsThey discuss a future action that will be underway. The simple tense past describes a single event in the pastreference to any other past action. Use this only for unique events. The simple past uses the second forms of verbs. This is the first thesis in which the irregular verb feared enters into play. Note that the time periods and actions under discussion are all over the past. Also note that not all verbs end in "-ed". For irregular verbs such as "took," "met", and "quit", you must learn their unique conjugations. I went to work yesterday. Jessica took the elevator this morning. You met Joe at Jim's party. He stopped drinking many years ago. Erin smoked 20 cigarettas on Friday. Simple voltage is used when the action is described is habitual or constant. These are the standard forms of the verbs you see. Each verb usually receives a "s" at the end. Notice how the verbs of third singular person change. I walk to work every day. Jessica always takes the elevator. You know Joe? Jim doesn't drink anymore. Erin smokes. The simple tense future describes only a single event that has yet to occur. The simple future is just like the other simple tensions. If you understand the simple past and present, this will be a breeze. When using this thesis, add an aid verb before the verb. The most popular help verb for the simple tense future is "will". A good thumb rule is to use "will" when the future event is a promise or prediction. I'll go to work tomorrow. (a promise and a forecast)Jessica will take the elevator on Thursday. (an observation-based forecast) You'll meet Joe at the next party. Jim doesn't drink alcohol. (an observation-based forecast)Erin will spend thousands of dollars on tobacco this year. (a calculation-based forecast)My alarm sounds seven. (will suggest if they are there to hear it or not)The elevator inspector comes on Tuesday. (unchangeable date)The party starts at 8:00. (an event)Jim's meeting is next Wednesday. (a programmed event) Progressive tension indicates a(or progresses) action. This action can be progressed in the past, in the present tense, or in the future tense. The perfect tense indicates a complete or perfected action. The action may have been completed in the past, in the present tense, or in the future tense. Note that any scenario, whether it is past, present or future, is indicating the task or action has come to completion. Even if we talk about a future, we are talking about a moment when the action will be completed. In all cases, a version of "having" is used as an aid verb. verbs can take on a combination of both perfect and progressive forms. Tensions are combined because they indicate a completed or soon completed event (drawn perfect) that was, is, or will be in progress (progressive). Note how each action has been finalized, but it has been an ongoing relationship. In all cases, a version of "having" and were used. Passed Perfect Progressive Tense: He's been traveling for 36 hours. He traveled all the time, but now he's done. Perfect Progressive Present Tense: I've been cooking for days. The cooking is continuous and soon completed. The trip is complete, but it has been in progress for a period of six months. The minutes are intentional and deliberate to direct the attention of the sentence and define the time when something happened. This helps to avoid confusion during communication. Now you have the bases under the belt, if you are ready to test your thesis, see if you can master these worksheets of verb thesis and verb games. M.S. Education Council

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