

The simple present tense is used to express habitual action or to state universal facts.  
EXAMPLES: I drink tea every morning.  
Birds fly.

The present continuous tense is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking.  
EXAMPLES: Mala is dancing.  
Suresh is flying a kite.

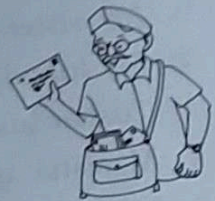
Q. Change the tense from the simple present tense to the present continuous tense and rewrite these sentences.

1. My mother cooks lunch for the guests.

My mother is cooking lunch for the guests.

2. The postman delivers letters.

The postman is delivering letters.



3. Neela writes beautifully.

Neela is writing beautifully.

4. Tejesh helps me with my homework.

Tejesh is helping me with my homework.

5. Madhu feeds the sparrows.

Madhu is feeding the sparrows.

6. Vivek recites poems.

Vivek is reciting poems.

7. The fisherman catches fish.

The fisherman is catching fish.

8. Gurmeet drives a car.

Gurmeet is driving a car.

9. Sheep graze in the field.

Sheep is grazing in the field.

10. The sons tie up the sticks together to make a bundle.

The sons are tying up the sticks together to make a bundle.

11. Prakash brushes the snow off his coat.

Prakash is brushing the snow off his coat.



## ADDING ING

Many verbs change when **ing** is added to them.

give - giving  
arrive - arriving  
shine - shining  
write - writing

run - running  
shut - shutting  
grin - grinning  
spin - spinning

### EXAMPLES

die - dying  
tie - tying  
lie - lying  
dye - dyeing

buy - buying  
go - going  
carry - carrying  
blow - blowing

N. Fill in the blanks with the **ing** form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Mala was speaking in a soft voice. (speak)
2. The teacher was angry because I was talking in class. (talk)
3. I am looking for my car keys. I cannot find them anywhere. (look)
4. The rabbit is running to its burrow. (run)
5. The birds are singing in the trees. (sing)
6. I saw that the nurse was carrying a baby. (carry)
7. It is autumn and the leaves are falling from the trees. (fall)
8. John is watching the kangaroo eat the grass. (watch)
9. I am sending a fax to the insurance company. (send)
10. The children were playing cricket in the field. (play)
11. The sun is rising in the sky. (rise)
12. It was snowing when I woke up. (snow)
13. The baby is crying loudly. (cry)
14. The gardener was digging a pit in the garden to bury the leaves. (dig)
15. Nina is learning French at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan. (learn)
16. Mrs Shukla is writing a letter to her brother who is in Spain. (write)
17. Rahul is swimming in the pool at the club. (swim)
18. Vikas was lying on the bed and reading a book. (lie)
19. The doctor is putting medicines in the bottle. (put)
20. The bear was sitting quietly near the beehive eating honey. (sit)
21. Paul is doing well in studies and games both. (do)
22. I am dripping with sweat in this heat. (drip)



## TENSES

The **tense** of a verb indicates the time (present, past, future) when an action happens, has happened or will happen.

**EXAMPLES:** I **have** a few coins in my purse today. (present tense)

I **had** a few coins in my purse yesterday. (past tense)

I **will have** a few coins in my purse tomorrow. (future tense)

A verb can be changed from the present to the past tense.

**EXAMPLES:** catch – caught, give – gave

M. Change the underlined verbs into the past tense and rewrite the sentence

1. Purohit lives in a small village in Andhra Pradesh.

Purohit lived in a small village in Andhra Pradesh.

2. After the long walk, Ramesh's face is as red as a tomato.

was

3. Frank plays the piano beautifully.

played

4. The plays are going to be staged outdoors.

were

5. Prem goes for a long walk in the evening.

went

6. Jeevan polishes his shoes.

polished

7. The lion lives in a dense forest.

Lived

8. The orange is sweet but the apple is tasteless.

was

9. The washerwoman works and sings merrily.

worked sang

10. The old man looks after his grandson.

looked

11. The children are planting trees in the neighbourhood.

were



**A transitive verb is an action verb that is accompanied by a direct object. An intransitive verb does not require a direct object.**

Example: Liam kicked the ball.

It is raining heavily.

Transitive

Intransitive



**Mark the verb in each sentence as transitive or intransitive.**

- |   | Transitive               | Intransitive             |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) The train arrived late.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Robert has booked the flight tickets.      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) The crowd laughed.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Helen is sleeping.                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Please bring tea.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Angeline sat on a bench in the park.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Yvonne will return the books tomorrow.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Ms. Hoover baked yummy muffins.            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9) The boy walked fast.                       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10) Kenny shovelled the snow in the driveway. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
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