

### SESSION : 6 CLASS : III SUBJECT : ENGLISH CHAPTER NUMBER : 7 CHAPTER NAME : NONA AND THE RAIN SUBTOPIC : GRAMMAR JUNCTION

### **CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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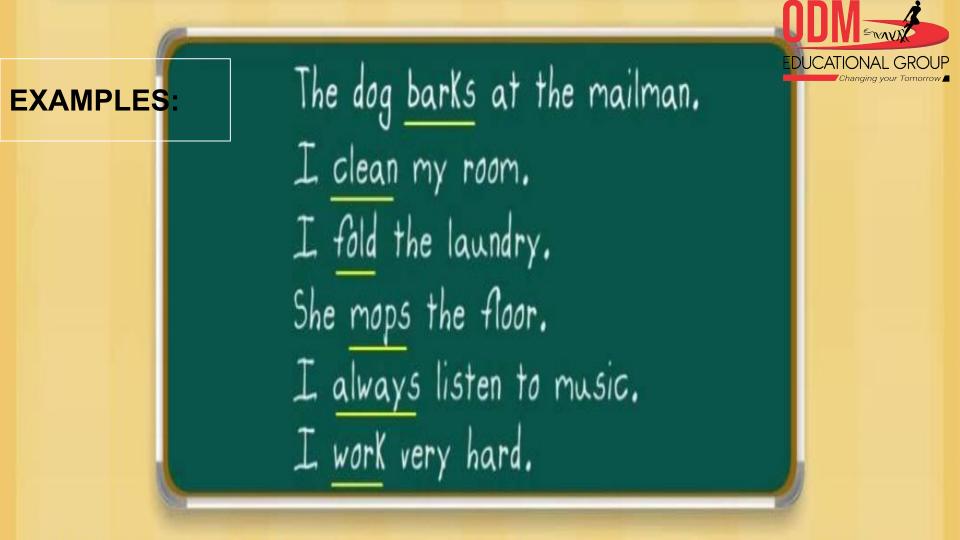


## What is the simple present tense?

**GRAMMAR JUNCTION** 

used to describe an action or state that is happening right now or happens regularly

Rule	Examples
GENERAL RULE: use the base form of the verb	l run.
If 3rd person singular, make the base form plural.	She <b>runs</b> . He <b>tries</b> .



## What is the simple past tense?



used to refer to actions or states that happened in the past and are finished and completed

Rule	Examples
GENERAL RULE: root form of the verb + -ed	look 🔜 looked
Verb that end in -e: verb + -d	ignite 🔜 ignited
Verbs that end in -y: change the -y to -i + -ed	cry 🔁 cried
Some verbs that end in -d: change the -d to -t	build 🖬 built

# Simple Past Tens DICATIONAL GROUP

**Regular** verbs: Verb + ed Irregular verbs: Take different forms Did+ Subject + Verb Did not/didn't + Verb Form

Regular verbs: watch => watched Irregular verbs: go => went

Did you waych/go...?

l didn't go/watch...

Examples

-	ast Tense r Verbs
Spelling Rules	Examples
Ending in e add <mark>d</mark>	liv <mark>e</mark> – live <mark>d</mark> stare – stared
Ending in vowel + y add ed	st <mark>ay</mark> – stay <mark>ed</mark> pl <mark>ay</mark> – play <mark>ed</mark>
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add ed	t <b>ry</b> – tried car <b>ry</b> – carried
One syllable, single vowel and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	n <mark>od</mark> – nodded r <mark>ip</mark> - ri <mark>pped</mark>
Two-syllable, stress on second syllable and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	commit – committed pref <mark>er</mark> – prefe <mark>rred</mark>

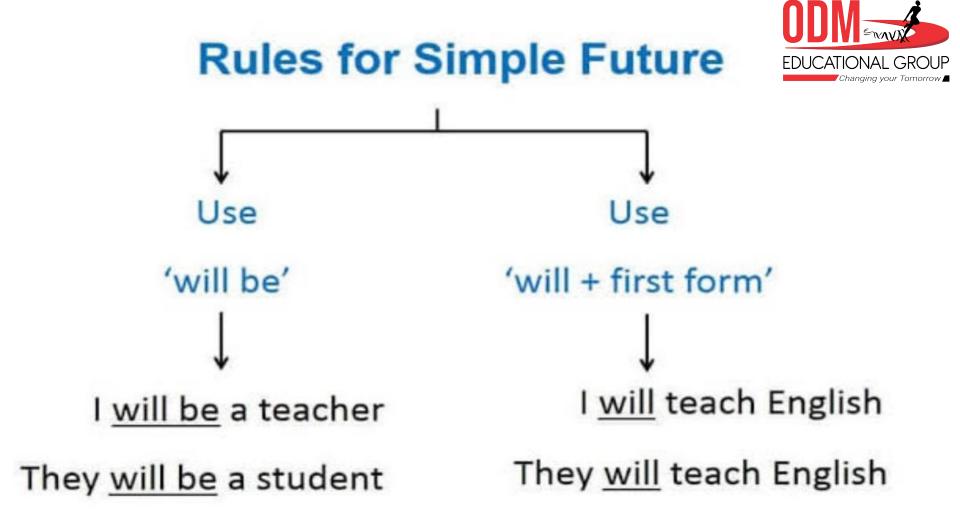
## What is the simple future tense?

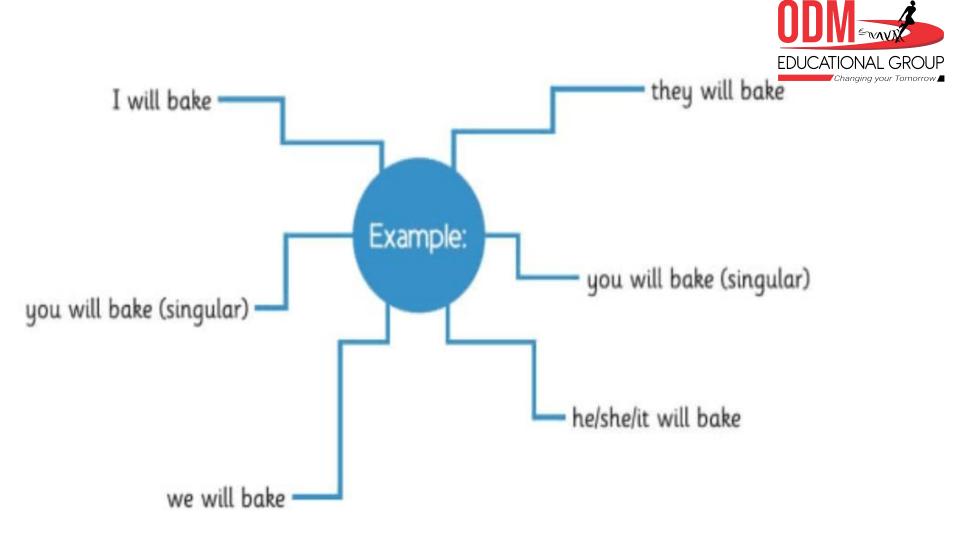


1. Used to refer to actions or states that begin and end in the future

- 2. Used to make predictions or guesses about the future
  - 3. Used to ask questions about the future
- 4. Used to express factual statements about the future
  - 5. Used to consider future possibilities or conditions
    - 6. Used to make commands

Rule	Examples
GENERAL RULE: will + root form of the verb	She <b>will give</b> you ice cream.
Formal or legal writing: shall + root form of the verb	We <b>shall go</b> to the library tomorrow.
<b>Casual speech</b> : verb be + going to + the root of the verb	The judges <b>are going</b> to pick the beagle to win the dog show.







(a) She <u>lives</u> in Chennai. <u>Simple Present Tense</u>

(b) I <u>love</u> ice cream. <u>Simple Present Tense</u>

(c) They <u>finished</u> the work yesterday. <u>Simple Past Tense</u>

d) The results will be announced tomorrow. Simple Future Tense

(e) We <u>watched</u> a movie yesterday.

Simple Past Tense



(a) It was cold, so I wore (wear, simple past tense) a jacket.

(b) I will watch (watch, simple future tense) a movie tomorrow.

(c) The gardener <u>waters</u> (water, simple present tense) the flowers

every day.

(d) The package <u>will reach</u> (reach, simple future tense) tomorrow.

(e) My grandfather jogs (jog, simple present tense) every day.

#### 3. Rewrite the following sentences in the tenses given in brackets.

(a) She went to the park yesterday. (Simple present tense)

Ans- She goes to the park every day.

(b) The team plays football in the park. (Simple past tense)

Ans- The team played football in the park.

(c) We met today. (Simple future tense)

Ans- We will meet tomorrow.

(d) She lives in Nagpur. (Simple past tense)

Ans- She lived in Nagpur.

(e) We ate hamburgers at the restaurant. (Simple future tense)

Ans- We will eat hamburger at the restaurant



### **LEARNING OUTCOME:**



## The students develop the knowledge of the time of happening of an event and develop their writing skills too.



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