



Present Tense for English Grammar - Notes for SSC & Banking in PDF

English section is an important part of all the Banking & SSC Exams. This section holds a decent share of the weightage & plays a vital role in shaping up your overall performance. To ace this section, it is very necessary to have a good hold on grammar & vocabulary. Tenses form a major aspect of our written, spoken and conversational English, and it is very necessary to use them correctly. They also constitute a major part of syllabus in various Banking exams. Read this article to know all about the Present Tense for English Grammar and its types in a better manner for exams like SSC CGL descriptive paper & [SSC CHSL](#).

Present Tense for English Grammar

Verbs has three tenses: Past, Present, and Future.

- The Present Tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.
- The Past Tense is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., *earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago*).
- The Future Tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., *later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now*). Tense of a verb indicates the time period during which an action or event has occurred.

There are 3 main tenses:

1. Pratibha prepares a cake (Present Tense)
2. Pratibha prepared a cake (Past Tense)
3. Pratibha will prepare a cake (Future Tense)

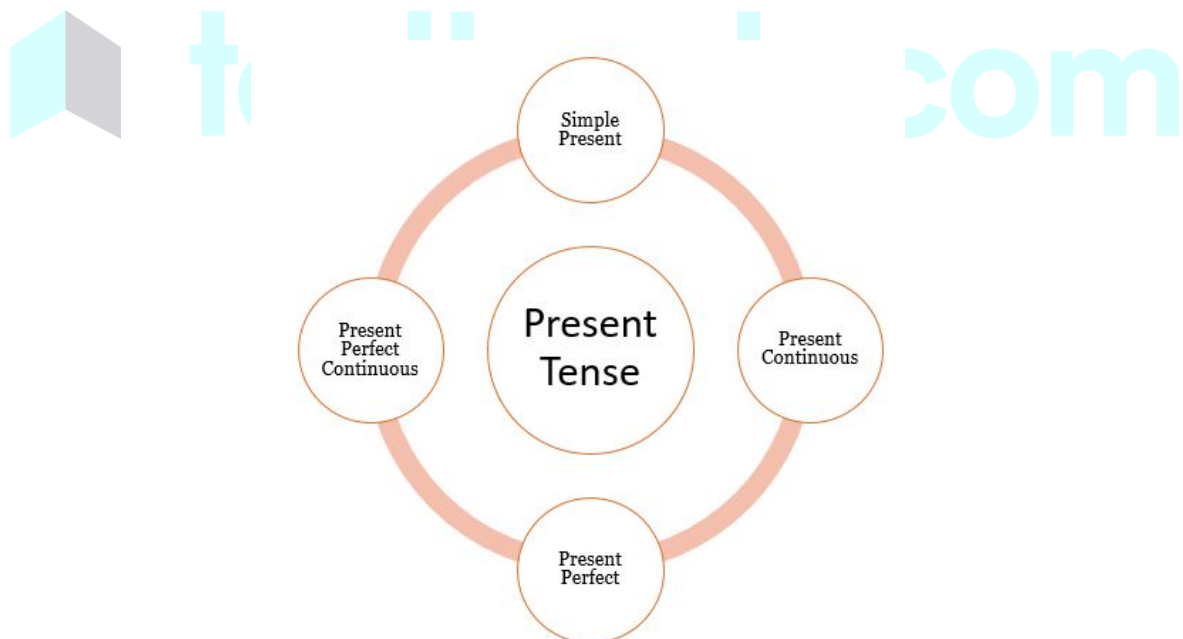


Tenses also let us know the **state of an action** within a particular time period- present past or future. Consider the following example with respect to present tense:

1. I prepare myself a cup of coffee every morning. (Present Tense; habitual action)
2. I am preparing a cup of coffee. (Present Continuous; an action in progress)
3. I have just prepared a cup of coffee. (Present Perfect; an action started in the past and continues upto the present)
4. I have been preparing coffee since last 5 minutes. (Present Perfect Continuous; length of time of an action)

As already established, Present Tense expresses actions describing the current events or state of being, or a state which is associated with the present.

Types of Present Tense for English Grammar



1. Simple Present (Sub + V1 + s/es + object)

It is used to denote universal truths, habitual actions and work done on daily basis or at particular intervals of time. Words like *every day, sometimes, always, often,*



usually , seldom, never, etc., often give a clue that the sentence is in simple present tense.

Examples:

- The Earth **revolves** around the sun. (Universal truth)
- I usually **meet** my friends on Sunday. (Habitual action)
- She **does not** like to **play** (a Negative Sentence in Simple Present)
- Do you want to watch a movie tonight? (An Interrogative sentence in Simple Present)

Consider the following tables:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Negation	Main Verb	Object
I, We, You, They			play	keyboard
He, She, It			plays	keyboard
I, We, You, They	<i>do</i>	not	play	keyboard
He, She, It	<i>does</i>	not	play	keyboard
<i>Do</i>	I/ we/ you/ they		play	keyboard?
<i>Does</i>	he/ she/ it		play	keyboard?

Subject	Main Verb	Negation	Object
I	am		strong
You, We, They	are		strong
He, She, It	is		strong
I	am	not	strong
You, We, They	are	not strong	
He, She, It	is	not	strong

Main Verb	Subject	Object
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Am	I	Strong?
Are	you, we, they	there?
Is	he, she, it	there?

2. Present Continuous/ Progressive (sub + is/am/are + v1 + ing + object)

It is used to express an on- going action which is taking place at the time of speaking. It may be a short-term or a long-term action. Words like *now*, *at the moment*, *etc.*, often indicate that the sentence is in present continuous tense.

Examples:

- I **am eating** an apple.
- The children **are getting** ready for the party.
- Priya **is studying** Mechanics this semester. (Long- term action: not necessarily happening right now)
- I **am working** with an NGO. (Long- term action)
- I **am going** to Tokyo next week. (a fixed plan for future)

Consider the following table:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Negation	Main Verb	Object
I	<i>am</i>		writing	an article
You	<i>are</i>		speaking	French
She	<i>is</i>		sipping	coffee
We	<i>are</i>		playing	hockey
He	<i>is</i>	not	working	hard
<i>Is</i>	she		studying	now?
<i>Are</i>	they	not	collecting	wood?

3. Present Perfect (sub + has/have + v3 + object)



It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished. It is also used to indicate a past action as continuing to the present moment. Words like *just, yet, never, ever, already, so far, up to now, since, recently, etc.*, often indicate that the sentence is in present continuous tense.

Examples:

- She **has written** a note.
- We **have broken** the protocol.
- She **has worked** as a freelance writer for 2 years. (The action started in the past and has continued until now.)
- I **have seen** the movie. (talks about an experience from the past)
- She **has resided** in Shanghai. (The action is that of the past but the memory is of now)
- I **have bought** a table. (Indicates change: something was not in the past but is now)

Consider the following table:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Negation	Main Verb	Object
I	<i>have</i>		read	the book
You	<i>have</i>		shook	my belief
She	<i>has</i>		been	to Moscow
We	<i>have</i>		brought	Lily home
He	<i>has</i>	not	married	yet
<i>Has</i>	she		prepared	tea?
<i>Have</i>	they		prayed?	

4. Present Perfect Continuous (sub + has/have + been + v1 + ing + object)



It describes an action which began at a particular point of time in the past and has continued till now (has not been completed yet). In these sentences the emphasis is on the length of time of an action. Usually, in this tense, time indicators such as *for*, *since* are mentioned which indicate the length of time.

Examples:

- Prem **has been working** as a business analyst for 10 years. (The action started in the past and has continued until now.)
- I **have been going** to the gym since last Saturday.
- I am unwell because I **have not been eating** (*I am unwell now* because of an action that started in the past)

Consider the following table:

Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Negation	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	Object
I	<i>have</i>		been	waiting	for 2 hours
You	<i>have</i>		been	sleeping	a lot
It	<i>has</i>		been	raining	since last night
We	<i>have</i>	not	been	meeting	too frequently
<i>Has</i>	it	not	been	raining?	
<i>Have</i>	you		been	eating	Well?

You can also go through the Part of Speech article after reading Present Tense for English Grammar to boost your exam preparation for this section:

[Part of Speech in English Grammar](#)

After going through Present Tense for English Grammar, give your mind the boost of confidence by solving myriads of different types of questions in nick of time, visit the link below to start now!



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