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Mixed Exercises PDF: Voltages in reported language + Passive voice key with answers 5 Exercise 1: Direct language in reported language. I used to be slim. Liz told us _____. Exercise 2: Rewrite sentences in the passive voice. A postman delivered this package. This package ____ from a postman. Exercise 3: Ask passive language questions. I saw the riots outside our school. Yes? ____? (everyone/injured) Other Verb Forms: Mixed Exercises PDF: Modal Verbs + Imperative + Gerund vs InfinitiveKey with Answers 6 Exercise 1: Can use Modal Verbs, Can, Must - Positive or Negative. Don't talk. You ____ are calm. Exercise 2: Make mandatory sentences. eat/something/to/have: ____ it/me/for/you/do: ____ Exercise 3: Ask questions that match the answers. ____? they don't need to help her. Exercise 4: Match sentences. 1. I have to eat less. 2. I can't eat less. A. I'm so thin. B. I get fat. See also related pages: English grammar exercises PDF All PDF worksheets on this website. English Voltage Rules PDF PDF Use and forms of all English times. English Grammar PDF All PDF grammar rules with examples. For beginners to advanced students of English as a second language. • Cram Up - Tests - English Test - Grammar Tenses Mix Test your knowledge of grammar - English times. After submitting your answers, you'll see how well you performed in the test. From the tension of a movement we learn about the time of an action. This grammar section explains English grammar in a clear and simple way. There are sample sets to show how the language is used. Tensed Exercises or Class 8 CBSE with Answers Pdf The tension of a verb tells us when the action is performed, was or will be performed perfectly easy + past part. Perfect simple have + past part. I have taken, I have taken, I have continuously taken + ing continuous be + ing I take, I take, I will have taken Perfect continuous + have been Perfect continuous + have been + ing + ing I had taken, I will have taken simple Present / Present Indefinite Tense: (i) To describe repeated actions and habits; like, (a) I go for a morning walk every day. b) Ishani reads the newspaper every day. (ii) to express facts that apply to all times; like, (a) The sun rises in the east. b) This road leads to Jaipur. (iii) describe a future planned action; as, a) The President arrives tomorrow at 10 a.m. (b) The train departs for Karnataka at 9 p.m. (iv) To express something that is currently true; like, (a) All trains stop in Rampur. b) Priyanka teaches English at Hindu College Sonapat. (v) The introduction of quotations; like , a) Wordsworth says: Nature heals our negative mood. b) Shakespeare says: Frailty, your name is a woman. (vi) when making comments on games; like, (a) Kumble runs up to the wicket. He bowls. The batsman kicks forward and pushes the ball to the boundary. (vii) in temporal and conditional clauses; as, (a) We wait for Murti to sing. b) If he works hard, he will succeed. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + Infinitive (without) Subject + does/not + infinitive interrogative interrogative-cum-negative Do/Does + Subject + the Infinitive +? Do/Will + Subject + Not + infinitive +...? Present Continuous or Present progressive Tense is used: (i) To describe an action that is now taking place at the time of speaking. (a) The guys watch a cricket match. b) It's raining. (ii) a description of an act that has been taken over a certain period of time, including the present but possibly at the moment of speaking. (a) My father writes a novel. b) I'm learning to drive. (iii) describe an action or event that will definitely take place in the near future. a) He comes tomorrow. b) I leave the next one (iv) express the speaker's disapproval and dislike of a frequent action. (a) He always complains of headaches. (b) We get lazy every day. (c) It is always biting back. (v) to express an act that begins before a certain time and is continuous even after; like (a) A 2.00, we have our lunch. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + is/am/are + the present participle (i.e. the infinitive + ing) Subject + is/am/are + the present participle (i.e. the infinitive + ing) Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Is/am/are + + the present participle +? Is/am/are + subject + not + the current part +? Present Perfect Tense is used: (i) To express an action that began in the past and continues to the present moment; like, (a) I have finished my work. (b) Sita has already left the class. (c) He went to the cinema. (d) I have known him for several years. (ii) to reflect the results of the past, the results of which are still alive; like, (a) He has lived here for two years. b) Suresh has been ill since the morning. c) The prisoners have escaped from prison. (iii) express past acts without any specific date; a) Have you read The Ramayana? b) My brother was in Saudi Arabia. (c) I have never seen Reena angry. (iv) to show past events when their impact is more important in the present; like, (a) Murti has cut his finger. b) Children have eaten all the mangoes. (c) She has finished cooking. (v) To express a recently completed measure; than, (a) She went to college. (b) I just finished my meal. (vi) descriptions of a past act the timing of which is not specified; like, a) The poachers have hunted a tiger. b) I received a letter from my father. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + has/have + the past participatory subject + has/have + not + the past particly interrogative interrogative interrogative-cum-negative shaves/have + subject + the past participatory +? Has/have + theme + not + the past partizip +? Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used: (i) To describe an action that began at some point in the past and is still in progress. The action should continue at the time of the speech. (a) We have been learning English for five years. b) It has been raining for three hours. (ii) to emphasise the continuing and uninterrupted nature of a measure, even when it has been completed. (a) The children played all day. b) He wrote letters all afternoon. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + has/have + been + the present participle subject + + have been + the present partizip Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Hat/have + Subject + was + the present partizip +? Did/have + theme + not + was + the current participation +? Simple Past Tense/Past Indefinite Tense is used: (i) To describe an action that has taken place and has been completed the past; like, (a) He went to Bengaluru yesterday. b) India defeated Pakistan during the Kargil War. (c) When did you build this house? (ii) express a past event/action if the time is not specified but is implied and definitive; like, (a) The flight was half an hour late. (b) I bought this shirt at mcdonald's. (iii) describe a habit; or repeated activities in the past; like (a) My father read a chapter of geeta every day. b) Ram never smoked. c) He visited the temple regularly when he was young. (iv) to designate a measure that will continue for some time in the past; how, (a) We studied Sanskrit for two years (b) We met twice a day during the summer holidays. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + lind Form of the verb Subject + not + 1. Form of the verb Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Did + subject + the infinitive +.....? Has + subject + not + the infinitive +.....? Past Continuous Tense is used: (i) To describe an action performed at a specific time or period in the past; e.g. (a) I had breakfast yesterday at 8 o'clock. b) at 5 a.m. I've done my homework. (ii) to show a gradual development of an event. (a) It got dark. b) The boy grew like a young plant. (iii) Describe an action that was up-to-date when another action took place. (a) I was reading the newspaper when the postman knocked on the door. (The action in the past continued 'was reading began before the action was knocked in the Simple Past and probably continued thereafter.) (b) She was asleep when the phone rang. (iv) to describe two actions that have taken place simultaneously in the past. (a) While I was writing letters, she listened to the relationship. (This means both the actions of writing letters and continuing listening to the radio side by side)) (b) We were swimming in the river when it was raining. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + was/were + the present participle Subject + was/were + not + the present participle Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative was/were + subject + the present participle +? was/were + theme + not + the present participle +.....? Past Perfect Tense is used: (i) To express an unfulfilled desire of the past, such as, (a) If only Ramesh had not spoiled his career. (but Ramesh spoiled) b) I wish I had listened to my parents. (but I have not listened) ii) to express impossible conditions of the past; as, (a) If we had left early, we would have caught the train. (b) If you had worked hard, you would have passed. (iii) an action in the past to completed before another action took place in the past. (Two actions take place here. The action, which takes place earlier in time, is reported in the Past Perfect Tense and the action that takes place thereafter (later in times is reported in the past indefinite e.g. (a) We went to school after the rain had stopped. b) He had died before the war began. (iv) to express an act that has been completed in advance. e.g. (a) By 9 p.m. all shops had closed (b) He had passed his degree at the age of 16. Form: Affirmative Negative Subject + had + the past participle Subject + had not + the past participle Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Had + subject + the past participle +.....? Had + theme + not + the past participants +.....? Usage: Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used: (i) To express an action that has been going on for some time before another previous action; we had been reading for an hour when our teacher came. He lived in Delhi for a year when his father died. (ii) to perfectly describe a repeated act in the past; Sita had tried many times to learn the German language. Sita had tried to learn the German language. Affirmative Negative Subject + war + Verb (1st form) + ing +? Theme + was not + verb (1st form) + ing +? Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Had + subject + be + verb (ing form) +? Had + subject + not + was + verb (ing form) +? The simple tension of the future is used: (i) to express an action that will take place in the future; e.g. a) I will be sixty tomorrow. b) You will definitely be waiting for us. (ii) for ordinary acts that we believe will take place; e.g. (a) Winter is coming soon. b) The flood victims will build their houses. (ii) with condition and time clauses; e.g. (a) The cup breaks when I drop it. b) He will fail if he does not work hard. Affirmative Negative Subject + will/shall + the infinitive Subject + will/shall + not + the infinitive 'shall' is used with First-Person and 'will' with the lInd and lIrd Person. Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Will/ Shall + subject + the infinitive +? Will/become + subject + not + the infinitive +.....? Future Continuous Tense is used: (i) As ordinary continuous voltage; e.g. a) Sidharath will decide the case the next day. b) I will meet the doctor tomorrow. (c) Meera will return. (ii) express the future without intention; e.g. a) Ranjan will help Sonam tomorrow. b) I will wait for my friends. (c) The gardener will pluck the flowers. d) I will not meet him tomorrow. (iii) to express a measure which will be in progress at some point in the future at a certain point in the future; e.g. (a) When I reach Mussorie, it will rain there. (Time) b) In October it will snow in Manali. (period) Affirmative Subject + will/ should + 1st form of verb + ing +? Theme + will/should + not + 1st form of verb + ing +? Question word Question word Will/will + subject + 1st form of verb + ing +? Will/will + subject + not + 1st form of verb + ing +? The Future Perfect Tense is used: (i) To express an action that is expected to be completed by a certain amount of time in the future; e.g. (a) The train will have left the station before you arrive there. (b) By 2010, Delhi will be undergoing many changes as a result of the Olympic Games. (ii) To express the speaker's conviction that something has happened; You will have heard about my father's promotion, for example. Affirmative Negative Subject + will/ should + have the past participle +? Theme + will/ should + not + the past have participants +? Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Should/will + Subject + have + the past Partizip +? Should/Will + Subject + not + have + the past participants +? Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used: (i) To express an action that persists beyond a certain time in the future; e.g. (a) Until next June Neelu were an I.T. expert in T.C.S. Affirmative Negative Subject + will/ should have been + 1st form of the verb + ing +? Subject + will/ should + not have been + 1st form of verb + ing +? Interrogative Interrogative-cum-Negative Should/will have been + subject + present participle +? Should/will + subject + not + present participants +? Tensed Exercises Solved Examples for Class 8 CBSE Question 1. Fill the spaces with an appropriate shape. (i) When I opened my eyes, I was a strange sight. (Saw / saw / was seen) (ii) Every morning she wakes up early and prepares for work. (awakened/awakened) (iii) If I knew what he wanted, then I am the ____ this. (will not allow/would not allow/not have allowed) (iv) I have had something of it for a long time. (not heard / not heard / not heard) (v) The headmaster _____. (Want / wants / is wanting) (vi) Jane _____ with her parents. (lives / lives / has lived) (vii) We _____ (visit / visit / would visit / visit) (viii) The moon _____ around the Earth. (turns/turns) (ix) You _____ (Write / Write / Written) (x) All students _____ in their work. (Handed / have passed / hand) (xi) I _____ English for twelve years. (I have taught / taught / will teach) (xii) Students _____ (Samples / samples / Either could be used here) Answer: (i) saw (ii) Wakes (iii) would not allow (iv) have not heard (v) will (vi) live (vii) visit (viii) spins (ix) have written (x) have passed (xi) have taught (xii) rehearsal question 2. Fill the gaps with the right times. (i) (i) (learn) _____ English for seven years. (ii) But last year I did (not / work) _____ hard enough for English, that's why my markers (not/be) _____ then really so good. (iii) When I (pass / want) _____ my English exam next year was successful, I (study) _____ harder this team. (iv) During my last summer holidays, my parents (send) _____ me on a language course in London. (v) It (be) _____ great and I (think) _____ I (learn) _____ a lot. (vi) Before I go to London (go) _____ to London, I (don't / enjoy). _____ (vii) But while I (do) _____ the language course, I (meet) _____ many young people from all over the world. (viii) There (note) I _____ how important it is (to be). (ix) Now I have (have) _____ much more fun to learn English than I (have) _____ before the course. x) At the moment I am checking). _____ English grammar. Answer: (i) I have been learning English for seven years. (ii) But last year I didn't work hard enough for English, so my grades weren't really that good back then. (iii) Since I want to pass my English exam next year, I will study this term harder. (iv) During my last summer holidays, my parents sent me to London for a language course. (v) It was great and I think I learned a lot. (vi) Before I went to London, I didn't like learning English. (vii) But while I was doing the language course, I met many young people from all over the world. (viii) There I realized how important it is to speak foreign languages today. (ix) Now I have a lot more fun learning English than before the course. (x) At the moment I am reworking the English grammar. Tensed Exercises Practiced Examples for Class 8 CBSE Question 1. Fill in the gaps with the right times. (i) And I (start / already) _____ to read the texts in my English textbooks again. (ii) I (think) _____ I (do) _____ one unit every week. (iii) My check (be) _____ on

May 15, so there is (not/to be) _____ to be lost at any time. iv) If I (pass) _____ my exams successful. I (start) _____ a lesson in September. (v) And according to my teaching, maybe I (go) _____ back to London to work there for a while. (vi) How to (see / can) _____, I (will). La real London fan already. (vii) You (leave): _____ the classroom at the end of the lesson. (viii) I think I (start) _____ my journey tomorrow. Question 2. Use Present Tense verbs to complete the following sentences. (i) I sometimes go _____ my bike to school. (ii) _____ (iii) A Blu-ray player _____ more than one DVD player. iv) The Chinese _____ green tea to black tea. (v) The best olive oil _____ from Italy. vi) This device, _____ on power. vii) The old grandfather's watch every hour. (viii) Rabbit _____ in a large network of holes in the ground. Interactions between readers

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