

Tense
Simple Present Tense
(साधो वर्तमानकाल)

To help

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I help	We help
S.P.	You help	You help
T.P.	He } She } it }	helps They help

To pass

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I pass	We pass
S.P.	You pass	You pass
T.P.	He } She } It }	Passes They pass

To teach

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I teach	We teach
S.P.	You teach	You teach
T.P.	He } She } it }	teaches They teach

To wish

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I wish	We wish
S.P.	You wish	You wish
T.P.	He } She } It }	wishes They wish

To mix

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I mix	We mix
S.P.	You mix	You mix
T.P.	He } She } it }	mixes They mix

To go

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I go	We go
S.P.	You go	You go
T.P.	He } She } It }	goes They go

To reply

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I reply	We reply
S.P.	You reply	You reply
T.P.	He She it } replies	They reply

To pray

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I pray	We pray
S.P.	You pray	You pray
T.P.	He She It } prays	They pray

- રોજિંદી ક્રિયા કે ટેવ દર્શાવવા માટે :

- 1) I always go to school.
- 2) Satyen never speaks the truth.
- 3) Sometimes we visit the library.
- 4) He often visits the garden.
- 5) I take exercise regularly.
- 6) My mother goes to the temple daily.
- 7) I generally go to my office on my scooter.
- 8) The peon usually comes to school early.
- 9) We do our homework everyday.
- 10) Now-a-days the students prefer Science.

IMP :

always, never, sometimes, often, regularly, daily, generally, usually, every, now-a-days વગેરે શબ્દો સાદા વર્તમાનકાળનું સૂચન કરે છે.

- સનાતન સત્ય, કહેવત વગેરે વાક્ય રચનામાં :

- 1) The earth moves round the sun.
- 2) The moon brightens at night.
- 3) Slow and steady wins the race.
- 4) The sun sets in the West.
- 5) Practice makes a man perfect.

- Negative sentences : (do / does + not)

1) I play cricket.

Ans. I do not play cricket.

2) We like to have tea.

Ans. We do not like to have tea.

3) He likes to have tea.

Ans. He does not like to have tea.

4) Ketki prepares food.

Ans. Ketki does not prepare food.

- Inversion questions : (ଓଲଟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ)

1) Mr. Shah goes for a walk.

Ans. Does Mr. Shah go for a walk?

2) I sing a song.

Ans. Do I sing a song?

3) Rehana works very hard.

Ans. Does Rehana work very hard?

- Answer in short :

1) Do you write a letter?

Ans. Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

2) Does he always get up early?

Ans. Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

3) Does Pratham stand first?

Ans. Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

- 'Wh' - Questions :

- Who – କିଏ – କର୍ମ ?

1) Our peon rings the bell.

Ans. Who rings the bell?

2) The children play football.

Ans. Who plays football?

3) Naman sings a song.

Ans. Who sings a song?

• What – शुं – कर्म ?

1) They sell vegetables there.

Ans. What do they sell there?

2) I like tea.

Ans. What do you like?

3) She cuts an apple.

Ans. What does she cut?

• Where – क्वां – स्थल ?

1) He sits under a tree.

Ans. Where does he sit?

2) They go to the library.

Ans. Where do they go?

3) Rohan stays at his uncle's house.

Ans. Where does Rohan stay?

• When – क्वारे – समय ?

1) I watch TV at night.

Ans. When does you watch TV?

2) My mother goes to the temple every morning.

Ans. When does my mother go to the temple?

3) He teaches English to us on Sunday.

Ans. When does he teach to us?

• Whose – कुं – भाविकी ?

1) She wears her mother's sari.

Ans. Whose sari does she wear?

2) He drives his uncle's bike.

Ans. Whose bike does he drive?

3) The students use their teacher's diary.

Ans. Whose diary do the students use?

• Which – કયું – વિશેષણ ?

1) I like blue shirt.

Ans. Which shirt do you like?

2) They buy black pens.

Ans. Which pen do they buy?

3) He reads an English grammar book.

Ans. Which book does he read?

• Whom – કોને – ગૌણ કર્મ ?

1) I invite my friends on my birthday.

Ans. Whom do you invite on your birthday?

2) The teacher teaches the students.

Ans. Whom does the teacher teach?

3) She takes her child to office.

Ans. Whom does she take to her office?

• Why – શા માટે – કારણ ?

1) Sumeet works hard because of his poverty.

Ans. Why does Sumeet work hard?

2) She remains absent due to her illness.

Ans. Why does she remain absent?

3) My father works hard to earn more.

Ans. Why does your father work hard?

• How many – સંખ્યા ?

1) He reads five books in a month.

Ans. How many books does he read in a month?

2) I eat two apples everyday.

Ans. How many apples do you eat everyday?

- How much – જથ્થો ?

1) He drinks a litre of milk.

Ans. How much milk does he drink?

2) My mother puts some sugar in my milk.

Ans. How much sugar does your mother put in your milk?

- How often – કેટલી વાર ?

1) We go to the library thrice in a month.

Ans. How often do you go to the library in a month?

2) My father takes tea twice in a day.

Ans. How often does your father take tea in a day?

- How long – સમયગાળો ?

1) I read my lessons for an hour.

Ans. How long do you read your lessons?

2) He plays cricket for 2 hours.

Ans. How long does he play cricket?

- How far – અંતર ?

1) My grandfather walks 2 Kms. every morning.

Ans. How far does your grandfather walk every morning?

2) P. T. Usha runs 5 Kms. in an hour.

Ans. How far does P. T. Usha run in an hour?

Simple Past Tense

To help

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I helped	We helped
S.P.	You helped	You helped
T.P.	He } She } helped it }	They helped

To pass

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I passed	We passed
S.P.	You passed	You passed
T.P.	He } She } Passed It }	They passed

To teach

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I taught	We taught
S.P.	You taught	You taught
T.P.	He } She } taught it }	They taught

To wish

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I wished	We wished
S.P.	You wished	You wished
T.P.	He } She } wished It }	They wished

To mix

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I mixed	We mixed
S.P.	You mixed	You mixed
T.P.	He } She } mixed it }	They mixed

To go

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I went	We went
S.P.	You went	You went
T.P.	He } She } went It }	They went

To reply

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I replied	We replied
S.P.	You replied	You replied
T.P.	He } She } replied it }	They replied

To pray

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I prayed	We prayed
S.P.	You prayed	You prayed
T.P.	He } She } prayed It }	They prayed

- ભૂતકાળમાં થયેલી ક્રિયા માટે :

- 1) I went to school yesterday.
- 2) Satyen spoke the truth.
- 3) We visited the library the day before yesterday.
- 4) He visited the garden last week.
- 5) I took exercise.
- 6) My mother went to the temple.
- 7) I went to my office on my scooter.
- 8) The peon came to school early.
- 9) We did our homework.
- 10) The students gave books.

IMP: yesterday, last, ago, before, once વગેરે શબ્દો Simple past tense નું સૂચન કરે છે.

- Negative sentences : (did + not)

- 1) I played cricket.
Ans. I did not play cricket.
- 2) We liked to have tea.
Ans. We did not like to have tea.
- 3) He liked to have tea.
Ans. He did not like to have tea.
- 4) Ketki prepared food.
Ans. Ketki did not prepare food.

- Inversion questions : (ଓଗଠ ଧୂଢ଼)

1) Mr. Shah went for a walk.

Ans. Did Mr. Shah go for a walk?

2) I sang a song.

Ans. Did you sing a song?

3) Rehana worked very hard.

Ans. Did Rehana work very hard?

- Answer in short :

1) Did you write a letter?

Ans. Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

2) Did he get up early?

Ans. Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

3) Did Pratham stand first?

Ans. Yes, he did.

No, he didn't.

- 'Who' - Questions :

- Who – କୈଶ – କର୍ମ ?

1) Our peon rang the bell.

Ans. Who rang the bell?

2) The children played Football.

Ans. Who played Football?

3) Naman sang a song.

Ans. Who sang a song?

- What – ଶୁଂ – କର୍ମ ?

1) They sold vegetables there.

Ans. What did they sell there?

2) I liked tea.

Ans. What did you like?

3) She cut an apple.

Ans. What did she cut?

• Where – કયાં – સ્થળ ?

1) He sat under a tree.

Ans. Where did he sit?

2) They went to the library.

Ans. Where did they go?

3) Sohan stayed at his uncle's house.

Ans. Where did Sohan stay?

• When – ક્યારે – સમય ?

1) I watched TV last night.

Ans. When did you watch TV?

2) My mother went to the temple yesterday.

Ans. When did your mother go to the temple?

3) He taught English to us on Sunday.

Ans. When did he teach English to us?

• Whose – કોનું – માલિકી ?

1) She wore her mother's sari.

Ans. Whose sari did she wear?

2) He drove his uncle's bike.

Ans. Whose bike did he drive?

3) The students used their teacher's diary.

Ans. Whose diary did the students use?

• Which – કયું – વિશેષણ ?

1) I liked blue shirt.

Ans. Which shirt did you like?

2) They bought black pens.

Ans. Which pen did they buy?

3) He read an English grammar book.

Ans. Which grammar book did he read?

• Whom – કોને – ગૌણ કર્મ ?

1) I invited my friends on party.

Ans. Whom did you invite on party?

2) The teacher taught the students.

Ans. Whom did the teacher teach?

3) She took her child to office.

Ans. Whom did she take to her office?

• Why – શા માટે – કારણ ?

1) Sumeet worked hard because of his poverty.

Ans. Why did Sumeet work hard?

2) She remained absent due to her illness.

Ans. Why did she remain absent?

3) My father worked hard to earn more.

Ans. Why did my father work hard?

• How many – સંખ્યા ?

1) He read five books.

Ans. How many books did he read?

2) I ate two apples.

Ans. How many apples did you eat?

• How much – જથ્થો ?

1) He drank a litre of milk.

Ans. How much milk did he drink?

2) My mother put some sugar.

Ans. How much sugar did your mother put?

• How often – કેટલી વાર ?

1) We went to the library thrice in a month.

Ans. How often did you go to the library in a month?

2) My father took tea twice in a day.

Ans. How often did your father take tea in a day?

• How long – समयगणने ?

1) I read my lessons for an hour.

Ans. How long did I read your lessons?

2) He played cricket for 2 hours.

Ans. How often did he play cricket?

• How far – अंतर ?

1) My grandfather walked 2 Kms.

Ans. How far did your grandfather walk?

2) P. T. Usha ran 5 Kms..

Ans. How far did P. T. Usha run?

Simple Future Tense

To visit

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I shall visit	We shall visit
S.P.	You will visit	You will visit
T.P.	He She it } will visit	They will visit

1) I shall do my homework tomorrow.

2) We shall come to your house next Monday.

3) You will visit the museum.

4) He will sing a song.

5) She will prepare food.

6) The monkey will jump.

7) Our grandfather will tell us a story tonight.

8) I am going to do my homework.

9) You are going to a museum.

10) He is going to sing a song.

IMP : Tomorrow, next, tonight વગેરે શબ્દો Simple Future Tense નું સૂચન કરે છે.

• Negative sentences :

1) I shall give you my book.

Ans. I shall not give you my book.

2) They will play cricket.

Ans. They won't play cricket.

3) Rupesh will teach English.

Ans. Rupesh won't teach English.

• Inversion question : (ઉલટ પ્રશ્ન)

1) You will visit the Taranga temple.

Ans. Will you visit the Taranga temple?

2) He will tell the truth.

Ans. Will he tell the truth?

3) She will help them.

Ans. Will she help them?

• Answer in short :

1) Shall I do this sum?

Ans. Yes, you will.

No, you won't.

2) Will you go to your village?

Ans. Yes, I shall.

No, I shall not.

• 'Wh' - Questions :

1) Raj will go to the station.

Ans. Who will go to the station?

2) He will eat an apple this morning.

Ans. What will he eat this morning?

3) They will play cricket in the everyday.

Ans. When will they play cricket.

4) Rupa will go to the library.

Ans. Where will Rupa go?

5) The teacher will teach the Ketul.

Ans. Whom will the teacher teach?

6) I shall buy a blue pen.

Ans. Which pen will you buy?

7) I shall drive my uncle's bike.

Ans. Whose bike will you drive?

8) I will hire a taxi to reach office early.

Ans. Why I will hire a taxi?

9) Sneha will solve this problem with the help of Ketul.

Ans. How will Sneha solve this problem?

10) 10 students will take part in the competition.

Ans. How many students will take part in the competition?

Present Continuous Tense

To sing

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I am singing	We are singing
S.P.	You are singing	You are singing
T.P.	He She it } is singing	They singing

⇒ Ing લગાવતી વખતે કઈ કાળજી રાખશો ?

1) સામાન્ય રીતે ક્રિયાપદને Ing લાગે છે.

દા.ત. Work - Working teach - teaching fly - flying

- 2) ક્રિયાપદનો છેલ્લો અક્ષર સ્વર હોય તેનો ઉચ્ચાર ન થતો હોય તો Ing લગાડીએ ત્યારે સ્વર નીકળી જાય છે.
દા.ત. Write - Writing take - taking close - closing
- 3) ક્રિયાપદનો છેલ્લો અક્ષર સ્વર હોય, ઉચ્ચાર થતો હોય તો ફક્ત Ing લાગે છે.
દા.ત. See - Seeing be - being do - doing
- 4) ક્રિયાપદનો છેલ્લો અક્ષર વ્યંજન હોય અને તેની પહેલા એક જ સ્વર હોય તો Ing લગાડીએ ત્યારે છેલ્લો અક્ષર બેવડાય છે.
દા.ત. run - running plan - planning begin - beginning sit - sitting
put - putting
- 5) ક્રિયાપદનો છેલ્લો અક્ષર વ્યંજન હોય, તેની આગળનો સ્વર ભારપૂર્વક ઉચ્ચારનો ન હોય તો તે વ્યંજન બેવડાતો નથી.
દા.ત. look - looking throw - throwing open - opening play - playing
- 6) ક્રિયાપદને અંતે 'i' તો ing લગાડતી વખતે 'i' નો 'y' કરી 'ing' પ્રત્યય લગાડવો.
દા.ત. lie - lying die - dying
- IMP: now, look, run, listen, see, hear, watch વગેરે શબ્દો Present Continuous Tense નું સૂચન કરે છે.

Past Continuous Tense

To go

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I was going	We were going
S.P.	You were going	You were going
T.P.	He She it } was going	They were going

- 1) I was doing my homework, when my friend came to my house.
- 2) While she was cooking, all the lights went out.
- 3) When the teacher came, we were talking.

- 4) I saw an accident while (as) I was crossing the road.
- 5) I was present in the stadium while Raina was batting.
- 6) The rain started while the players were playing.
- 7) I was writing a letter when you came.
- 8) While I was getting into the bus, my pocket was picked.
- 9) When the doorbell rang, we were watching a T.V. serial.
- 10) I found my lost pen while I was going to the staff room.

⇒ ભૂતકાળમાં એક ક્રિયા કે ઘટના બની એ જ સમયે બીજી કોઈ ક્રિયા ચાલુ હતી તેમ સૂચવવા ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે.

•

- 1) I was reading a novel at that time.
- 2) She was reading a story book at 9.35 pm.
- 3) Rupesh was having his breakfast at 8 in the morning.

દા.ત. at that time, at 9.35 pm,

•

- 1) While I was passing through the street, 2 boys were quarrelling.
- 2) While the teacher was teaching, I was sleeping.
- 3) Rome was burning while Nero was fiddling.

⇒ ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ એક સમયે બન્ને ક્રિયાઓ ચાલુ હતી તેમ દર્શાવવા માટે.

મુખ્ય વાક્ય સાદા ભૂતકાળ તો while (as) વાળું ઉપવાક્ય ચાલુ ભૂતકાળમાં આવે છે. પરંતુ જો મુખ્ય સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં હોય તો while (as) વાળું ઉપવાક્ય ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળમાં આવે છે.

- 1) Nala left Damayanti while she was sleeping.
- 2) While pupils were playing, the bell rang.
- 3) Don't disturb me while I am sleeping.
- 4) You should be very careful while you are writing.

Future Continuous Tense

To watch

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I shall be watching	We shall be watching
S.P.	You will be watching	You will be watching
T.P.	He She it } will be watching	They will be watching

- 1) The peon will be cleaning the room.
- 2) She will be singing a song.
- 3) I will be doing my homework.
- 4) They will be playing cricket.
- 5) The students will be going to playground.

⇒ ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈ સમયે કોઈ ક્રિયા ચાલુ હશે તેમ દર્શાવવા Future Continuous Tense વપરાય છે.

Present Perfect Tense

To eat

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I have eaten	We have eaten
S.P.	You have eaten	You have eaten
T.P.	He She it } has eaten	They have eaten

- 1) I have eaten my lunch.
- 2) We have done our homework.
- 3) He has eaten an apple.

- 4) He has cut this tree.
- 5) He has just finished his lessons.
- 6) They have already gone for walk.
- 7) Sarala has broken this toy.
- 8) Ketul has closed this window.
- 9) The plane has just landed.
- 10) He has lost his bag.

⇒ ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા શરૂ થઈ અને ભૂતકાળમાં જ પૂરી થઈ પરંતુ તેની અસર હજી આજે (અત્યારે) પણ હોય તો આવી વાક્ય રચના પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળમાં આવે છે.

⇒ just (હમણાં જ), already (ક્યારનુંય), yet (હજી સુધી), for, since (થી) વગેરે શબ્દો પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે.

Past Perfect Tense

To leave

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I had left	We had left
S.P.	You had left	You had left
T.P.	He She it } had left	They had left

- 1) When I reached the station, the train had left.
- 2) Before I reached the station, the train had left.
- 3) After the train had left, I reached the station.
- 4) When we reached the theatre, the show had begun.
- 5) The show had begun before we reached the theatre.
- 6) We reached the theatre after the show had begun.
- 7) She had sung a nice song before I entered the room.
- 8) I entered the room after she had sung a nice song.

- 9) The doctor came after the patient had died.
- 10) The patient had died before the doctor came.
- 11) The pupils said that they had visited the zoo the previous day.
- 12) Anjali told me that she had come to my house the previous day.
- 13) I asked my brother when he had arrived.
- 14) If I had worked hard, I would have succeeded in the exam.
- 15) I got success because I had worked very hard.

⇒ ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈપણ બે ક્રિયાઓ બનવી તેમાં ક્રમની પહેલી ક્રિયા પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ લે છે, જ્યારે ક્રમની બીજી ક્રિયા સાદો ભૂતકાળ લે છે.

⇒ Before ક્રમની બીજી ક્રિયામાં આવે છે જ્યારે after ક્રમની પ્રથમ ક્રિયામાં વપરાય છે.

⇒ જો વાક્યમાં R.V. said, told અને asked ભૂતકાળના સમય નિર્દેશ સાથે આવતાં હોય તો તેની સાથે આવતું વાક્ય પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળમાં આવે છે.

Future Perfect Tense

To finish

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I shall have finished	We shall have finished
S.P.	You will have finished	You will have finished
T.P.	He She it } will have finished	They will have finished

- 1) We shall have finished our work by 4:00 pm.
- 2) He will have taken his dinner by 8 pm.
- 3) The students will have written their lessons before the bell rings.
- 4) The peon will have opened the principal's office by now.
- 5) He will have sung a bhajan before you reach.
- 6) They will have reached Baroda by 7 am.

- 7) The farmers will have ploughed before it rains.
- 8) My father will have left for the office by now.
- 9) The guests will have arrived by now.
- 10) The teacher will have given the results by now.

⇒ ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા પૂરી થઈ ગઈ હશે તેમ દર્શાવવા માટે પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ વપરાય છે.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

To live

Person	Singular	Plural
F.P.	I have been living	We have been living
S.P.	You have been living	You have been living
T.P.	He She it } has been living	They have been living

- 1) We have been living in this area since 2000.
- 2) We have been living in this area for ten years.
- 3) The players have been playing for two hours.
- 4) The players have been playing since 9 O' clock.
- 5) He has been sleeping since ten O' clock.
- 6) He has been sleeping for 2 hours.
- 7) They have been picking flowers since 8 O' clock.
- 8) They have been picking flowers for an hour.
- 9) My friend has been staying here for a week.
- 10) My friend has been staying here since Wednesday.

⇒ ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા શરૂ થઈ અને હજી અત્યારે પણ તે ક્રિયા ચાલુ છે તેમ દર્શાવવા since / for જેવા સમયદર્શક શબ્દો સાથે ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે.