

## Tenses for class 7

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### Meaning of Tenses

The word tense denotes the time and tense of a verb indicates the time of an event, or action taking place. Tenses are used to express different times. That the work or an action may have occurred in the past or may occur in present or future.

### Three types of Tenses

There are basically **3 types of tenses**—

1. Past tense
2. Present tense
3. Future tense.

### Tense chart for class 7

In the chart given below you will easily understand the tenses and the forms of verbs/helping verbs used in each type of tense. Carefully observe this table you will definitely understand.

Tense	Helping Verbs
Present Tense	do, does, is, am, are, has, have, has been, have been.
Past Tense	did, was, were, had, had been
Future Tense	will, will be, will have, will have been

Tense of a verb does not show only the time of an action alone but It shows the state of that action too. If you want to know that when the particular action has been done you have to know the subdivisions of tenses.

## Tenses are subdivided into Four heads

1. Simple or Indefinite tense
2. Continuous or Progressive tense
3. Perfect tense
4. Perfect continuous tense

## Tenses Rules Chart for class 7

In the chart given below you will easily understand the rules and structure of sentences. And the forms of verbs/helping verbs used in each type of tense. Carefully observe the structure of sentences in the table.

Tenses	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Indefinite/Simple tense	V1 form + s/es	V2 form/Did	Will/Shall + V1 form
Continuous tense	Is/am /are+ V1+ ing	Was/were + V1 + ing	Will/Shall + be + V1+ ing
Perfect tense	Has/Have + V3	Had + V3	Will/Shall + have +V3
Perfect continuous tense	Has/Have + been + V1 + ing	Had + been + V1 + ing	Will/Shall + Have + been + V1 + ing

### Note:

- V1 +ing--- Do+ing=doing, Go + ing=going, Sleep + ing= Sleeping
- Add s/es when the subject is third person singular (He/She/It) in simple tense.
- V3 is the third form of a verb like gone, called, completed, forgotten, born, lied, seen etc.

## Tenses example chart for class 7

In the table given below you will easily understand the tenses and the forms of verbs used in each type of tense with the given example. Carefully observe this example you will definitely get it.

Tenses	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Indefinite/Simple tense	He <b>writes</b> letters.	He <b>wrote</b> letters.	He <b>will write</b> letters.

Continuous tense	He <b>is writing</b> letters.	He <b>was writing</b> letters.	He <b>will be writing</b> letters.
Perfect tense	He <b>has written</b> letters.	He <b>had written</b> letters.	He <b>will have written</b> letters.
Perfect continuous tense	He <b>has been writing</b> a letter	He <b>had been writing</b> letters.	He <b>will have been writing</b> letters.

## Simple or Indefinite tense for class 7

1. Simple present tense
2. Simple Past Tense
3. Simple Future tense

## Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is used when an action happens every day, every week, or every month or continually in present it may be our habitual action, any general truth or what is happening. (in exclamatory sentences only).

Under present Indefinite we include the following activities:

**Routine Action:**

**Regular Action-** She plays Hockey daily.

**Irregular Action-** Earthquake comes in japan.

**Habits-** He Smokes.

**Universal truth-** Water boils at 100 degree temperature.

## Simple present tense Structure

1. Affirmative Sentence: **Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1) + s/es + object (o)**
2. Negative Sentence: **Subject (S) + Do /Does + not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o)**
3. Interrogative Sentences: **Do /Does + Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?**
4. Interrogative Negative Sentences: **Do /Does + Subject (S)+ not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?**

5. Double Interrogative Sentences: Wh-Family + Do /Does + Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?
6. Double Interrogative Negative Sentences: Wh-Family + Do /Does + Subject (S) + not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?

## Simple present tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentences

Simple Present tense structure (**Affirmative Sentences**)

Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1)+ s/es + object (o)

**Note:** Add s/es when subject is third person singular (He/She/It)

**For example:** She (**Subject**) kicks (**Verb1+ s**) the ball (**Object**).

1. Radha **wants** to go to a party.
2. Bella **wears** a red dress.
3. Rahul **drinks** a glass of juice daily.
4. Miss Preeti **goes** to the office daily.
5. We **enjoy** the dance competition.
6. They **catch** butterflies.

### 2. Negative Sentences

Simple Present tense structure (**Negative Sentences**)

Subject (S) + Do /Does + not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o)

**Note:** Do not add s/es with the first form of verb when the sentence is negative.

**For Example:** She (Subject) **does not kick** (Verb1) the ball (Object).

1. Ram **does not want** to let her go.
2. Shashi **does not drink** juice.
3. I **do not watch** movies.
4. They **do not participate** in school competitions.
5. We **do not cook** food.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

Simple Present tense structure (**Interrogative Sentences**)

Do /Does + Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?

**Note:** Do not add s/es with the first form of verb when the sentence is interrogative.

1. Does he want to go to a party?
2. Does she wear a blue dress?
3. Do they drink a glass of milk daily?
4. Does Mr. David go to the office daily?
5. Do they enjoy the dance competition?

#### 4. Interrogative negative Sentences

Simple Present tense Structure (**Interrogative Negative Sentences**)

Do /Does + Subject (S)+ not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?

1. Does Ram **not want** to let her go?
2. Does Shashi **not drink** juice?
3. Do I **not watch** movies?
4. Do they **not participate** in school competition?
5. Do we **not cook** food?

#### 5. Double interrogative sentences

Simple Present tense structure (**Double Interrogative Sentences**)

Wh-Family + Do /Does + Subject (S) + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?

1. **When** does he want to go to the temple?
2. **Why** does she wear a blue dress?
3. **Why** does Rahul drink a glass of milk daily?
4. **How** does Mr. David go to the office daily?
5. **Why** do they enjoy the dance competition?

#### 6. Double interrogative negative sentences

Simple Present tense structure (**Double Interrogative negative Sentences**)

Wh-Family + Do /Does + Subject (S) + not + Verb 1 form (V1) + object (o) + ?

1. **Why** does he **not want** to go to a party?
2. **Why** does she **not wear** a blue dress?
3. **Why** does Rahul **not drink** a glass of milk daily?
4. **Why** does Mr. David **not go** to the office daily?
5. **How** do they **not enjoy** the dance competition?

## Simple Past Tense for class 7

The simple present tense is used when an action has already happened in the past or already done.

In simple words- **An action that is over.**

## Simple Past tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative sentences

#### Subject (S)+Verb 2 form (V2)+(O)

1. She **came** Yesterday.
2. He **liked** a blue shirt.
3. Deepti **drank** a glass of milk.
4. Mr. David **went** to the office daily.
5. We **enjoyed** the Birthday Party.

### 2. Negative Sentences

#### Subject (S)+did + not+ Verb 1 form (V1)+(O)

1. Sheenu **did not go** to a party.
2. Rahul **did not like** a blue dress.
3. Shruti **did not drink** a glass of milk.
4. Mr. Khan **did not go** to the office daily.
5. They **did not enjoy** the marriage.

**Note:** In Negative sentences we use *did + not* and *first form of Verb (V1)*

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

#### Did + Subject (S)+ Verb 1 form (V1)+(O)+?

1. **Did** she **go** to the bank?
2. **Did** she **like** her room?
3. **Did** Preeti **drink** a glass of juice?
4. **Did** Mr. David **go** to the temple daily?
5. **Did** you **enjoy** the marriage?

### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentences

#### Did + Subject (S)+ not+ Verb 1 form (V1)+(O)?

1. **Did** he **not go** to a party?
2. **Did** She **not wear** a blue dress?
3. **Did** Rahul **not drink** a glass of milk daily?
4. **Did** Mr. David **not go** to the office daily?
5. **Did** you **not enjoy** the dance competition?

Wh-family words are- What, When, Why, Who etc..

### 5. Double Interrogative Sentences

## Wh- family + did + Subject (S)+ Verb 1 form (V1)+(O)

1. Why did he go to a party?
2. What did she wear in her birthday party ?
3. Why did Rahul drink a glass of milk daily?
4. How did Mr. David go to the office?
5. How did you enjoy the dance competition?

## 6. Double Interrogative Negative Sentences

### Wh- family + did + Subject (S)+ not+ Verb 1 form (V1)+(O)

1. Why did he not go to a party?
2. What did She not teach in the class?
3. Why did Rahul not drink a glass of milk daily?
4. Why did Mr. David not go to the office daily?
5. What did she not do?

## Simple Future Tense for class 7

The simple future tense is used when an action is going to happen in the future, or things that haven't happened yet or it is not yet finished or will be complete in the future.

In simple words- An action to take place in future.

## Simple Future Tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative sentences

1. She will meet you tomorrow.
2. Police will arrest the thief.
3. I will drink a glass of milk.
4. Miss Radha will go to the office daily.
5. We will enjoy the marriage.

### 2. Negative sentences

1. Mr. David will not go to the office daily.
2. We will not enjoy the marriage.
3. He will not go to a party.
4. She will not like a blue dress.
5. Rahul will not drink a glass of milk.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. Will Rahul drink a glass of milk?

2. Will Mr. David go to the office daily?
3. Will you enjoy the marriage?
4. Will he go to a party?
5. Will she like a blue dress?

#### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentences

1. Will she not wear a blue dress?
2. Why will Rahul not drink a glass of milk?
3. Will Mr. David not go to the office daily?
4. Why will he not go to a party?
5. Why will you not enjoy the dance competition?

## Present Continuous tense for class 7

Continuous tense is used to describe the action in progress or continue at the time of speaking at this time, at present, nowadays, and still etc. It may also describe an action in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking for example, What are you eating nowadays?

## Present Continuous Tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative sentences

1. She is cooking Food.
2. I am learning this chapter.
3. Birds are chirping.
4. He is going to the market.
5. She is writing a letter.

### 2. Negative Sentences

1. He is not going to the market.
2. She is not writing a letter.
3. Children are not playing in the garden.
4. I am not learning this chapter.
5. Dogs are not barking at the stranger.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. Are you coming with us right now?
2. Is she writing a letter?
3. Are Children playing in the garden?
4. Am I troubling you?
5. Are they acting in the drama?



## 4. Double Interrogative Sentences

1. Why is he going to the market?
2. What is she writing in a letter?
3. Where are children playing?
4. What am I learning in this chapter?
5. Why are dogs barking at strangers?

## 5. Double Interrogative negative Sentences

1. Why is he not going to the market?
2. What is she not writing in the letter?
3. Why are children not playing in the garden?
4. What am I not learning in this chapter?
5. Why are dogs not barking at strangers?

## Past continuous Tense for class 7

It is known as the past progressive tense, which refers to a continuing action or state that was happening in the past. The past continuous tense is formed by combining the past tense of to be (i.e., was/were) with the verb's present participle (-ing word).

## Past Continuous tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentences

1. She was preparing for her next exam.
2. She was writing a letter?
3. Children were playing in the garden?
4. I was reading a newspaper?
5. Dogs were barking at strangers?

### 2. Negative Sentences

1. He was not going to the market?
2. She was not writing a letter?
3. Children were not playing in the garden?
4. I was not learning this chapter?
5. Dogs were not barking at strangers?

### 3. Interrogative Sentence

1. Was he going to the market?
2. Was she writing a letter?
3. Were Children playing in the garden?
4. Was I learning this chapter?

5. Were dogs barking at the stranger?

#### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentence

1. What was she looking for?
2. Why were they arguing?
3. Were Children not playing in the garden?
4. Why Was she wearing a red dress?
5. Were they enjoying the party?

## Future continuous Tense for class 7

It is also known as the future progressive tense. The future continuous tense refers to a verb tense which indicates that something will happen in the future and that it may continue for an expected period of time.

## Future Continuous Tense Examples

#### 1. Affirmative Sentence

1. He will be going to the market.
2. She will be writing a letter.
3. Children will be playing in the garden.
4. I will be learning this chapter.
5. Dogs will be barking at strangers.

#### 2. Negative Sentence

1. He will not be going to the market.
2. She will not be writing a letter.
3. Children will not be playing in the garden.
4. I will not be learning this chapter.
5. Dogs will not be barking at strangers.

#### 3. Interrogative Sentence

1. Will he be going to the market?
2. Will she be writing a letter?
3. Will Children be playing in the garden?
4. Will I be learning this chapter?
5. Will dogs be barking at the stranger?

#### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentence

1. Will he not be going to the market?
2. Will she not be writing a letter?

3. Why Will Children **not be playing** in the garden?
4. Shall I **not be learning** this chapter?
5. Will dogs **not be barking** at the stranger?

**Note:**

- Add *Wh- family( why, where, what, how.. ) words before Interrogative sentences if you want to write Double interrogative Sentences.*
- Add *Wh family words before double Interrogative negative sentences if you want to write Double interrogative negative sentences.*

## Perfect Tense for class 7

Present perfect tense indicates the actions that began in the past and still continue into the present. Or the action has just completed.

### Present Perfect Tense Examples

#### 1. Affirmative Sentences

He (**Subject**) has (**helping verb**) Completed (**V3**) the task (**Object**).

1. He **has gone** to the party.
2. She **has drunk** all the soft drinks.
3. We **have achieved** the target.
4. Mr. David **has gone** to Noida.
5. They **have enjoyed** the dance competition.

#### 2. Negative Sentences

1. He **has not gone** to the temple.
2. She **has not drunk** her glass of milk.
3. We **have not achieved** the target.
4. Mr. David **has not gone** to Sri Lanka.
5. We **have not enjoyed** the bachelor party.

#### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Has** he gone to the party?
2. **Has** she drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Have** we achieved the target?
4. **Has** Mr. David gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Have** they enjoyed the dance competition?

#### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentences

1. Has he **not gone** to the party?
2. Has she **not drunk** all the soft drinks?
3. Have we **not achieved** the target?
4. Has Mr. David **not gone** to Sri Lanka?
5. Have they **not enjoyed** the dance competition?

## 5. Double Interrogative Sentences

1. Why **has** he gone to the party?
2. Why **has** she drunk all the soft drinks?
3. Why **have** we achieved the target?
4. Why **has** Mr. David gone to Sri Lanka?
5. Why **have** they enjoyed the dance competition?

## 6. Double Interrogative negative Sentences

1. Where **has** he **not** gone?
2. Why **has** she **not** drunk all the soft drinks?
3. Why **have** we **not** achieved the target?
4. Why **has** Mr. David **not** gone to Sri Lanka?
5. Why **have** they **not** enjoyed the dance competition?

## Past Perfect Tense for class 7

Past perfect tense expresses that an action was finished or completed at some point in the past.

**Note :** When two actions happened in the past, The **past perfect** shows the **earlier action** and the **past simple** shows the **later action**.

**For example:**

- I had completed my homework (past perfect) when he checked. (simple past)
- She had taken all stock when he arrived.

## Past Perfect Tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentences

He (**Subject**) had (**helping verb**) Completed (**V3**) the task (**Object**).

1. He **had gone** to the party.
2. She **had drunk** all the soft drinks.
3. We **had achieved** the target.
4. Mr. David **had gone** to Sri Lanka.
5. They **had enjoyed** the dance competition.

## 2. Negative Sentences

1. He **had not** gone to the party.
2. She **had not drunk** all the soft drinks.
3. We **had not achieved** the target.
4. Mr. David **had not gone** to Sri Lanka.
5. They **had not enjoyed** the dance competition.

## 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Had** he gone to the party?
2. **Had** she drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Had** we achieved the target?
4. **Had** Mr. David gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Had** they enjoyed the dance competition?

## 4. Interrogative Negative Sentences

1. **Had** he **not** gone to the party?
2. **Had** she **not** drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Had** we **not** achieved the target?
4. **Had** Mr. David **not** gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Had** they **not** enjoyed the dance competition?

## 5. Double Interrogative Sentences

1. **Where** had he gone?
2. **Why** had she drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Why** had we not achieved the target?
4. **Why** had Mr. David not gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Why** had they not enjoyed the dance competition?

## 6. Double Interrogative negative Sentences

1. **Why** had he **not** gone to the party?
2. **Why** had she **not** drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Why** had we **not** achieved the target?
4. **Why** had Mr. David **not** gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Why** had they **not** enjoyed the dance competition?

## Future Perfect tense for class 7

Future Perfect tense indicates the actions that will be completed before some other point of time in future.

## Future Perfect Tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentences

He (**Subject**) will have (helping verb) Completed (**V3**) the task (**Object**).

1. He **will have gone** to the party
2. She **will have drunk** all the soft drinks.
3. We **will have achieved** the target.
4. Mr. David **will have gone** to Sri Lanka.
5. They **will have enjoyed** the dance competition.

### 2. Negative Sentences

1. I **will not have** finished the work.
2. They **will not have** shifted to a new house.
3. My family **will not have** visited the church.
4. They **will not have** sent the letters.
5. She **will not have** cooked something.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Will** he have gone to the party?
2. **Will** she have drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Will** we have achieved the target?
4. **Will** Mr. David have gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Will** they have enjoyed the dance competition?

### 4. Interrogative Negative Sentences

1. **Will** he not have gone to the party?
2. **Will** she not have drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Will** we not have achieved the target?
4. **Will** Mr. David not have gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Will** they not have enjoyed the dance competition?

### 5. Double Interrogative Sentences

1. **Why** will he gone to the party?
2. **Why** will she drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Why** will we achieved the target?
4. **Why** will Mr. David gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Why** will they enjoyed the dance competition?

### 6. Double Interrogative negative Sentences

1. **Why** will he not gone to the party?

2. **Why** will she not drunk all the soft drinks?
3. **Why** will we not achieved the target?
4. **Why** will Mr. David not gone to Sri Lanka?
5. **Why** will they not enjoyed the dance competition?

## Present perfect continuous tense for class 7

Present perfect continuous tense is a tense in which Some action started in the past and still continues at the present time.

### Present perfect continuous tense Examples

#### 1. Affirmative Sentences

1. **She has been** cooking dinner for two hours.
2. We **have been** singing since morning.
3. I **have been** searching for a job for one year.
4. Reena **has been** working on this project for the last three years.
5. They **have been** waiting for you.

#### 2. Negative Sentences

1. Teena **has not been** taking care of this house for the last two years.
2. We **have not been** searching for a job.
3. She **has not been** teaching this subject.
4. They **have not been** doing this job.
5. We **have not been** searching about market changes.

#### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Has** he been doing his job for five hours?
2. **Has** she been looking for a chance?
3. **Have** they been enjoying music?
4. **Have** you been calling me for hours?
5. **Has** it been raining all day?

## Past Perfect Continuous tense for class 7

Past perfect continuous tense is used to talk about something that started in the past and continued in the past.

It describes a continuous action in the past but it is not interrupted by the other action, it simply happens before the other action that we talk about in the sentence.

*In other words it is a continuous action in the past that stops before the next short action happens.*

## Past Perfect Continuous tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentence

**Example:** It had been raining (past perfect continuous) when I left the office.

1. Sahil **had been** working in this company for two years.
2. We **had been** learning English for two years.
3. I **had been** searching for a job for one year.
4. She **had been** preparing this presentation since evening.
5. We **had been** waiting for you.

### 2. Negative Sentences

1. I **had not been** doing any work for the last three years.
2. She **had not been** posting any letter for last year.
3. She **had not been** using this product.
4. They **had not been** posting any posts on Instagram.
5. We **had not been** searching about market changes.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Had** he been doing his job for five hours?
2. **Had** she been looking for a chance?
3. **Had** they been enjoying music?
4. **Had** you been calling me for hours?
5. **Had** it been raining all day?

## Future Perfect continuous tense for class 7

Future perfect continuous tense is used to express the actions and events that will continue in the future for a point of time.

It is also called the future perfect progressive tense, it expresses the longer actions and states that are continued before completing or ending up in the future.

## Future Perfect continuous tense Examples

### 1. Affirmative Sentences

1. I **will have been** living in London for sixteen years.
2. We **will have been** learning English for two years.
3. I **will have been** searching for a job for one year.



4. She **will have been** working on this project for the last three years.
5. We **will have been** waiting for you for two hours by 7 o'clock.

## 2. Negative Sentences

1. I **will not have** been smoking for a year at the end of October.
2. We **will not** have been searching for a job for 2 months.
3. She **will not** have been using this product.
4. They **will not** have been working on this topic.
5. We **will not** have been searching about market changes.

## 3. Interrogative Sentences

1. **Why** will he have been doing his job for nine hours?
2. **Will** she have been looking for a chance?
3. **Will** they have been enjoying music?
4. **Why** will you have been calling me for hours?
5. **Will** it have been raining all day?

Hope it is helpful for you, keep learning new things, clear concepts and always support us and suggest your ideas too. **Thank you!**

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