



Master Lesson Plan for Tenses

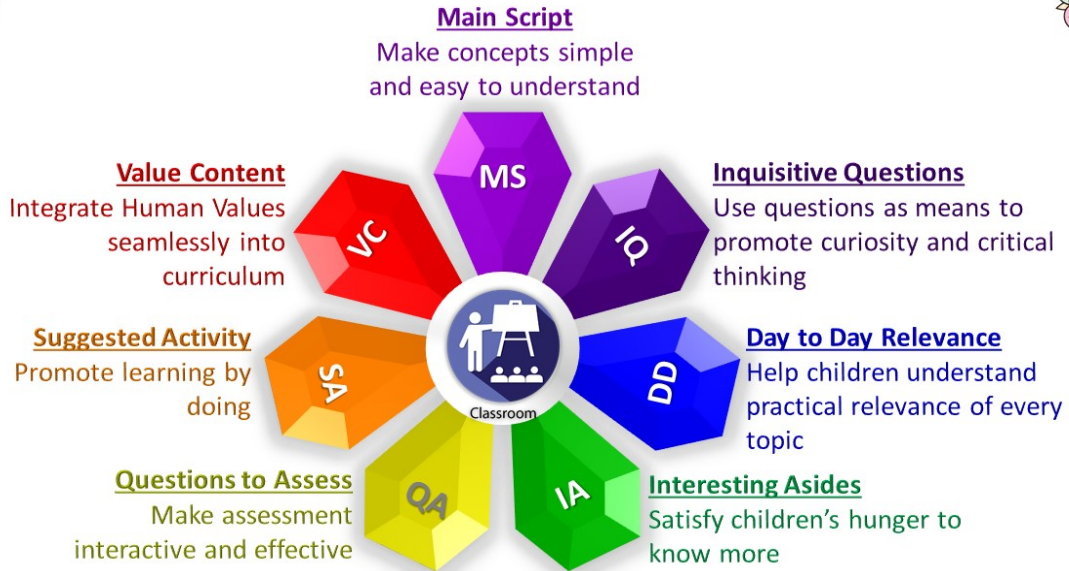
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Master Lesson Plan (MLP) - Covers the entire chapter with the help of these 7 asset types



For more information on how to use the lesson plan effectively, please scroll to the guidelines at the end of this document.

MS_Acquiring Knowledge on Present Tense

The teacher introduces the topic after a revision exercise.

Tense is the form of a verb that shows the time of action. There are three main tenses: present, past and future.

The simple present tense is a verb tense that tells us about the time of an action that exists presently or is taking place now. It describes a current activity or state of being. It is used to describe daily activity, habits and general truths.

The teacher writes a few sentences on the blackboard and underlines the verbs and then tells that all the underlined verbs are in the present tense form of the verb. The teacher must ensure that she writes only those sentences that contain verbs of the present tense.

Present tense form of a verb describes daily activities, habits and universal truths.

- I. I go to school with my sister.



- II. Nina wakes up at six o'clock in the morning.
III. They play cricket on Sundays.
IV. She cleans the house.
V. I drink six glasses of water everyday.

The Present Tense forms of verbs tell us about some general truths.

- I. Chess makes children smart.



- II. Playing sports builds stronger bones and muscles.
- III. Hard work is the key to success.

The Simple Present Tense describes scientific facts.

- I. The Earth goes round the Sun.



- II. The plants make their own food.
- III. The Earth is the third planet from the Sun.

The Simple Present Tense also expresses the state of being.

- I. The teacher gets angry with naughty children.
- II. She looks tired.



- III. The king and the queen live in this beautiful palace.
- IV. We wish the best for you for your new job.

To sum up, the simple present tense indicates an action in progress whether it is a habit, daily activity, scientific or universally accepted truths.

Notes to the teacher: A recapitulation exercise could be done as described here under.

The teacher must ensure that she/he writes only those sentences on the blackboard that contain verbs of the Present Tense, students identify the verbs in the sentences and then provide the definition of the term Verbs.

Students explain that verbs are words that describe the action of the subject/noun and also

give the idea of the state of being.

Examples:

1. He is tired.
2. Leela likes cakes.
3. The koel sings sweetly.
4. We go to the market everyday.

The teacher introduces the topic 'Tenses' after the revision exercise.

The teacher can take each function of the simple present tense and have an interactive session using the given examples.

Link to the images used in this asset:

1. <tired> - <<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/girl-bored-sleepy-boredom-couch-5835891/>>
2. <rotation> - <<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/sun-star-earth-cosmos-rays-balls-1884518/>>
3. <chess> - <<https://pixabay.com/vectors/chess-chess-face-off-chess-players-1295462/>>
4. <sisters>-<<https://pixabay.com/photos/people-child-portrait-girl-india-3300436/>>

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Main Script	Verbs	The Simple Present Tense

MS_Getting to Know about the Past Tense

The teacher should briefly review the Verbs and Simple Present Tense by writing a few sentences on the blackboard and eliciting responses from the students, by asking questions like – What does Mohit do? What does Priya do?

Mohit studies for his exams. (now)



Priya colours the pictures. (now)



The Sun sets in the West. (scientific fact)



My brother is a doctor. (a state of being)



The students read the sentences and recognise that the action is still in progress and say that

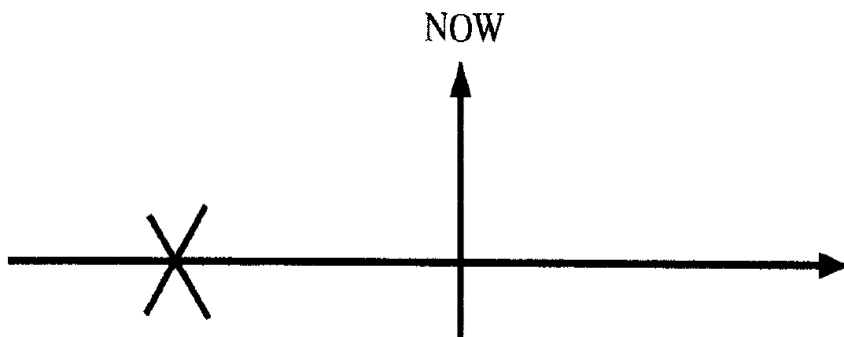
the above sentences are examples of Simple Present Tense. The teacher reiterates that the 'time' is 'now' in the present tense.

The teacher begins with the topic 'Simple Past Tense'. The teacher draws a timeline on the board.

In the middle of the timeline the teacher writes 'today' and asks the students what day it is today. They respond saying, "Today is Monday" and the teacher writes that on the board.

Similarly, the teacher asks them what day it was yesterday. The student's response would be, "Yesterday was Sunday."

In this way the teacher can explain the meaning of the past and elicit other words used for 'past times' like *last week*, *last year*, *last weekend*, *before summer*. Once the students understand the meaning of the word past then the teacher begins the Simple Past Tense.



What is Simple Past Tense?

The simple past tense is used to talk about a complete action in a time before now. The time of action can be in the recent past or the distant past. (The duration of the action is not important. Duration means how long the action was for.)

EXAMPLES:

1. We lived in Madurai in 2010.



2. She played the piano for the school function.



3. I bought some fruit yesterday.



4. He went to Mathura last night.



In the above examples lived, played, bought and went are past actions.

Forming the simple past tense.

1st Rule: How to form the past tense with a regular verb

Subject + verb + 'd' (or 'ied' or 'ed'.)

We add 'd', 'ied' or 'ed' to form the past tense verb for regular Verbs or

if the verb ends in a consonant +y, changing the 'y' to 'i' and then by adding 'ed'.

Examples:

She danced gracefully. (dance + d)

I liked the movie. (like + d)

The little child cried when he saw the tiger. (cry - y + ied)

He finished his work by seven o'clock. (finish + ed)

She asked for directions to the railway station. (ask + ed)

2nd Rule: How to form the past tense with irregular verbs?

For irregular verbs the verb changes completely while forming the past tense.

Examples:

IRREGULAR VERB	PAST TENSE	EXAMPLE
Go	went	They <u>went</u> to the shopping mall.
Eat	ate	He <u>ate</u> an apple.
Buy	bought	He <u>bought</u> a new car.
Bring	brought	She <u>brought</u> some books.
Do	did	I <u>did</u> my homework in the afternoon.
Sing	sang	The little child <u>sang</u> many songs.

Some of the most common Irregular Verbs.

find – found	build – built
drive – drove	read – read
forget – forgot	put – put
break – broke	think – thought
go – went	write – wrote
keep – kept	understand – understood
hear – heard	meet – met
know – knew	fly – flew
make – made	become – became
take – took	come – came

Summary -

Simple Present Tense is used for actions that happen in the present moment, for habits and

scientific facts.

Simple Past Tense is used for actions that have taken place in the past.

Some words do not change in their Past Tense Form. For e.g.

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE
cut	cut
put	put
hit	hit
shut	shut
beat	beat
fit	fit
read (Pronounced as 'Reed')	read (Pronounced as 'Red')

A note to the teacher.

The teacher can use the list of words and give the students enough practice to understand their usage.

Link to the images used in this asset:

1. Student: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/10816734@N03/2243054338> by World Bank Photo Collection
2. Sunset: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/sunset-palm-trees-silhouettes-1651426/>
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5. Madurai: <https://pixabay.com/photos/meenakshi-sundareswarar-marriage-1576101/>
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Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Main Script	Verbs	The Simple Past Tense

SA_Colouring the tenses

Setting for the activity: Indoor - Classroom.

Type of activity: Individual.

Materials Required: Worksheets with squares drawn and verb tenses written on them. Colour pencils or crayons of Red and Blue colour.

Preparation:

The teacher gets the worksheets ready for this activity, the number of worksheets depends on the strength of the class.

Procedure

- The teacher distributes a worksheet to each student.
- Gives clear instructions on how to do the activity.
- Tells the students to complete the task in 10 minutes.
- After ten minutes the students stop colouring and the teacher discusses the answers aloud.
- The teacher appreciates the work done by the students and praises those who could complete the task before time.

*Colour the tenses – Present in **Red** and Past in **Blue**.*

jumps	caught	brings
stood	writes	sang
visit	closed	play
clap	knew	swam
drink	asked	sleeps

came	runs	opens
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Instructions to the teacher: The teacher should revise the difference between the tenses before they begin to do the activity.

Encourage all to participate and facilitate the students in completing the activity. Check the answers after the colouring is done.

Precaution: Teacher to instruct the students that discipline is to be maintained throughout the activity.

Troubleshooting: If any student is unable to get started then the teacher can help him/her.

ANSWER KEY

Present in **Red** and Past in **Blue**.

jumps	caught	brings
stood	writes	sang
visit	closed	play
clap	knew	swam
drink	asked	sleeps
came	runs	opens

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
12 minutes	Suggested Activity	Verbs	The Simple Past Tense The Simple Present Tense

QA_Testing Time - Tenses

EXERCISE 1

Underline the Simple Present Tense verbs in the sentences given below.

1. The Sun rises in the East.



2. The baby sleeps in the cradle.

3. I am an engineer.



4. Rita and Renu always talk in the classroom.



5. She enjoys the game of badminton.

EXERCISE 2

Underline the Simple Past Tense verbs in the sentences given below.

1. We did a lot of shopping yesterday.
2. Mohit ate two idlis for breakfast.

3. My mother took my sister to the park.



4. He bought a new house last month.



5. The two boys played with a ball.



EXERCISE 3

Complete these sentences with the correct Present Tense form of the verb given in brackets:

1. The elephant ____ (use) its trunk to pick up things.



2. The old man ____ (make) wonderful toys.

3. She ____ (dance) very well.



4. He _____ (play) football every morning.
5. Monkeys _____ (eat) bananas and peanuts.



EXERCISE 4.

Convert the verbs in brackets into their correct Past Tense form to complete these sentences.

1. Last year we _____ (go) to my uncle's house.
2. I _____ (wait) ten minutes for the bus.
3. The dog _____ (follow) his master to the shop.



4. He ____ (write) a letter to his friend.



5. Where _____ (be) you last Saturday?

ANSWER KEY

Exercise 1. ----- 1) rises 2) sleeps 3) am 4) talk 5) enjoys

Exercise 2. ----- 1) did 2) ate 3) took 4) bought 5) played

Exercise 3. ----- 1) uses 2) makes 3) dances 4) plays 5) eat

Exercise 4. ----- 1) went 2) waited 3) followed 4) wrote 5) were

Link to the images used in this asset:

1. Sunrise: <https://pixabay.com/photos/hills-india-nature-kodaikanal-2836301/>
2. Badminton: <https://pixabay.com/photos/badminton-racket-shuttlecock-sport-6030860/>
3. Engineer: <https://pixabay.com/photos/engineer-engineering-civil-engineer-4941163/>
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7. Monkey: <https://pixabay.com/photos/monkey-banana-india-mohan-5356073/>
8. Dance: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/26445715@N00/7247901062/> By Mike Finn
9. Elephant: <https://pixabay.com/photos/elephants-pachyderm-animal-wild-4509411/>
10. Letter: <https://pixabay.com/photos/writing-write-fountain-pen-ink-1209121/>
11. Dog: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/vinothchandar/10960940954/> By Vinoth Chandar

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Questions to Assess	Verbs	The Simple Past Tense The Simple Present Tense

QA_ Worksheet on Tenses - Home Assignment

EXERCISE 1

Rewrite the sentences in the Past Tense form of the underlined verbs.

1. He runs fast. _____.
2. He wakes up at six o'clock in the morning. _____.
3. She leaves her things on the table. _____.
4. I drink coffee in the morning. _____.
5. He is an engineer with the railways. _____.
6. She attends music classes regularly. _____.
7. We live in Bangalore. _____.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blanks with the words given below:

went, feeds, are, enjoyed, has, lives, takes, drink

A visit to my Grandfather's Farm



In May I _____ (a) to my grandfather's house. He _____ (b) in a village. He _____ (c) a big farm. There _____ (d) many animals on his farm. There are two cows, a dog with its puppies and two horses. Every morning he _____ (e) his animals with hay or milk. They _____ (f) water from a pond on the farm. He _____ (g) good care of the farm animals. I _____ (h) the visit to my grandfather's farm.

Exercise 3. MIXED – Present and Past Tense.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of tense of the verb given in the brackets.

The teacher can accept sentences in simple present tense or simple past tense form of the verb as given in the example below.

EXAMPLE: He (open) _____ the windows for the bird to fly out.

He opened the windows for the bird to fly out. ('Opened' - Past Tense)

OR

He opens the windows for the bird to fly out. ('Opens' -Present Tense.)



1. He (go) to _____.
2. We (learn) _____.
3. It (rain) _____.
4. I (meet) _____
5. My sister (help) _____

ANSWER KEY.**EXERCISE 1**

1) ran 2) woke 3) left 4) drank 5) was 6) attended 7) lived

EXERCISE 2

a) went b) lives c) has d) are e) feeds f) drink g) takes h) enjoyed

EXERCISE 3 - Both forms of the Tenses are provided .

- 1) He goes/went to school by the school bus.
- 2) We learned/learn how to draw tall trees.
- 3) It rains/rained heavily in the month of July.
- 4) I met/meet my friends in the garden.

5) My sister helps/helped me to do my homework.

Link to the images used in this asset:

1. <Farm> SSSVV Image Gallery: Search Keyword "farm"
2. <Cows> <https://pixabay.com/photos/woman-cows-cattle-india-wagon-978343/>
3. <Horse> <https://pixabay.com/photos/foal-mare-mother-paint-horse-brown-3467629/>
4. <Puppies> <https://pixabay.com/photos/welsh-corgi-pembroke-dog-puppy-3097215/>
5. <test> <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/quiz-exam-test-school-education-5351649/>

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Questions to Assess	Verbs	The Simple Past Tense The Simple Present Tense

Master Lesson Plan

Seven Asset Methodology for MLP

What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini (SSSVV), covers the entire chapter for the given board. The MLP for the chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. Any chapter can be taught using the 7 asset types in SSSVV methodology. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Depending on the requirement, each asset is supported by teaching aids such as animated presentation, audio, video, and learning aids such as worksheets. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n th why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.
How to teach using the DD asset?	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a recent or local example.

What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.