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**Conjugation and Tense**

**Conjugation** refers to the way we **inflect** (change the form of) verbs to create particular meanings. When we discuss conjugating verbs, we usually refer to ways in which we change a verb in order to reflect grammatical **tense**, but we also conjugate verbs to reflect **aspect**, **mood**, **voice**, **person**, and **speech**. Our actual concern is **tense.**

* **Tense**

Grammatical **tense** refers to the conjugation of a verb to reflect its place in time—that is, when the action occurred. There are technically only two grammatical tenses in English:

the **past tense** and the **present tense**. Verbs in their basic form inherently describe the present time, and they can be conjugated into a unique form that describes the past.

We can then use auxiliary **verbs** and verb **participles**, to create different aspects like the **continuous** (or **progressive**) **tenses**, the **perfect tenses**, and the **perfect continuous** (or **perfect progressive**) **tenses**. These are technically different **aspects** of tense, butthey are commonly included among the verb tenses.

English has no future tense in the strict sense (there is no unique verb form to denote future action). Nevertheless, we commonly refer to several structures that are used for future meaning as belonging to the **future tense**.

* **Summary of the Main Tenses**

Below, a very brief summary of each of the variations of the present, past, and future tenses.

**1 /The Present Tense**

* **Present Simple Tense :** The present simple tense (also called the **simple present**) is used to express habits, facts, and timetables.
* **Structures of the present simple tense**
* **Affirmative**: The base form of the verb. It is usually conjugated for the third person singular by adding “-s” or “-es” to the end of the verb (except for **irregular verbs**).
* **Question**: Use the **auxiliary verb** *do* (or *does* for the third-person singular) before the main verb.
* **Negative**: Use *do not* (contracted as *don’t*) or *does not* (contracted as *doesn’t*) before the main verb.

**Examples**:

“I **go** to work every day.”

“He **works** in finance.”

“I **don’t go** out very often.”

“**Do** you **eat** breakfast every morning?”

“The sun **rises** in the East.”

“The sun **doesn’t** rise in the West.”

“The train **leaves** at 9:30 tomorrow morning.”

“It **doesn’t leave** from platform 12.”

“**Does** the train for Detroit **leave** at 9 AM tomorrow?”

* **With the verb *be***

The **linking verb** *be* has three different conjugations for grammatical person in the present tense: *am* (first-person singular); *are* (first-person plural, second person, and third-person plural); and *is* (third-person singular). *Be* does not need *do* when making questions or negative statements in the present simple tense.

* **Affirmative**: “I **am** from the United States.”
* **Question**: “**Is** he **Canadian**?”
* **Negative**: “They **are not** British.”
* **Present Continuous Tense**

The present continuous tense (also called the **present progressive tense**) is used for something in progress at the moment of speaking; it describes something that is happening in the present moment and also for expressing future arrangements. It can only be used with **action verbs**.

* **Structures of the present continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: The **auxiliary verb** *be* plus the **present participle** of the main verb. We conjugate *be*, rather than the main verb, for grammatical person.
* **Question**: Invert *be* with the subject of the sentence.
* **Negative**: Use *not* after auxiliary *be* (contracted as *isn’t* or *aren’t*; *am not* is not normally contracted) before the present participle of the main verb.

**Examples**:

*Present moment*

Affirmative: “John **is sleeping** at the moment.”

Question: “**Am** I **wearing** the right uniform?”

Negative: “Jack **isn’t coming** to the movie with us.”

*Present moment*

Affirmative: “The managers **are working** on the new project.”

Question: “**Are** you still **reading** that book?”

Negative: “I **am not living** in New York anymore.”

*Future arrangement*

Affirmative: “We**’re flying** to Spain tomorrow.”

Question: “**Are** you **meeting** Tom for lunch on Wednesday?”

Negative: “They**’re not having** the party on Saturday anymore.”

* **Present Perfect Tense**

The present perfect tense (sometimes called the **present perfect simple tense**) is used to give general information about something that happened at an indefinite point in the past. We also use the present perfect with the prepositions *for* and *since* when we speak about something that started in the past and is still true now.

* **Structures of the present perfect tense:**
* **Affirmative**: The **auxiliary verb** *have* plus the **past participle** of the main verb. *Have* conjugates as *has* for the third-person singular.
* **Question**: Invert *have/has* with the subject of the sentence.
* **Negative**: Use *not* after *have/has* (often contracted as *haven’t*/*hasn’t*) before the past participle of the main verb. We can also use *never* instead of *not*.

**Examples**:

“I **have lived** in Italy for many years.”

“She **has been** here since 8 o’clock.”

“**Have** you **been** here since this morning?”

“We **haven’t been** to the movies in a long time.”

“I**’ve lost** my pen.”

“**Have** you **seen** my jacket anywhere?”

“She **hasn’t been** in work for a few weeks.”

“I **have seen** this movie already.”

“**Have** you ever **tried** Indian food?”

“She **has never flown** on an airplane before.”

* **Present Perfect Continuous Tense**

We use the present perfect continuous tense (also called the present perfect progressive tense) to talk about that which began in the past and is still happening in the present. We often use it to emphasize the length of time that has passed while something is happening. We can also use it to talk about something that has been happening lately or only finished very recently. It can only be used with **action verbs**.

* **Structures of the present perfect continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: The auxiliary verb *have* (or *has* with third-person singular subjects) + *been* + the present participle of the main verb.
* **Question**: Invert *have/has* with the subject of the sentence.
* **Negative**: Use *not* after *have/has* (often contracted as *haven’t*/*hasn’t*) before the past participle of the main verb.

**Example**:

“I**’ve been writing** for over an hour.”

“How long **have** you **been writing** for?”

“They **haven’t been living** in Spain for very long.”

“She’s tired because she**’s been working** a lot.”

“That bag looks new. **Have** you **been shopping**?”

“He **hasn’t been sleeping** a lot lately.”

**2/The Past Tense**

* **Past Simple Tense**

We use the past simple tense to express finished actions. It is often used with an expression of past time to give more information that is complete.

* **Structures of the past simple tense**
* **Affirmative**: The past-tense conjugation of the verb. This is generally accomplished by adding “-d” or “-ed” to the end of the verb, but there are many specific forms for **irregular verbs**.
* **Question**: Use *did* (the past tense of the **auxiliary verb** *do*) before the main verb. *Did* does not conjugate differently for third-person singular.
* **Negative**: Use *did not* (often contracted as *didn’t*) before the main verb.

**Examples**:

“She **worked** in finance before this job.”

“We **lived** in China for six years after I **graduated** from college.”

“They **didn’t watch** the movie last night.”

“I **went** to the park yesterday.”

“**Did** he **wake up** early yesterday morning?”

“I **didn’t go** to the supermarket this morning.”

**With the verb *be***

The **linking verb** *be* has two different conjugations for grammatical person in the past tense: *was* (first-person and third-person singular) and *were* (first-person plural, second person, and third-person plural). *Be* does not need *did* when making questions or negative statements in the present simple tense.

* **Affirmative**: “I **was** their accountant at the time.”
* **Question**: “**Were** you in the military?”
* **Negative**: “He **was not** serious.”
* **Past Continuous Tense**

The past continuous tense (also called the **past progressive tense**) is used for something in progress at a certain moment in the past. It can only be used with **action verbs**.

* **Structures of the past continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: *Was* or *were* (the past tense of the auxiliary verb *be*) followed by the **present participle** of the main verb.
* **Question**: Invert *was/were* with the subject.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *was/were* (often contracted as *wasn’t*/*weren’t*).

**Examples**:

“I **was reading** a book when they arrived.”

“What **were** you **talking about when I arrived?”**

**“She was worrying we wouldn’t be able to afford the wedding.”**

“I **was not feeling** well.”

“**Were you sleeping** when I called?”

“My ex-husband **was always leaving** dirty dishes in the sink.”

“I guess things **weren’t improving**.”

* **Past Perfect Tense**

The past perfect tense expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

* **Structures of the past perfect tense**
* **Affirmative**: *Had* (the past tense of the auxiliary verb *have*) + the **past participle** of the main verb.
* **Question**: Invert *had* with the subject of the verb.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *had* (often contracted as *hadn’t*). We also often make the past perfect negative by using the word *never* instead of *not*.

**Examples**:

“The movie **had already ended** when I turned on the TV.”

“I was sad to leave the house I **had lived** in for so many years.”

“Until this morning, I **had never been** on a plane.

“**Had** you ever **been** on a tractor before working on our farm?”

“I **hadn’t eaten** Parmesan cheese before going to Italy.”

“I **hadn’t ever ridden** on a rollercoaster before going to the amusement park yesterday.”

* **Past Perfect Continuous Tense**

The past perfect continuous tense (also called the **past perfect progressive tense**) is used to express something that began and was in progress until amoment in the past or until another past action occurred.

* **Structures of the past perfect continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: *Had* + *been* + the **past participle** of the main verb.
* **Question**: Invert *had* with the subject of the verb.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *had* (often contracted as *hadn’t*).

**Examples**:

“When I arrived at the bus stop, the other people there **had been waiting** for nearly an hour.”

“How long **had** you **been standing** there before they let you in?”

“We **hadn’t been talking** for very long before she had to leave.”

“I saw that it **had been raining** outside.”

“My eyes were tired because I ***had been* working** on the computer.”

“***Had*** she ***been* living** in Italy for a long time?”

“He ***had been* feeling** unwell, so he went to lie down.”

**3/ The Future Tense**

The most common constructions of the **future tenses** use the **modal auxiliary verb** *will* or the verb phrase *be going to*. We can also use the modal verb *shall* tocreate the future tense, but this is generally reserved for more formal or politeEnglish, and it is not very common in everyday speech and writing, especially inAmerican English.

* **Future Simple Tense**

We use the future simple tense to describe an intended action, make a prediction, state future facts, make promises, or offer to do something.

* **Structures of the future simple tense**
* **Affirmative**: The modal verb *will* or the verb phrase *be going to* + the base form of the verb. If using *be going to*, we must conjugate *be* to reflect grammatical person in the present tense (*is, am*, or *are*).
* **Question**: Invert the subject with *will* or *be*.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *will* (often contracted as *won’t*) or between *be* and *going*.

**Examples**:

“The Queen **will be** in Rome tomorrow.”

“I **will definitely arrive** on time.”

“He**’ll help** you with that heavy suitcase.”

“She **won’t do** her homework.”

“**Will** they **be** late?”

“I **am going to wash** my hair after dinner.”

“We **aren’t going to join** the gym after all.”

“I think it**’s going to rain** tomorrow.”

“**Are** you **going to mow** the lawn today?”

* **Future Continuous Tense**

The future continuous tense (also known as the **future progressive**) is used to describe an unfinished action occurring in the future. Either this action can begin in the future, or it can already be in progress in the present and continue into the future. The future continuous can only be used with **action verbs**.

* **Structures of the future continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: The modal verb *will* or the verb phrase *be going to* + the auxiliary verb *be* + the **present participle** of the main verb. If using *be going to*, we must conjugate *be* to reflect grammatical person; we do **not** conjugate *be* before the present participle, however.
* **Question**: Invert the subject with *will* or *be*.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *will* (often contracted as *won’t*) or between *be* and *going*.

**Examples**:

“You shouldn’t call their house now; they **will be sleeping**.”

“I**’ll be flying** to Boston tomorrow, so I can’t come to lunch.”

“People **are going be consuming** even more natural resources by the year 2030.”

“We **won’t be leaving** until the evening.”

“**Is** she **going to be working** from home now?”

“I**’m not going to be living** in New York for much longer.”

“**Will** you **be graduating** this year?”

* **Future Perfect Tense**

We use the future perfect tense to say that something will finish or complete at a specific point in the future, often indicating how long something will have been happening once a future moment in time is reached. We can also use the future perfect to make a prediction that something has or should have happened in the past.

* **Structures of the future perfect tense**
* **Affirmative**: The modal verb *will* + the auxiliary verb *have* + the **past participle** of the main verb. We can also use *be going to* instead of *will*, but it is less common with the future perfect tense.
* **Question**: Invert the subject with *will*.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *will* (often contracted as *won’t*).

**Examples**:

“By October we **will have lived** in this house for 20 years.”

“After this next race, I **will have completed** 10 triathlons.”

“You **will have heard** by now that the company is going bankrupt.”

“**Will** they **have read** the memo ahead of the meeting?”

“Why are you going to the airport so early? Her flight **will not have arrived** yet.”

“How long **will** you **have worked** there before your maternity leave begins?”

* **Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

Like the future perfect, we use the **future perfect continuous tense** (also known as the **future perfect progressive tense**) to indicate how long something has been happening once a future moment in time is reached; the emphasis is on the continual progression of the action. It can also be used to indicate the cause of a possible future result. We can only use the future perfect continuous with **action** **verbs**.

* **Structures of the future perfect continuous tense**
* **Affirmative**: The modal verb *will* + the auxiliary verb *have* + *been* + the **present participle** of the main verb. We can also use *be going to* instead of *will*, but it isless common with the future perfect continuous tense.
* **Question**: Invert the subject with *will*.
* **Negative**: Add *not* after *will* (often contracted as *won’t*). However, it is not very common to make negative constructions of the future perfect continuous tense.

**Examples**:

“She**’ll have been waiting** for nearly an hour by the time we arrive.”

“I **will have been living** in this country for 10 years this November.”

“He’s not going to have any energy for the kids because he**’ll have been working** so hard this week.”

“**Will** they **have been looking** through our tax returns for the last few years?”

“How **will** he **have been coping** on his own for all these years?”

“He **won’t have been sleeping** for very long, but I have to wake him up.”

**Aspect**

Grammatical **aspect** is often confused with **tense**. While **tense** is concerned with when an action, state of being, or event occurs (past, present, or future), aspect is concerned with how it occurs in time.

We use aspect with tense to reflect each construction of a verb in relation to time. When we form the **present continuous tense**, for instance, we are actually using a specific **aspect** of the present tense. It is through aspect that we understand whether an action takes place at a single point in time, during a continuous range of time, or repetitively.

**Perfective and imperfective aspect**

The **perfective aspect** is used when we draw attention to an action as a whole, summarizing it. The perfective aspect may occur in past, present, or future actions and events. For example:

• “I **ate** dinner.”

• “I **swim** like a fish.”

• “We **will help** you tomorrow.”

The **imperfective aspect**, on the other hand, is used to draw attention to the action as having an internal structure (rather than as a whole, complete action)—for example, an action that is in progress at the moment of speaking or which happened habitually in the past, as in:

• “I **was washing dishes** when she came through the door.”

• “We used to go traveling a lot.”

**Aspects of verb tenses**

Each verb tense has four aspects, or temporal structures: the *simple*, the *perfect*, the *continuous*, and the *perfect continuous*. These coincide with the different verb tenses we looked at above.

**Aspects of the present tense**

**Aspect Structure Examples**

Simple Subject + present verb

“I **go** shopping on Tuesdays.”

“She **runs** fast.”

Perfect Subject + *have/has* + past participle

“I **have eaten** here before.”

“She **has lived** here for a long time.”

Continuous Subject + *is/are* + present participle

“We **are cooking** dinner.”

“He **is singing** a song.”

Perfect Continuous

Subject + *have/has + been* +present participle

“He **has been thinking** about it.”

“I **have been taking** an art class.”

**Aspects of the past tense**

**Aspect Structure Examples**

Simple Subject + past verb

“I **went** shopping on Tuesday.”

“She **ran** fast.”

Perfect Subject + *had* + past participle

“I **had eaten** there before.”

“She **had lived** here for a long time.”

Continuous Subject + *was/were* + present participle

“We **were cooking** dinner.”

“He **was singing** a song.”

Perfect Continuous

Subject + *had + been* + present participle

“He **had been thinking** about it.”

“I **had been taking** an art class.”

**Aspects of the future tense**

**Aspect Structure Examples**

Simple Subject + *will/be going to* +infinitive

“I **will go** shopping on Tuesday.”

“She **is going to run** fast.”

Perfect Subject + *will have* + past participle

“I **will have eaten** before arriving.”

“She **will have lived** here for a long time.”

Continuous Subject + *will/be going to* + be + present participle

“We **are going to be cooking** dinner.”

“He **will be singing** a song.”

Perfect Continuous

Subject + *will/would + have* + been + present participle

“He**’ll have been thinking** about it.”

“I **would have been taking** an art class.”

**The following is a detailed description of each tense :**

**1-Simple Present**

The simple present (also called present simple or present indefinite) is a [verb tense](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html), which is used to show repetition, habit or generalization. We use the simple present tense when an action is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it has sometimes called present indefinite). Less commonly, the simple present can be used to talk about scheduled actions in the near future. To sum, the **simple present tense** expresses a general truth or a customary action.

**Examples:**

The sun **rises** in the east

Cows **eat** grass.

Monkeys **like** bananas.

Tom **collects** stamps.

The earth **goes** around the sun.

It often **snows** in winter.

We always **wash** our hands before meals.

We **eat** three meals a day.

Father **takes** the dog for a walk every morning

**Examples** of The use the simple present tense to talk about things that are planned for the future :

We **join** the senior scout troop in July this year.

My big brother **leaves** school at 4 o’clock.

The new supermarket **opens** next Friday.

The new grammar book **comes** out in September.

Grandad **retires** next year.

We **fly** to London next Thursday.

The plane **lands** at 5:30 P.M.

We **move** to our new house in a month.

My big sister **begins** her summer job next week

Depending on the person, the simple present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding ‑s or ‑es to the end.

I feel great! Pauline loves pie.

I’m sorry to hear that you’re sick.

Examples to talk about habitual actions or occurrences.

Pauline practices the piano every day.

Ms. Jackson travels during the summer.

Hamsters run all night.

Typically, when we want to describe a temporary action that is currently in progress, we use the [present continuous](http://www.grammarly.com/blog/2015/present-continuous/) : Pauline can’t come to the phone right now because she **is brushing** her teeth.

## Simple Present Forms

## Before to tackle simple present forms, it is necessary to define some items:

## a. Bare infinitive: The bare infinitive of a verb consists of the infinitive without the word to. The bare infinitive is the form in which English verbs are usually listed in dictionaries.

## E.g. infinitive to work Bare infinitive work

## b. Affirmative Statements: An affirmative statement states that something is true. In affirmative, the verb follows the subject

## c. Questions: For the simple present, questions are formed by reversing the order of the subject and the verb, so that the verb precedes the subject.

## d. Negative statements: They are formed by adding the word not after the verb.

## e. Negative questions: They are formed by reversing the order of the subject and verb, and adding not after the subject.

## f. Tag questions: A tag question is a question added at the end of a sentence. A tag question following an affirmative statement generally has the form of a negative question, with the meaning: Isn’t that true? In English, tag questions vary, depending on the verbs and subjects of the preceding statements.

## In the following examples, the tag questions are underlined. Contractions are usually used in negative tag questions. For example:

## Affirmative statements Affirmative statements with tag question

## Are you not awake Aren’t you awake

## I am awake I am awake, am I not?

## You are awake You are awake, aren’t you?

## She is awake She is awake,isn’t she ?

## We are awake We are awake, aren’t we?

The simple present is just the base form of the verb (except in the third-person). Questions are made with do and negative forms are made with do not.

* Statement : You **speak** English.
* Question: **Do** you **speak** English?
* Negative: You **do not speak** English.

In the third person singular, -s or -es is added. Questions are made with does and negative forms are made with does not.

* Statement : He **speaks** English.
* Question: **Does** he **speak** English?
* Negative: He **does not speak** English.

**Example :**

**First-person singular:** *I write*

**Second-person singular:** *You write*

**Third-person singular:** *He/she/it writes* (note the **‑s**)

**First-person plural:** *We write*

**Second-person plural:** *You write*

**Third-person plural:** *They write*

For a few verbs, the third-person singular ends with **-es** instead of **-s**. Typically, these are verbs whose root form ends in **o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh,** or **z**.

**First-person singular:** *I go*

**Second-person singular:** *You go*

**Third-person singular:** *He/she/it goes* (note the ‑es)

**First-person plural:** *We go*

**Second-person plural:** *You go*

**Third-person plural:** *They go*

***Spelling rules for adding s in the third person singular***

**Some verbs change their spelling when s is added in the third person singular.**

* 1. **Verbs ending in y**

When a verb ends in y immediately preceded by a consonant, the y is changed to i.e. before the ending s is added.e.g.

***Study studies***

However, when a verb ends in y immediately preceded by a vowel, the y is not changed before the ending s is added.e.g.

***Say says***

* 1. ***Verbs ending in o***

When a verb ends in o, the letter e is added before the s ending.

***Do does***

* 1. ***Verbs ending in ch,s,sh,x or z***

When a verb ends in q sibilant sound such as ch,s,sh,x or z, the letter is added before the s ending

***Pass passes***

***Push pushes***

***Fix fixes***

***Pronunciation of the es ending***

A syllable is a unit of pronunciation, usually consisting of a vowel sound that may or may not be accompanied by consonants. When a verb ends in a sibilant sound such as ch, s, sh, x or z, the es ending of the third person singular is pronounced as a separate syllable. The reason for this is that these sounds are so similar to the sound of the es ending, that the ending must be pronounced as a separate syllable in order to be heard clearly.

In each of the following examples, the bare infinitive consists of one syllable whereas the form of the verb used in the third person singular consists of two syllables.

***Bare Infinitive Third Person Singular***

***Pass passes***

***Push pushes***

***Catch catches***

***Mix mixes***

Similarly, when s is added to verbs ending in ce, ge, se or ze, the final es is usually pronounced as a separate syllable. In each of the following examples the bare infinitive consists of one syllable whereas the form of the verb used in the third person singular consists of two syllables

***Bare infinitive Third Person Singular***

***Race races***

***Rage rages***

***Praise praises***

***Doze dozes***

However, when s is added to a verb ending in e preceded by a letter other than c,g,s or z, the final es is not pronounced as a separate syllable. In each of the following examples, both the bare infinitive and the form of the verb used in the third person singular consist of one syllable.

***Bare infinitive third person singular***

***Make makes***

***Smile smiles***

***Dine dines***

***Save saves***

For most regular verbs, you put the negation of the verb before the verb, e.g. “She won’t go” or “I don’t smell anything.”

The verb **to be** is irregular:

**First-person singular:** *I am*

**Second-person singular:** *You are*

**Third-person singular:** *He/she/it is*

**First-person plural:** *We are*

**Second-person plural:** *You are*

**Third-person plural:** *They are*

*In written English, an apostrophe :’ is used in a contraction, to indicate that one or more letters have been omitted.*

The following are ‘to be’ short forms called contractions:

I am = I’m they are = they’re

you are = you’re we are = we’re

he is = he’s

she is = she’s

it is = it’s

am not = aren’t (only in questions)

is not = isn’t

are not = aren’t

In questions, use **aren’t** as a contraction of **am not**. For example, you can say:

I’m taller than you, **aren’t** I?

But in a statement you say:

I’**m not** as old as you.

**How to Make the Simple Present Negative**

The formula for making a simple present verb negative is **do/does + not + [root form of verb]**. You can also use the contraction **don’t** or **doesn’t** instead of **do not** or **does not**.

Pauline **does not** want to share the pie. She **doesn’**t think there is enough to go around. Her friends **do not** agree. I **don’t** want pie anyway.

To make the verb **to be** negative, the formula is **[to be] + not**.

I **am not** a pie lover, but Pauline sure is. You **aren’t** ready for such delicious pie.

**How to Ask a Question**

The formula for asking a question in the simple present is **do/does + [subject] + [root form of verb]**.

**Do** you **know** how to bake a pie? How much does Pauline love pie?

**Common Verbs in the Simple Present**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Infinitive** | **I, You, We, They** | **He, She, It** |
| to ask | ask / do not ask | asks / does not ask |
| to work | work / do not work | works / does not work |
| to call | call / do not call | calls / does not call |
| to use | use / do not use | uses / does not use |
| to have | have / do not have | has / does not have |

## Simple Present Uses

## The simple present tense is one of four present tenses in English,and is used in various ways.

### USE 1 Repeated Actions

simple present repeated action

Use the simple present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

* I **play** tennis.
* She **does not play** tennis.
* **Does** he **play** tennis?
* The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM.
* The train **does not leave** at 9 AM.
* When **does** the train usually **leave**?
* She always **forgets** her purse.
* He never **forgets** his wallet.
* Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.
* **Does** the Sun **circle** the Earth?

### USE 2 Facts or Generalizations

simple present generalization

The simple present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

* Cats **like** milk.
* Birds **do not like** milk.
* **Do** pigs **like** milk?
* California **is** in America.
* California **is not** in the United Kingdom.
* Windows **are** made of glass.
* Windows **are not** made of wood.
* New York **is** a small city. It is not important that this fact is untrue.

### USE 3 Scheduled Events in the Near Future

simple present near future

Speakers occasionally use simple present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

* The train **leaves** tonight at 6 PM.
* The bus **does not arrive** at 11 AM, it **arrives** at 11 PM.
* When **do** we **board** the plane?
* The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.
* When **does** class **begin** tomorrow?

### USE 4 Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)

non-continuous now

Speakers sometimes use the simple present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with [non-continuous verbs](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) and certain [mixed verbs](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html).

Examples:

* I **am** here now.
* She **is not** here now.
* He **needs** help right now.
* He **does not need** help now.
* He **has** his passport in his hand.
* **Do** you **have** your passport with you?

**In addition,the simple present is used when referring to printed material,and when describing events portrayed in a book,film ,or other work of art.**

**e.g.The report presents the information clearly.**

**.At the end of the film,the hero finds the hidden treasure.**

### **ADVERB PLACEMENT**

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as : always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples :

* You **only** speak English.
* Do you **only** speak English?

### **ACTIVE / PASSIVE**

Examples :

* Once a week, Tom **cleans** the car. Active
* Once a week, the car **is cleaned** by Tom. Passive

**Practice**

1 /Change the following pairs of words into sentences, using the correct forms of the simple present of the verb to be.

1-I cautious. ………………………………..

2-They friendly. …………………………………..

3-You careful …………………………….

4-It warm………………………………………………

5-He here ………………………………………….

2/Change the affirmative statements resulting from exercise 1 into questions.

3/Change the  // // // // // // // negative statements

4/ Change the affirmative statements resulting from exercise 1 into negative questions. Write both the form without contractions and the form with contractions.

5/Add negative tag questions to the ends of the affirmative statements resulting from exercise 1.

6/  **Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verbs in parentheses.**

1 Winter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after autumn. (come)

2 A dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bark)

3 You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired. (look)

4 Everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes. (make)

5 Ali \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a department store. (work)

6 Judy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English very well. (speak)

7 Tim’s knee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (hurt)

8 Monkeys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas. (like)

9 Kate always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches for lunch. (eat)

10 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very fast. (type)

|  |
| --- |
| Haut du formulaire  Use short forms (isn't, don't,...). 1. We have some milk. We any milk.  2. Mother sews Jenny's jeans. Mother Jenny's jeans. 3. I hate Maths lessons. I Maths lessons. 4. My brother likes eating oranges. My brother eating oranges. 5. My parents often watch westerns. My parents often westerns. 6. Children like ice cream. Some children ice cream. 7. The monkey wants some bananas. The monkey some bananas. 8. They are hungry. They hungry. 9. We get up early on Sundays. We up early on Sundays. 10. Peter is sometimes very tired. Peter sometimes very tired. 11. I am a good pupil. I a good pupil. 12. School always starts at seven o'clock. School always at seven o'clock. 13. Kate always has her piano lesson on Fridays. Kate always her piano lesson on Friday. 14. In summer it's sometimes very hot. In summer it sometimes very hot. 15. Mum washes all my dirty clothes. Mum all my dirty clothes. 16. Peter has got a brother. Peter a brother. 17. The frog is under the caravan. The frog under the caravan. 18. They are cool. They cool. 19. Dad buys a new car. Dad a new car. 20. The boys play football. The boys football.  Bas du formulaire |

7/ Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in simple present tense.

**Example:** I (play) play the guitar.  
**Example:** Jessica (play) plays the guitar.  
**Example:** He (not, play) does not play the guitar.  
  
1) I always (eat) vegetables. Carrots (be) my favorite.  
  
2) Randy (like) swimming in the ocean, but he (be) afraid of sharks.  
  
3) After Jane (eat) dinner, she usually (go) to sleep.  
  
4) I can't (decide) if I should go with them.  
  
5) It (be) really cold outside, and I (not, have) a jacket!  
  
6) Roberto and Kelly (hunt) for eggs every Easter.  
  
7) James (live) by himself.  
  
8) The simple present tense (be) easy!  
  
9) My family (want) to visit the pyramids in Egypt.  
  
10) Donna (love) the summer. She also (like) winter.

11) Liz and Tommy (travel) to the coast every year.  
  
12) The baby (cry) every time it (want) to be fed.  
  
13) You (need) to exercise in order to stay healthy.  
  
14) What time (be) Rubiela getting here? She (be) late!

15) Yoko (win) the science contest every year. She (be) so smart!  
  
16) Ken (be) a baker. He (bake) cakes and pasteries every morning. Then he (sell) them to his customers. Everybody (love) Ken's bakery.  
  
17) The lights (be) too bright in this room. Someone (need) to turn them down. My eyes (hurt) .

18) The clock (not, work) . I (think) it (have) a dead battery.  
  
19) Abdulla and Rachel (be) engineers. They (build) bridges. Sometimes, they (design) buildings.  
  
20) The class (not, end) at 2:30. It (end) at 3:00.

**Fill in the correct from of the verbs in bracket**

1. Jack is a truck driver. He а(drive) hundreds of kilometers every day. He (love) his work. When he а(drive) heа (listen) to the radio.

2. Tom and Rom (like) to read books. Rom (like) historical novels, but Tom (prefer) science fiction. They never (go) to the same movies either. Rom (insist) on love stories and she always (enjoy) them, but her brother (find) them boring.

3.аSharonа (study) medicine at the university.

4.аKim always (do) her homework.

5. They rarely а(drink) coffee before they go to sleep.

6. Roni and Vika (have) a dog.

7. Vika and Iа(do/ does) our homework together.

8. Saraа(pass/ passes) our house on her way to school.

9. Our catа(eat/ eats) fish.

10. Mike is very handy. He (fix/ fixes) everything.

11. This planeа(fly/ flys/ flies) to the USA every Friday.

**Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs**.

Amit а(get up) at 7.00 and (go) into the bathroom to wash.

аHe (wash) his face and (brush) his teeth. Then he (put on) his clothes.а

Amit's mother and father (have) coffee in the morning, but Amit (drink) orange juice to drink. At 7.45, Amit

(leave) his house and (walk) to the bus-stop. He (try) not to be late for school. Amit (come) home from school at 2.00 in the afternoon. He (eat) lunch and (do) his homework. Then he (watch) television, (read) a book or (play) with his friends.

**Happy Ramadan**



**Best of Luck**