



The present Simple

Rule: The present is used to express action which is habitual, it is often used with adverbs or adverbial phrases of frequency ex: **today- often-Sometimes – seldom-always – never- on (on Sunday)-every (day – year – month)**

Affirmative form: In the affirmative, the present simple form is:

I, you, we, they + stem (infinitive without « to ») ex: I walk, we write, they eat... He, she, it + stem + **S** ex: he walks, she writes, it eats.

-Affirmative form as the infinitive, except for she – He – it which take « s – es »

I – you -we – they = to work

(work) She – He – it = to

work = (works). We watch

football every Saturday.

Interrogative form:

The present simple tense of the auxiliary verb **do** / does + subject + the infinitive of the main verb.

In the interrogative, « do » or « does » precedes the subject and the stem.

Ex: - Do + « I », « you », « we » or « they » + stem...? Do you know her?

- **Does** + « he », « she », or « it » + stem....? Does he work here?

Negative form:

The present simple tense of the auxiliary verb **do** / does +not (to express negation) + the infinitive of the main verb. **In the negative**, «not» is put after «DO» when the subject is «I»,

«you», «we», or «they»

Ex: I do not walk, you do not write, we do not know, they do not eat.

«not» is put after «DOES» when the subject is «he», «she», or «it»

Ex: He does not walk, she does not write, it does not eat.

NB: «do not» is contracted to «don't» and «does not» to «

doesn't» I – you – we –they do not / don't smoke.

She – He – it – does not / doesn't play.

- **Verbs ending in: (Ch-sh-ss-x-o)** take es for she

– He – it I teach = she teaches

You wash = He washes

We miss = He misses

I box = she

boxes

They go = He

goes.

- **Verbs of feeling and thinking are only used in the simple form ex:**
To see-to hear-to smell-to believe-to know-to understand-to think
(when expressing an opinion).

Ex: -Can you see it?

-I don't believe you.

-She thinks it's a good idea.

-Do you understand?

- Does she know him?

The present simple tense is also used:

*To describe permanent or repeated actions (with or without adverbs of frequency)

Ex: - I (always) drink tea after lunch.

*To tell a general truth

Ex: - The sun rises in the east.

***With verbs of perception, of possession, expressing feelings, emotions, and mental activities** (see, hear, think, believe, love, want....)

Ex: She understands everything.

*And certain verbs such as: appear, concern, contain, consist, seem...

Ex: That seems interesting.

EExercises

Exercise1: Put the verbs between brackets in the present simple tense.

ex: She doesn't work... (not work) eight hours.

- 1(to find) you the exercise difficult?
2. She(to remember) our first meeting.
3. They..... (not to believe) her story.
- 4..... (to write) he poetry?
5. It.....(to rain) a lot in London.
6. Water(to boil) at 100°C.
7. They..... (to have) lunch at 1.00 pm.

Exercise2: Using these cues, make sentences with their verbs in the present simple.

Ex: he / send / postcards / _____ Every year, he sends postcards to his family.

1. I / not / remember / anything /
.....
2. They / live / far /
.....
3. Be / you / older / ... /? /
.....
4. She / work / not /
.....
5. Forests / be / not / dense /
.....
6. Agree / she / ... /? /

7. He / have / two brothers /
.....

Exercise3: Spot the mistakes and correct them.

Ex: She usually not works on Fridays. ____She usually does not (doesn't) work on Fridays.

1. Parents deserves all our love.
.....
2. How he knows that?
.....
3. A pigeon fly but a hen don't.
.....
4. They cook very well but their mother don't.
.....
5. Silence was gold.
.....

Exercise4: Ask the questions suggested by the situations below; then answer them.

Situation 1: You want to know how many tables this carpenter makes.

How many tables does this carpenter make? He makes ten tables a day.

Situation 2: Ask Mary where her parents live.
.....

Situation 3: You wonder if the boss is in his office.
.....

Situation 4: Ask Bob if he likes fish.
.....

Situation 5: You don't know the price of a new car. You ask your father
.....

Situation 6: You want to know the recipe of a dish. You inquire about it.
.....

Situation 7: you want to know which team Liz supports. Ask her friend.

.....
Situation 8: Ask Danny when the Carnival of Rio takes place.

The Past Simple Tense:

The Past Simple

Tense: Rule:

The past is used to describe an action which took place at a specific time in the past. And it is often used with time expressions in the past: **yesterday – last week last year – ago « six days ago**

Ex: -I went to Rome last month. (time stated)

- We saw a good film yesterday.

- The past simple is also used to describe an action which took place for a period of time but is now finished.

Ex: I lived in Australia when I was a child.

1/affirmative form:

Regular verbs, we add **ed** or **d** to the infinitive.

Ex: I – you – she – He – it – we – you -they (to work) = worked

2/interrogative form:

- We use the past simple of the auxiliary verb **do (did)**+ the subject + the infinitive of the main verb.

Ex: did I-you – she – he – it – we – you – they play?

3/Negative form:

We use the subject + the past simple of the auxiliary verb **do (did)** + not (to express negation) + the infinitive of the main verb.

Ex: I – you - she – He – it – we – you – they **did not / didn't** smoke.

Some verbs do not have -ed forms. *The past form is irregular.*

PRESENT – PAST	
<i>Come – came</i>	-I come to class every day.
<i>eat - ate</i>	-I did my homework last night.
<i>get- got</i>	- Ann ate fishes yesterday.
<i>see – saw</i>	
<i>sit -sat</i>	
<i>sleep - slept</i>	

Exercises:

Exercise 1: Change the sentences to the past.

1. We have lunch every day.
2. I see my friends every day.
3. Hamid sits in the front row every day.
4. I sleep for eight hours every night
5. The students stand in use at the cafeteria.
6. I write a letter to my parents every week.
7. John comes to class late every day.
8. They go downtown every day.
9. Tom gets some mail today.
10. We do exercises in class every day.
11. I eat breakfast every morning.
12. I get up at seven every day.
13. Robert puts his books in his briefcase every day.

Exercise 2: Correct the verbs between (...)³

- 1- I (to feel) ill yesterday
- 2- The sick man (to get) better today.
- 3- The soldiers (to fight) the enemy last time.

- 4- She (to worry) about her children yesterday.
- 5- You (to eat) some fishes yesterday, which (not to be) so good.
- 6- The nurse (to do) the injection to the patient?
- 7- I (to buy) a new car six month ago.
- 8- She always (to take) notes in my
note book. 9-Now, she (to play)
tennis.
- 10- You (to leave) home yesterday.
- 11- They always (to begin) their work at 8o'clock.
- 12- He (to break) a glass an hour ago.
- 13- We (not to write) letters last Sunday.

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- 14- You (to clean) the garage every week-end? 15- I (to visit) London 2years ago.
 - 16- Every year Muslims (to celebrate) the event of
Aid El Fitr. 17- Algerians people (not to work) on
Friday.
 - 18- Every month workers (to receive) their salaries.
 - 19- As soon as they (to find) the money, they (to move) to another house.
 - 20- When he (to see) her, he (to tell) her the good news.

Exercise3: Complete the following statements using verbs from the list below in the past simple. One example is given.

(arrive / be / become / drop / meet / return / see / sing / start / write).

Ex: - She **arrived early this morning.**

- 1- When she home, She her brother.
- 2- Shakespeare more than thirty-five famous plays.
- 3- When he the tiger he white.
- 4- The Algerian revolution n 1954.

6- The United States of America the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

7- Neil Armstrong.....the first man to walk on the moon

Exercise 4: Rewrite these statements in the negative. An example is given.

Ex: - She knew the answer to the problem.

She did not (didn't) know the answer to the problem.

1. Bob liked the way Mary acted.
2. The president signed the new law.
3. The shark attacked the fishing boat.
4. More than half the population voted for her.
5. The driver spent two hours to reach the village.

Exercise 5: Ask questions to the following statements. An example is given.

(Don't forget the question mark)

Ex: They learnt a lot of new words.

Did they learn a lot of new words?

1. She gave them a hand moving the furniture.
2. We accepted the proposition.
3. He didn't agree with her.
4. Many people watched the film yesterday.
5. The machine didn't wash the stains away.

Exercise 6: Using the statements below, write questions (with « when ») and answers (with « ago ») on the given model.

Ex: - He planned the trip last week.

When did he plan the trip? He planned the trip a week ago.

1. She became famous in 2000.
2. I smoked my last cigarette last year
3. Yuri Gagarin traveled in space in 1961.
4. She took her baccalaureate in 2005.
5. Dinosaurs appeared about 200 million years before our era.
6. El-Asnam earthquake happened in 1980.

7. England won the world cup in 1966.

Exercise 7: complete the sentences. use the words in parentheses. use simple PRESENT, PRESENT PERFECT, or SIMPLE past. pay attention to spelling and pronunciation.⁴

1. I (*get*) got up at eight o'clock yesterday morning.
2. Mary (*talk*) _____ to John on the phone last night.
3. Mary (*talk*) _____ to John on the phone right now.
4. Mary (*talk*) _____ to John on the phone every day.
5. Jim and I (*eat*) _____ lunch at the cafeteria two hours ago.
6. We (*eat*) _____ lunch at the cafeteria every day.
7. I (*go*) _____ to bed early last night.
8. My roommate (*study*) _____ Spanish last year.
9. Sue (*write*) _____ a letter to her parents yesterday.
10. Sue (*write*) _____ a letter to her parents every week.
11. Sue is in her room right now. She (*sit*) _____ at her desk.
12. Maria (*do*) _____ her homework last night.
13. Yesterday I (*see*) _____ Fumiko at the library.