***The Present Simple***

 In English, We need to use the Present Simple a lot  so it is really important to understand it well. But many students have problems with how to make the form.

***The Use***:

 The present simple is a verb tense  used to show:

* Now :  to express the idea that an action is happening now, this tense deals with the unprogressive actions(like : I am here now, he needs help right now, and he has his passport in his hand).
* Routine: to mention what we usually do (like I wake up at 7 a.m , I get my breakfast and I go to the university)
* Habits: to state the repeated actions that happened regularly ( like : I practice sport , I drink water daily , and I read my novel)
* Generalization : it refers to the unchangeable facts or truths ( like : Cats like milk, the sea is blue , and it rains in winter)

***The Form:***

 To express the present tense we do as the following :

* She / He / It / The Singular Nouns : Verb+ s/ es / ies. like : She plays tennis.
* I / We / You / they / The Plural Nouns : Verb (just the infinitive form of the verb). Like : I play tennis

The Negative Form of the Tense:

 We use do and does to make negatives with the present simple.

* Does not  for: she / he / it / the singular nouns.( John ***does not live*** in Manchester)
* Do not  for : I / We / You / they / The Plural Nouns. (They ***do not work*** at the weekend)

The s / es / ies Rule :

 There are three ways to add the S:

* Most verbs: Add “s” to infinitive ,like : Work -> works
* verbs finishing with one vowel + "y": add "s" to infinitive ,like : Play -> plays
* Verbs ending with consonant and “y”: change "y" for "ies" , like: Cry -> cries
* Verbs ending in those sounds –s, -z, -ch, -o , -sh, or –x: add "es" , like: Fix -> fixes

Some Irregular Verbs :

To be :

 I am / am not she/ he/ it : is / is not we / you / they: are / are not

To have :

 I / we / you / they : have / have not she / he/ it : has / has not

To do :

 I / we / you / they : do / do not she / he/ it : does / does not

**Circle the correct form of the verb in each sentence.**

 1. Doctor Moffett **love** / **loves** his job.

 2. He **study** / **studies** ants.

 3. A salesperson **sell** / **sells** products for a company.

 4. You and Anita **work** / **works** on weekends.

 5. Nurses **help** / **helps** people.

 6. We **write** / **writes** science books.

 7. Our office **close** / **closes** at 7:00 p.m.

 8. She **take** / **takes** classes at the business school.

 9. You **walk** / **walks** to work every day.

 10. I **start** / **starts** work at 8:00 a.m. every morning.

**Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.**

 1. A zookeeper ……… **(feed)** animals.

 2. Computer programmers……….. **(write)** software.

 3. Photographers ………... **(take)** photos.

 4. A chef ……….. **(cook)** food.

 5. A firefighter………… **(fight)** fires.

 6. Musicians……….. **(play)** instruments.

 7. A farmer ………… **(work)** on a farm.

 8. A dancer ………… **(dance).**

**Write each verb with the correct -*s*, -*es*, or -*ies* ending.**

1. Study ............ 8. Help............

2. Fish ............ 9. Miss............

3. Pass........... 10. Fly............

4. Worry ............ 11. Fix............

5. Explore ............ 12. Watch............

6. Bite ............ 13. Like............

7. Buy ............ 14. Pay............

Subject Verb

 **Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.**

 Bush pilots (1) .......... (have) interesting jobs. They (2)........... (fly) special planes to Alaska’s bush country. (This is a wild area, far away from cities with airports.)

 Bush pilots (3) ............ (carry) people or supplies in their bush planes. They also

(4)............. (help) rescue people.

 Paul Claus is a famous bush pilot. He (5)............. (have) a lot of experience, and he is an excellent pilot. Paul also (6)............. (own) a hotel in Alaska. He(7)............ (fly) customers to his hotel and (8).............. (take) them on adventures. He (9).............. (go) to interesting places with them. It’s an exciting job!

***The Past Simple :***

The Use :

 The simple past is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. This tense shows that you are talking about something that has already done .

The Form:

For regular verbs:

* Add -ed to the root form of the verb: Play→ Played
* Add -d if the root form already ends in an e: Love→ Loved
* Add-ied to the verbs end with consonant +y (omit the y) :study→ studied

For irregular verbs:

 (The second column in the list )

For the negative form of the tense:

 we use : Did not with all the pronouns → I did not write the lesson

Some irregular verbs:

 To be :

 I / she / he / it →was / was not we / you / they → were / were not

 To have :

 I / She / he / it / we / you / they → had / had not

 To do:

 I / She / he / it / we / you / they →did / did not

***The Future Simple:***

The Future Simple tense is a way to refer to the future in English. It simply expresses the time of the action or event. Obviously, any 'future' tense will always refer to a time 'later than now'(something will happen after now).

The Use :

* Simple prediction: To predict a future event: It will rain tomorrow.
* Plan: to express a planned action will be done : I will travel next month.
* Rapid decisions: deciding something spontaneously: I will pay for the tickets.

The Form:

Will + verb :

 I will have my exam next week.

- For the negative form :

 Will not + verb:

 I will not pass the oral exam.

**Fill in the blanks with the PAST SIMPLE of the verbs in brackets:**

* When I.................... (Be) in Japan I.................... (Find) everything very different.
* Two years ago, my parents.................... (Buy) a new car.
* Last summer Peter.................... (Spend) his holidays in a summer camp with his friends. They.................... (Go) swimming, they.................... (Play) football and golf, they.................... (Visit) many interesting places.
* My sister.................... (Get) a good job in a bank.
* Susan and her cousins.................... (Come) to Portugal ten years ago.
* He.................... (Have) a shower.
* He.................... (Not / study) for the exam.
* She.................... (Read) the newspaper yesterday.
* They.................... (Live) in Paris.
* I.................... (receive) £300 when my uncle................... (Die).
* We.................... (Not / use) the computer last night.
* My cousin.................... (Phone) from France yesterday evening.

**Put the verbs in brackets into Simple Future Tense.**

1. Jack……………… to the cinema. (go)
2. Sandy……………… a novel. (write)
3. I………………… a famous singer. (become)
4. My friends……………… an exam next week. (have)
5. Jane……………….to school tomorrow. (go)
6. In 2100 robots…………… the housework. (do)
7. Dad……………home at 4 o’clock. (be)
8. Mum………………. the clothes. (iron)

**Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the verbs in brackets.**

 Last Easter holidays Jimmy and Paul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) camping in the mountain. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a wonderful time there. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) early in the morning and then they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk. In the village they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) everything they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (need). In the afternoon they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) football, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch)the birds and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(swim) in the river. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a TV set, so after dinner they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (talk) for a while and then they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) to sleep. One night, Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a very strange dream: they \_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) by the river watching the moon. Suddenly they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hear) someone calling “Hello! Hello!” They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn) around and they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) a strange creature. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) green and very small. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invite) them to go to his spaceship. There they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(meet) other strange creatures and a beautiful princess. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sit) down round a table and they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) some strange food. Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(drink) a glass of fruit juice. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(taste) good so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ask) for another glass of it. After a while he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(feel) a bit strange. Oh, dear…he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(turn) green and small like the others. The princess \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not be) beautiful anymore and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) horrible. What was happening? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(open) his eyes and … what a relief! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) only a dream!

**The progressive tenses**

***The Past continuous:***

The use:

It is a tense used to express that an action happened in the past and took time in continuous period(like: I was making cake yesterday). It also used to express that two actions in the past , a certain action cut a progressive event, which means that the action was still ongoing while another action occurred(like: I was eating dinner while my father arrived).

The form:

* To be in the past simple + Verb-ing
* I /she / he / it : Was + V-ing ( I was reading my novel)
* You / we / they : Were + V-ing ( We were taking our exam)
* For the negative form:

I /she / he / it : Was not + V-ing You / we / they : Were not + V-ing

***The Present Continuous:***

The Use :

It is a tense used to express an action that is happening now and takes time (like: I am explaining the lesson, you are taking notes).

The Form :

 - To be in the present + Verb-ing

* I: am + V-ing ( I am writing my lesson )
* She /he/ it : is +V-ing (She is writing her lesson )
* We / you/ they : are + V-ing (We are writing our lesson)

 - For the negative form :

 I: am not + V-ing She /he/ it : is not +V-ing We / you/ they : are not + V-ing

***The Future Continuous :***

*The Use :*

The future continuous is a tense which indicates an action will happen progressively in the future and will take time .( like: Tomorrow at 9 a.m , I will be waiting for you).

The Form :

* I /she / he / it /We / you/ they: Will + be+ Verb-ing (They will be meeting the clients )

-For the negative form : I /she / he / it /We / you/ they: Will not + be +Verb-ing

**Make the past continuous:**

* (Julie / sleep at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (you / study at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (Luke / not / read at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (I / work at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (they / eat chocolate at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (John / play tennis at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (we / watch TV at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (he /not / use the Internet at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (you / cook lunch at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (we / travel to London at three o’clock) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Make the present continuous:**

* (she / go home now)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (I / read a great book) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (she / not / wash her hair)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (the cat / chase mice) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (She / cry) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (he / not / study Latin)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (We / drive to London)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (They / watch TV)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* ( she / go now) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* (I / not / leave now) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Make the future continuous:**

At three o’clock tomorrow…

* I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) in my office.
* You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach.
* He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the train.
* She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shop) in New York.
* It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / rain).
* We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready to go out.
* They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not /meet) their parents.
* He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) in the library.
* She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) at the gym.
* I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).

***The Singular and Plural Nouns:***

Basics:

* **Singular** means only one.
* **Plural** means more than one.

The form:

–The regular nouns :

In order to express the amount of something , we usually add the sound ‟S” to the singular noun to indicate the plural. We follow these four rules:

* Add –s to most of the nouns (like :dog / dogs , girl / girls)
* Add–es to nouns that end with s/ ss / sh / ch / x / z / o (like:box/boxes, kiss/kisses, bus/buses)
* For the nouns that end with consonant +y , drop the –y , and add –ies (country/countries, baby/babies)
* For the nouns that end with –f or –fe ,drop the –f or –fe , and add –ves (wife/wives, helf/ helves)

–The irregular nouns :

(Check the list)

**Write the plural form of the nouns given below.**

 child man woman

 mouse tooth foot

 potato tomato piano

 medium phenomenon category

 syllabus analysis thesis

 diagnosis crisis sheep

 dish flash deer

 toe book pen

 pencil shirt chair

 table computer bird

 knife wife church

 diary half fox

 lily dish baby

 life class box

 class bus address

 country brush leaf

**Make these sentences plural:**

1. My friend is studying. My friends are studying.
2. There is one box under the table. ................................................
3. The child plays videogames. .......................................................
4. There is a big bus in the street. ...................................................
5. Take an orange! .........................................................................
6. She drives red car. ......................................................................
7. Give me one blue card. ...............................................................

**Make these sentences singular**

1. The babies are crying. The baby is crying
2. The men drive new cars. .......................................................................
3. There are some chairs in the office. ..........................................................
4. Can you see any mice on the floor? .........................................................
5. I have three apples in my hands. ..............................................................

 **Singular and plural nouns**

A singular noun ending in **s, x, z, ch, sh** makes the plural by adding**-es**.

**Examples**

| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| --- | --- |
| bus | buses |
| wish | wishes |
| pitch | pitches |
| box | boxes |

A singular noun ending in a consonant and then **y** makes the plural by dropping the y and adding**-ies**.

**Examples**

| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| --- | --- |
| penny | pennies |
| spy | spies |
| baby | babies |
| city | cities |
| daisy | daisies |

**Irregular nouns**

There are some irregular noun plurals. The most common ones are listed below.

**Examples**

| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| --- | --- |
| woman | women |
| man | men |
| child | children |
| tooth | teeth |
| foot | feet |
| person | people |
| leaf | leaves |
| mouse | mice |
| goose | geese |
| half | halves |
| knife | knives |
| wife | wives |
| life | lives |
| elf | elves |
| loaf | loaves |
| potato | potatoes |
| tomato | tomatoes |
| cactus | cacti |
| focus | foci |
| fungus | fungi |
| nucleus | nuclei |
| syllabus | syllabi/syllabuses |
| analysis | analyses |
| diagnosis | diagnoses |
| oasis | oases |
| thesis | theses |
| crisis | crises |
| phenomenon | phenomena |
| criterion | criteria |
| datum | data |

Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural.

**Examples**

| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| --- | --- |
| sheep | sheep |
| fish | fish |
| deer | deer |
| species | species |
| aircraft | aircraft |