



Name: _____

Date: / / _____

1. Present Simple

The function:

- To talk about something that is true in the present. (Permanent)
He works at the hotel.
- To talk about things that are always true. (facts)
It rarely rains in the desert.
- talk about things that happen as a routine in the present. (daily/habitual)
He lays the tables and serves dinner every day.
- To talk about scheduled or fixed events in the future. (timetable)
The train to London leaves at 6: 30.

Form:

Affirmative:

(We, You, they, I) + V. inf They work/brush....
He, she, it + V. inf+ s/es..... He works/brushes

In case of a verb ending in [o, x, s, sh, ch, z]. We must use *-es* at the end of the verb.

Negative:

We, You, they, I + do not + V. inf They do not work/brush....
He, she, it + does not + V. inf He does not work/brush

Question:

Do + We, You, they, I + V. inf? Do they work/brush?
Does + He, she, it + V. inf? Does he work/brush?

Note: The simple present form of Verb to be:

I am
He, she, it is
We, they, you are

+ s	<i>forgets,</i>
ss, sh, ch, x, o, + es	<i>expresses,</i>
vowel + y + s	<i>says,</i>
consonant + ✕ ⇒ ies	<i>studies,</i>

Negative:

I am
He, she, it is not
We, they, you are

Question

Am I?
Is He, she, it ?
Are We, they, you?

- Important note:

Verb *to be, do, have* can work both as a main verb and a helper.

- He is happy. Main He does his homework. Main
 He is eating. Helper He doesn't do his homework. Helper
- He has two houses. Main
 He has bought two houses. Helper

Key words:

- **Adverbs of frequency:** (Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never) occasionally, regularly, frequently, continually, constantly, hardly ever

Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb but after verb to be and auxiliary or modal verbs

- Emily never watches horror films.
- They are always late.
- You must always behave yourself at school.
- They don't usually buy expensive cars.
- Every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning, every summer, every night...etc.
- Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, hourly. Once a day, twice a day, three times a week, five times a day.

Form the verbs between brackets.

1. Waterat 100 degree. (boil)
2. They.....playing chess. (not/ like)
3. My father sometimes me with him. (take)
4. People.....at night. (sleep)
5. I always..... at night. (study)
6. 6.She.....drinking coffee. (not/ like)
7. If we.....water, it boils. (heat)

A: Nawal writes her homework.

B: The match starts at 9 p.m.

Which sentence indicates scheduled or fixed events in the future?

Nawal draws her own paintings in the main hall.

What is the function of the present simple in the previous sentence?

2. Present Continuous

The function:

1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

She is reading a story at the moment.

2. To describe something temporary. (around the time of speaking)

Helen is working hard these days.

3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with *always*.

(irritation, anger annoyance)

You are always forgetting to pay your bills.

4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned. (time and place have been decided)

Melanie is getting married at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Form:

Affirmative:

I + am
He, she, it + is + V-ing
We, they, you + are

Negative:

I + am
He, she, it + is + V-ing
We, they, you + are

Question:

Am + I
Is + He, she, it + V-ing.....?
Are + We, they, you

Key words:

Now, at the moment, right now, look! , Listen! Can't you see? Can't you hear? Can't you smell? , Be quiet! , Hurry up, be careful! nowadays ,these days ,this week ,this month ,this year, today ,tonight ,at present, today, tonight, tomorrow, next + time (day, month,.....) , soon

Correct the form of the verbs:

- The river (flow) very fast today – much faster than usual.
- A: "..... (you / listen) to the radio?"
B: "No, you can turn it off."
- How is your English?better? (it / get)
- They to Aqaba next Friday. (leave)

Spelling rules

+ ing	<i>drawing,</i>
x → y + ing	<i>lying,</i>
x → ing	<i>diving,</i>
double consonant + ing	<i>putting,</i>

State Verbs

- State verbs are verbs which do not normally have continuous tenses because they describe a state rather than an action. These include:
- verbs expressing likes and dislikes: like, love, hate, dislike, can't stand, don't mind, prefer, enjoy, etc.
Thomas likes jazz music.
Note: Verbs expressing likes/dislikes take a noun or an -ing form after them.
She can't stand cats.
He loves playing basketball.
- verbs of perception: believe, know, notice, remember, forget, understand, think, etc.
I don't understand the meaning of that word.
- verbs of the senses: see, hear, feel, taste, look, smell, sound. We often use can or could with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc., at the moment of speaking.
The cake tastes delicious.
I can hear children's voices coming from the playground.
- some other verbs: fit, contain, need, belong, cost, owe, mean, own, appear, want, have (= possess), etc.
This dress is very expensive. It costs £250.

Some state verbs have continuous tenses, but there is a difference in meaning.

- 1) *I think she needs help. (= I believe ...)*
I'm thinking about buying a new car. (= I'm considering ...)
- 2) *This pasta tastes delicious! (= This pasta has a delicious flavour.)*
He's tasting the pasta. (= He's testing the flavour of ...)
- 3) *I can see a light in the distance. (= I can actually see ...)*
I'm seeing Tom this evening. (= I'm meeting ...)
- 4) *George looks very tired. (= George appears to be ...)*
John is looking at an old map. (= John is studying ...)
- 5) *The kitchen always smells of freshly baked bread. (= The kitchen always has the smell of ...)*
Why is the lady smelling the perfume? (= Why is the lady sniffing ...)
- 6) *This material feels soft. (= This material has a soft texture ...)*
A: *Why are you feeling Sam's forehead? (= Why are you touching ...)*
B: *Because I think he's got a temperature.*
- 7) *She has a beautiful old house. (= She owns/possesses ...)*
We are having dinner. (= We are eating ...)

1 a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous, as in the example.

- 1 I am flying (fly) to Moscow tomorrow.
- 2 The McCarthys (live) in Perth.
- 3 John (paint) the garage at the moment.
- 4 The earth (move) around the sun.
- 5 Anna (like) her new school.
- 6 The flight to New York (leave) at 7:00 am.
- 7 We (look) for new furniture for the living room at present.
- 8 (you/go) to Spain this summer?
- 9 Rachel (work) as a waitress at *Sunrise Diner*.
- 10 The train from Brussels (arrive) at 5:10 pm.
- 11 We (stay) at a beautiful hotel by the sea.
- 12 Ellen (hate) dogs.
- 13 She (exercise) three times a week.
- 14 I (write) a letter to Michael right now.
- 15 Water (freeze) at 0°C.

Underline the correct form of the verb.



- 1 Stacey goes/is going shopping for fruit and vegetables every Saturday morning.
- 2 He ~~doesn't speak~~/isn't speaking five languages.
- 3 Bob drives/is driving the children to the match tonight.
- 4 Julie enjoys/is enjoying listening to classical music.
- 5 Do they play/Are they playing in the garden at the moment?
- 6 John and Mary hate/are hating adventure holidays.
- 7 They look/are looking for a house to rent.
- 8 The flight to London departs/is departing at 10:05 am.
- 9 Mrs Parker teaches/is teaching History at Lawton High School.
- 10 Melissa ~~doesn't like~~/isn't liking mini-skirts.
- 11 Water boils/is boiling at 100°C.
- 12 What do you do/are you doing this Saturday night?

-6-

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 A: What 1) (you/cook)?
 B: I 2) (make) vegetarian lasagne.
 A: 3) (you/eat) vegetables every day?
 B: No, I usually 4) (have) meat at the weekend.
- 2 A: What 1) (you/do) tonight?
 B: Nothing special. Why?
 A: Would you like to go to the cinema?
 B: That 2) (sound) like a good idea. What 3) (you/want) to see?
 A: I'd really like to see *Titanic*.
 B: I 4) (hate) watching sad films.
 A: How about a comedy then?
 B: OK.
- 3 A: 1) (you/spend) the summer in Sicily?
 B: No, this year we 2) (go) to the north of Scotland. A friend of ours 3) (have) a cottage near Inverness.
 A: Oh, how wonderful! 4) (you/take) the children with you?
 B: No, they 5) (stay) with my mother because they 6) (not/like) being away from their friends.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: 1) (the baby/sleep)?
 B: No, she 2) (not/be). She 3) (play).
 2 A: Where 1) (you/go) on holiday this year?
 B: I 2) (want) to go to Spain but my wife 3) (prefer) Turkey.
 3 A: Hi, Mum. We 1) (have) a great time here in Venice.
 B: Oh, lovely. When 2) (you/come) home? On Friday?
 A: No, we 3) (not/be). We 4) (come) back on Saturday.
 4 A: What 1) (you/usually/have) for breakfast?
 B: I usually 2) (have) tea and toast but sometimes I 3) (eat) cereal for a change.
 5 A: What 1) (you/think) of my new dress? 2) (you/like) it?
 B: Yes, I 3) (do). 4) (you/wear) it tonight?
 A: No, I 5) (not/be). 6) (save) it for John's party.

اسئلة الوزارة

2004:

My research paper of five chapters. (**consist**)

Our English book of 16 units. (**consist**)

2003:

..... water evaporate at 150° C? (**Do**)

2002:

Water Of two elements H2 and O2. (**consist**)

A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival. (**lack**)

1999:

My research paper of four parts. (**consist**)

The heart its rate of pumping according to how active a person is. (**alter**)

1998:

This coat is quite cheap. It a lot of money. (**not cost**)

2017 شتوية

Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (**begin**)

أسئلة الوزارة

2004:

1. Look! The young boy the lion. (**feed**)

2. I am with my grandmother at the moment. (**stay**)

2003:

1. Listen! The secretary your name now. (**call**)

2. Watch out! The blue car you. (**approach**)

2001: Don't shout here! Students their English final exam. (**take**)

2000: I with my brother at the moment. (**live**)

1998: Don't disturb Shorouq now, she to a radio programme. (**listen**)

2018: The workersat the moment. They are on a break. (**not, work**)

2004: 1.is feeding 2.staying 2003: 1.is calling 2. is approaching

2001: are taking 2000: am living 1998: is listening 2018: are not working

- Nowadays, building a new house (**cost**) a lot of money.
- Ahmad used to enjoy playing tennis, but now heplaying the violin. (**enjoy**)
- Sami our help now. (**need**)
- At present, Randa 65 kg. (**weigh**)
- Look! Basma very happy. (**seem**)
- Listen! I (**think**) there is somebody coming.
- Nowadays, she (**have**) plenty of money.
- This coat is quite cheap. It..... (**not cost**) a lot of money now.