

# Grammar 6



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# Present simple & Present Continuous

## Present simple

### \*Form

Affirmative	Negative
I you we they } want - go - take	I you we they } <u>do not</u> (don't) want - go - take
He She It } <u>wants</u> - <u>goes</u> - <u>takes</u>	He She It } <u>does not</u> (doesn't) want - go - take

\*Most verbs add -s for third person she \ he \ it: want - wants live - lives

Verbs ending -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: add -es passes washes

relaxes goes

Question	Affirmative	Negative
<u>Do</u> I you we they } work?	Yes, { you } do we they	No, { you } <u>do not</u> we they } (don't).
<u>Does</u> He She It } work?	Yes, { He } does She It	No, { He } <u>does not</u> She It } (doesn't).

## use

### **Use present simple for**

- Facts, or things that always happen.
  - Water boils at 100°C.
- Routines and habits.
  - The birds return to the island every spring.
- Timetable events.
  - The Drama Club meets every Thursday at 7.30.
- Plots of films, stories and plays.
  - At the party, Romeo sees Juliet and falls in love with her.

### **Yes \ No questions and short answers.**

- Do male penguins keep the eggs warm? Yes, they do.
- Does water boil at 80°C? No, it does not \ doesn't.

## Question words

We put question words in front of *present simple yes \ no questions*.

**Why** do people grow?

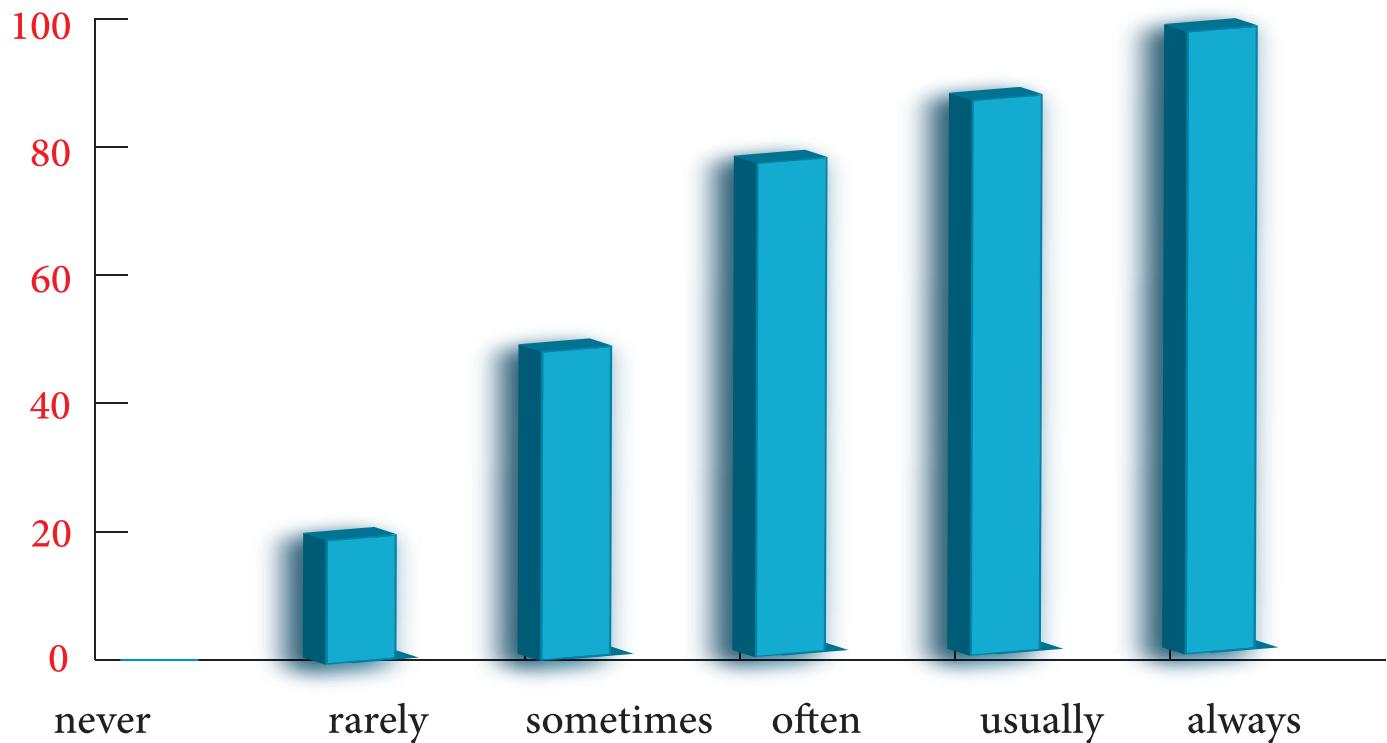
**Where** does water come from?

**When** do fish sleep?

**What** does this word mean?

**Who** do you sit next to?

**How** does a camera work?



- We put adverbs of frequency after the verb to be.

- I'm sometimes selfish.

- We put adverbs of frequency before other verbs.

- He always has time for his friends.

### use

- Talking about frequency.

- Mark never gives up.

- We often go to the gym.

## Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative
<p><b>Short form</b></p> <p>I <u>'m</u> You're - We're - They're } jogging. He's - She's - It's</p> <p><b>Long form</b></p> <p>I <u>am</u> You - We - They + <u>are</u>He - She - It + <u>is</u></p>	<p><b>Short form</b></p> <p>I'm not You - We - They + <u>aren't</u>He - She - It + <u>isn't</u></p> <p><b>Long form</b></p> <p>I am not You - We - They + <u>are not</u>He - She - It + <u>is not</u></p>

Question	Affirmative	Negative
<p>Am I</p> <p>Are { you we they } recording a CD?</p> <p>Is { He She It }</p>	<p>Yes, I <u>am</u>.</p> <p>Yes, we/you/they <u>are</u></p> <p>Yes, he/she/it <u>is</u>.</p>	<p>No, I'm not.</p> <p>No, we/you/they <u>aren't</u>.</p> <p>No, he/she/it <u>isn't</u>.</p>

### \*Form

- to be + ing form.
- Sara is working hard.
- We aren't playing football.
- What other things are you doing?

## Spelling: - ing form.

- We add -ing to the **infinitive** of most verbs.  
*play* -----> We aren't playing today.
- Verbs ending in e: replace e with -ing.  
*make* -----> We're making a web page.
- Verbs ending in one vowel and consonant: double consonant + -ing.  
*jog* -----> We're joging.

### use

- Talking about actions that are happening at the moment:
  - What are you doing at the moment?
  - This week she's doing school exams.

## Present Simple or present continuous?

- We use the present simple to talk about activities that usually happen.
  - We study music and we also study normal school subjects.
  - We do lots of sports at school.
- We often use adverbs and expressions of frequency with the present simple.
  - I usually play football.
  - We always study Shakespeare on Fridays.
- We use the present continuous to talk about activities that are happening now.
  - We're rehearsing for our European tour.
  - What are you doing? We're jogging. (not What do you do?)
- We often use expressions like today, now, or at the moment with the present continuous.
  - We aren't playing football today.
  - This week we're making a web page

**1. Choose the correct word:-**

1. Scientists (use – uses – using – has used) submarines to explore seas.
2. Nada usually (has spent – spends – spent – is spending) all her money on CD's.
3. Does Adel (like – likes – liking – have liked) onions?
4. What does Ahmed (eat – eats – eating – ate) for dinner?
5. My brother usually (get – getting – is getting – gets) up at 6.30.
6. They (doesn't – don't – aren't – didn't) often go to school on foot.
7. One of my friends (is having – has – having – have) an unusual hobby.
8. She speaks French but she (doesn't – don't – isn't – hasn't) speak Arabic.
9. I live in Faisal street and my friend (live – living – are living – lives) there too
10. I ('m not thinking – don't think – didn't think – hasn't thought) we need to take our umbrellas with us now.
11. The Earth (move – moves – moving – is moving) around the sun.
12. He (eat – eats – is eating – don't eat) a banana every day.
13. My friend (have – has – is having – doesn't have) got two cats.
14. When does he (going – goes – is going – go) to the cinema?
15. What does your brother (have – has – having – had) for lunch?
16. My brother sometimes (read – reads – reading – is reading) a story before he goes to bed.
17. (Where – How – When – What) do you get up?
18. When do you often phone (she – hers – her – his)?
19. He (is always – always is – not always – always – always isn't) helpful.
20. I go to school by bus (When – Where – What – How) do you go to school?
21. At the moment she (learning – learns – has learnt – is learning) Spanish.
22. What (is – does – are – do) Nada doing at the moment?
23. Is Sama (watch – watches – watched – watching) TV in her room right now?