





Class: 3rd grade

Lesson: Simple Present & Present Continuous

Teacher: Malak Cherif

Sousse (Khezama - Sahloul) Nabeul / Sfax / Bardo / Menzah El Aouina / Ezzahra / CUN / Bizerte / Gafsa / Kairouan / Medenine / Kébili / Monastir / Gabes / Djerba / Jendouba / Sidi Bouzid / Siliana / Béja / Zaghouan







The Simple Present

Present Simple Use:

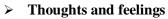
➤ General truth / facts

e.g.: The sun rises in the East.

France is in Europe.

> Habits

e.g.: We come here every week.



e.g.: I think it's very nice.









Time Expressions Used with the Simple Present:

I always drink water.	Adve	erbs Of Frequ	ency
	100%	Always	
	90%	Usually	
1 0 14 1	80%	Frequently	
asually = most of the 1	5 mg 70%	Often	
	50%	Sometimes	
(allways = all the time	- 20	Occasionally	
	10	0% Seldom	7410
	110	5% Rarely	hardly ever
I hardly ever wated	k V:	0% Never	٧.
		4	0614





Present Simple Forms (To Be)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)
-I am a teacher.	-I am not / m no	TAMI a teacher?
You / We / They are	a teacher.	Yes, I am.
		No, I'm not. X
a teacher / teachers.	-You / We / They	0 1 10 0 1
you're	are not laren't	tre you/welthey a teacher
-He / She / It is a	a teacher /	Yes, you/we they are.
teacher.	teachers.	Are you/we/they are. Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Hes		
d. C	-He / She / It	Is he/she/it a teacher
74 >	isnat/isn't	Yes, he/she/it is. 🗸
It's	a teacher.	No, he/she/it isn't. 🗶





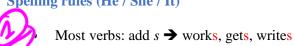
Present Simple Forms (Verbs)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)
I / You / We / They work at the mall.	I / You / We / They there.	Yes you we they do. y
He / She / It worksthere.	aesn't work	-No, I/you/we/they don't. X Des he/she/it work ? -Yes, he/she/it doesNo, he/she/it doesn't. X





Spelling rules (He / She / It)







Verbs ending in -o, -sh, -ch, -x: add $es \rightarrow goes$, finishes, catches, relaxes

buzzes, washes, touches does, watches, fixes



Verbs ending in a consonant + y: change y to ies \rightarrow studies



Dance - dances
play - plays





1. Complete the sentences using the verb to be. Use the positive form or the negative form.

•	Amy _	is_	twenty years old.	√
---	-------	-----	-------------------	----------

- Katy and Jonas ______ in the painting class. \[
 \sqrt{}
- You aren't hungry. X
- Julia ______ a flight attendant. \checkmark
- We acen't at school. X
- My parents _____ on vacation. \[\sqrt{}





- 2. Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use the present simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.
 - My girlfriend is finding life in Madrid a bit challenging. She
 - Most workers live quite close to the factory, so they (walk) there.

(need) a good wash.

mud (n) dirty it





- I've got two cats and three hamsters. I (love) pets.
- What's wrong? You ______
- I hate those two women. I just _ them.
- Mark is good at Tennis. He _______ (win) every game.





- Make present simple questions and answers from the words in brackets. Sometimes no change is required.
 - (modern trains/use/coal? ~ No/they... They/use/electricity.)

Do modern trains use coal? No, they don't. They use electricity.

(Elizabeth/often/wear/a dress? ~ No/she... She/wear/usually/trousers.)

Does Elizabeth often was advess? No, she doesn't. She usually was

(butter/come/from cheese? \sim No/it.... It/come/from milk.)

Does butter come from cheese? No, it doesn't. It comes from



• (Tunisia/export/salmon? ~ No, it... [It/export/tuna.)

Does Tunisia export Salmon > No, it doesn't It exports tuna.

they botatoes/grow/on bushes? ~ No, they... They/grow/in the ground)

Do potatoes grow on bushe? No, they don't. They grow in the ground.





The present continuous

The Present Continuous Is Used When:

We are in the middle of an action. = the action is happening now.

e.g.: *I'm waiting for the bus.* (I'm at the station <u>now</u>.)

We are in the middle of something but not really doing it at the moment of speech.

e.g.: We are <u>currently</u> working on a new project. (We are not doing the work at the moment of speaking but the action is ongoing.)







Time Expressions Used with the Present Continuous:

now, right now, currently, presently, at the moment, at present, today, these days, this morning/afternoon/evening/week/month/year







The Present Continuous (Form)

To Be (Simple Present) + Verb(ing)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am playing / I'm playing	I'm not playing	Am I playing?
You / We / They are playing	You / We / They	Are you playing?
He / She/ It is playing	He/She/It	Is) he playing?
He's playing	He's not playing	Isha 100
	the isn't playing	3



Spelling rules (ing form)

- Most verbs: add ing → playing, working, finding
- Verbs ending in -e: drop the e and add $ing \rightarrow taking$, smiling, using
- One-syllable verbs ending in a *vowel* consonant: double the consonant and add *ing* hitting, running, swimming, spinning / cutting, sitting, fitting, stopping

Seemino

• Verbs ending in a *vowel* + *consonant* with stress on the final syllable: double the consonant and add ing → begining



commits committing



1. Write complete sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

a. (We / leave / the country / right now)

b. (Technology / change / all the time these days)

c. (More people / study / online these days)





d. (Prices / currently / go / up all the time)

e. (The sea /get / dirtier / this year)





2. Mary is in the computer room at college. Complete her conversation with Peter. Put in a Present Continuous form of the verb.

Peter: what	(you / do)	
Mary:	(I / write) a letter to my	y cousin. He's a disc jockey
Rachel and I	(try) to organize	e a disco.
Peter: That sounds like	a lot of work. How	(you / find) time
for your studies?		





Mary: As I said, Rachel	(help) me
(we / get) on all right	(we / not / spend) too much time on
it	_ (it / not / take) me away from my studies, don't worry
about that. Oh, sorry,	(you / wait) for this computer?
Peter: Yes, but there is no	o hurry.
Mary:	(I / correct) the last bit of the letter. I've nearly
finished.	





3. Complete this newspaper report. Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present simple or present continuous.

It's summer. A m	nan is out for a	quiet walk. I	He's wall	king alon	g a country	road a	nd he
(1)	(mind) his	own busine	ss when	he is hu	rt and serio	ously in	ijured
by a minivan.	The man, a	writer of	horror	fiction,	survives	but he	e (2)
	(become)	obsessed wi	th the va	an that m	aimed hin	n. He d	oesn't
hold a grudge ag	gainst the drive	r. Instead, he	e (3)		(buy)	the mi	nivan
and (4)	(hic	le) it. This s	sounds li	ike the st	ory of a S	tephen	King
thriller, but it is,	in fact, the last	chapter in t	he write	r's real li	fe. King ha	as boug	ht the
vehicle and he							(-)





		(recover)	from	his	wounds	at	home,	where	he	(6)
	(su	ıffer from)	a broke	en hip	o, a fractui	red 1	leg, and	a collaps	sed lu	ıng.
The story is	s strangely	y like the plo	ot of his	s nov	el <i>Thinner</i>	, in	which th	e victim	's far	nily
(7)		(put) a cur	se on t	he dr	iver. King	, ho	wever, c	lemands	only	the
withdrawal	of the dri	ver's license	e. As fo	r the	minivan,	we ((8)		((not
know) if K	ing will ca	arry out his i	evenge	or if	he is simp	ly h	atching t	the plot f	for a	new
novel.										





- 4. Use the words in brackets () to complete the dialogues. Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.
- **a.** Amy: Is the swimming pool open today?

Charlotte: (No, they / get / things ready for the next competition.)

Amy: (How often / they / have / these competitions?)

Charlotte: About three times a year.

b. Charles: (Why / that machine / not work / at the moment?)





Billy: (I don't know, but a mechanic / mend / it.)

Charles: (What / the machine / do?) (it / make / boxes?)

Billy: (Yes, it / make / boxes / of all sizes.)

c. Clare: (Look! / The Martins / work / in their garden.)





Daniel: (They / not / usually / work / on Sundays.)

Let's have a word with them. Hello, Casey. Hello, William. (you / get / ready / for the winter?)

William: (Yes, we / tidy / up the leaves.)

(We / always / try / to do it before the winter / come.)





Jamie: (Michael, what / you / look / for?)					
Michael: (I / look / for Jean's glasses.)					
(She / not / often / wear / them.)					
(She / only / wear / them to read, so she often / lose / them.)					



















