



ANGLAIS

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



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The Simple Present

Present Simple Use:

- **General truth / facts**
e.g.: *The sun rises in the East.*
- **Habits**
e.g.: *We come here every week.*
- **Thoughts and feelings**
e.g.: *I think it's very nice.*



Time Expressions Used with the Simple Present:

Adverbs Of Frequency



Present Simple Forms (To Be)

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)</i>
-I am a teacher.	-I _____ a teacher.	_____ Yes, I <i>am</i> . ✓ No, I'm <i>not</i> . ✗
-You / We / They are a teacher / teachers.	-You / We / They _____ a teacher / teachers.	_____ Yes, you/we/they <i>are</i> . ✓ No, you/we/they <i>aren't</i> . ✗
-He / She / It is a teacher.	-He / She / It _____ a teacher.	_____ Yes, he/she/it <i>is</i> . ✓ No, he/she/it <i>isn't</i> . ✗



Present Simple Forms (Verbs)

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative (Yes/No questions and short answers)</i>
I / You / We / They work at the mall.	I / You / We / They _____ there.	_____ ? -Yes, I / you / we / they do . ✓ -No, I / you / we / they don't . ✗
He / She / It work there.	He / She / It _____ there.	_____ ? -Yes, he / she / it does . ✓ -No, he / she / it doesn't . ✗



Spelling rules (He / She / It)



- Most verbs: add *s* → work*s*, get*s*, writ*e**s*
- Verbs ending in *-o*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-x*: add *es* → go*e**s*, finish*e**s*, catch*e**s*, relax*e**s*
- Verbs ending in *a consonant + y*: change *y* to *ies* → studi*e**s*



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

- Amy _____ twenty years old. ✓
- Katy and Jonas _____ in the painting class. ✓
- You _____ hungry. ✗
- Julia _____ a flight attendant. ✓
- We _____ at school. ✗
- My parents _____ on vacation. ✓



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 _____ **(speak)** Spanish.
- Most workers live quite close to the factory, so they _____ **(walk)** there.
- My school uniform is really muddy. This skirt _____ **(need)** a good wash.



- I've got two cats and three hamsters. I _____ (**love**) pets.
- No onions for me, thanks. I _____ (**eat**) onions.
- What's wrong? You _____ (**look**) very good.
- Don't try to ring the bell. It _____ (**work**).
- I hate those two women. I just _____ (**like**) talking to them.
- Mark is good at Tennis. He _____ (**win**) every game.



3. 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.)

_____ ~ _____

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

_____ ~ _____

- (butter/come/from cheese? ~ No/it.... It/come/from milk.)

_____ ~ _____



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

_____ ~ _____

- (potatoes/grow/on bushes? ~ No, they... 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 now.)

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

e.g.: *We **are** currently **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)

<i>Affirmative</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Interrogative</i>
I am playing	I _____	_____?
You / We / They are playing	You / We / They _____	_____?
He / She/ It is playing	He / She / It _____	_____?



Spelling rules (ing form)



- Most verbs: add *ing* → play**ing**, work**ing**, find**ing**
- Verbs ending in *-e*: drop the *e* and add *ing* → tak**ing**, smil**ing**, us**ing**
- One-syllable verbs ending in a *vowel + consonant*: double the consonant and add *ing* → hit**ting**, run**ning**, swim**ming**, spin**ning**
- Verbs ending in a *vowel + consonant* with stress on the final syllable: double the consonant and add *ing* → begin**ning**



**1. What do people say about our world these days? 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 cousin. He's a disc jockey.

Rachel and I _____ (try) to organize 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 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 man is out for a quiet walk. He's walking along a country road and he (1) _____ (**mind**) his own business when he is hurt and seriously injured by a minivan. The man, a writer of horror fiction, survives but he (2) _____ (**become**) obsessed with the van that maimed him. He doesn't hold a grudge against the driver. Instead, he (3) _____ (**buy**) the minivan and (4) _____ (**hide**) it. This sounds like the story of a Stephen King thriller, but it is, in fact, the last chapter in the writer's real life. King has bought the vehicle and he intends to take a hammer to it. At present, the author (5)



_____ (**recover**) from his wounds at home, where he (6)
_____ (**suffer from**) a broken hip, a fractured leg, and a collapsed lung.
The story is strangely like the plot of his novel *Thinner*, in which the victim's family
(7) _____ (**put**) a curse on the driver. King, however, demands only the
withdrawal of the driver's license. As for the minivan, we (8) _____ (**not**
know) if King will carry out his revenge or if he is simply hatching the plot 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.)









