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GRAMMAR:TENSES

SIMPLE PRESENT

We use the simple present for

General facts:

The earth **turns** around the sun

Habits:

Moroccan people eat couscous on Friday.

Permanent actions:

My father **works** in a bank

Routines:

I always watch television after work.

Timetables and schedules:

The plane from Paris **arrives** at six o'clock.

I study English from half past eight to half past nine on Monday.

To Express preferences:

She likes tea better than coffee.

How to form the simple present

Affirmative:	Negative	Interrogative
I-you -we- they work	do not/don't work	Do I/you/we/they work?
He -she -it works	does not/doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Uses

1: First, we use the present continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.

- **I'm working** at the moment.
- Please call back as we are eating dinner now.
- Amine is sleeping.

Future Uses

5: The next use is for definite future arrangements (with a future time word). In this case we have already made a plan and we are pretty sure that the event will happen in the future.

- I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
- We're going to the beach at the weekend.
- I'm leaving at three.

Present Continuous Forms

The present continuous is formed using *am/is/are* + present participle. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *am/is/are*. Negatives are made with *not*.

- Statement: You are watching TV.
 Question: Are you watching TV?
 He is watching TV
 Is he watching TV?
- Negative: You are not ./ aren't watching TV....He is not/isn't watching TV.

Simple past

 We use the simple past to talk about an action that happened and finished in the past with the following time indicators: yesterday ,last , ago , dates in the past like in 1989.etc......,in the past, once upon a time etc.....

Regular verbs:

Verb + ed

Examples

die/ died visit /visited play /played marry /married

Irregular verbs:

Examples

write/ wrote take/took go/went

The verb to be

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I ,he she ,it, = ( was ) you we they =( were ) (affirmative)
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wasn't/weren't (negative)

Was I,he,she, it....? **Were** you, we,they. ?(Interrogative)

The Affirmative form of the simple past:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they played.

Examples:

I played tennis with my friends yesterday.

.The interrogative form of the simple past:

Did I, you, he, she, it, we, they play tennis?

The negative form of the simple past:

- I, you, he, she, it, we, they did not/didn't play.
- Past Continuous
- We often use the Past Continuous tense with the Past Simple tense. We use the Past Continuous to express a **long** action. And we use the Past Simple to express a **short** action that happens **in the middle** of the long action. We can join the two ideas with **when** or **while**.

EXAMPLES

Imane was watching TV when the light went off.

While she was sleeping, someone knocked at the door.

We use the past continuous for two actions that were happening at the same time in the past.

EXAMPLES

My mother was cooking dinner while I was playing computer games.

While we were listening to music my father was repairing his car.

Present perfect tense

Has/have + past participle

Affirmative: She has already eaten her dinner.

Negative: It Hasn't/has not rained yet.

Interrogative: Have you finished your exercise?

Where have you been lately

The Present Perfect is used:

1. When What is the time period has not finished

Example:

I have read three books this month (this month has not finished yet)

2. When the time is not mentioned

Example:

she has obtained a diploma. we should congratulate her.

3. When the time is recent

Example:

she has just got married

4. with time expressions like Already, just, yet, as soon as, never, ever, till now, up to now, recently,

- Since + point in time / for + duration

Examples

I have lived here since 1987.

I have lived here for 29 years