

MEETING III

PRESENT TENSE

A. OBJECTIVES

After studying this material, students are able to:

- 3.1 comprehend the use of present tense

B. MATERIAL

1. INTRODUCTION

Answer the questions below based on your experiences.



Picture 1 Instan Noodle



Picture 2 Fried Rice



Picture 3 Sate

1. Do you like cooking?
2. What is your favorite food?
3. Can you cook your favorite food by yourself?

REMEMBER:

Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now).

Read the following text and answer the questions below!

How to Make Fried Rice



Picture 3.8

Ingredients :

- 2 plates of rice
- 1 clove of garlic and onion
- 1 tablespoon tomato sauce
- 1 egg
- 100 grams of chicken meat
- 1 tablespoon cooking oil
- Salt

Steps:

1. First, heat oil and saute garlic until the garlic smell out, and also saute onion.
2. After that, add chicken, stir briefly until slightly cooked.
3. Next, add the eggs, stirring until eggs are cooked cracked.
4. Then, insert white rice, tomato sauce, and salt, mix well with the spices.
5. After that, the present suits your taste, you can add fried shrimp, or even crackers.

Questions

1. What is the text about?
2. What is the purpose of the text?
3. What are the ingredients needed to make fried rice?
4. When is the chicken added?
5. What is the last step to make fried rice?

2. GRAMMAR

Tense	Signal words	Use	Form	Examples affirmative	Examples negative	Examples interrogative
Simple Present or Present Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> every day sometimes always often usually seldom never first ... then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something happens repeatedly how often something happens one action follows another things in general with the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) future meaning: timetables, programmes 	infinitive (he/she/it) + -s	I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?
				He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
				I go.	I don't go.	Do I go?
				He goes.	He doesn't go.	Does he go?
Present Progressive or Present Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> now at the moment Look! Listen! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date) 	to be (am/are/is) + infinitive + -ing	I'm working.	I'm not working.	Am I working?
				He's working.	He isn't working.	Is he working?
				I'm going.	I'm not going.	Am I going?
				He's going.	He isn't going.	Is he going?
Simple Present Perfect or Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> just yet never ever already so far up to now since for recently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present action started in the past and continues up to the present 	have/has + past participle*	I have worked.	I haven't worked.	Have I worked?
				He has worked.	He hasn't worked.	Has he worked?
				I have gone.	I haven't gone.	Have I gone?
				He has gone.	He hasn't gone.	Has he gone?
Present Perfect Progressive or Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all day the whole day how long since for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> action began in the past and has just stopped how long the action has been happening emphasis: length of time of an action 	have/has + been + infinitive + -ing	I have been working.	I haven't been working.	Have I been working?
				He has been working.	He hasn't been working.	Has he been working?
				I have been going.	I haven't been going.	Have I been going?
				He has been going.	He hasn't been going.	Has he been going?

Details:

Things to look out for on the TOEFL Grammar

1. The third person singular in the Present Simple ends with an 's', whereas the first and second persons (both singular and plural) and the third person plural do not.
2. For certain verbs 'es' is added (Ex. watch – watches, wash – washes, dress – dresses, fix – fixes).
3. The auxiliary for the present simple is 'do' for all persons except third person singular which uses 'does'.
4. The auxiliary 'do' or 'does' is generally used only in the negative or interrogative forms, but may sometimes be used in the affirmative to emphasize a point. (Ex. I do agree with you, even if you don't believe me!)
5. The Present Continuous employs the verb 'to be' conjugated appropriately according to the person and is then followed by a principle verb in the continuous form (-ing).
6. When the -ing suffix is added, some verbs have the final consonant doubled (stop – stopping, begin – beginning).

1. Use of the Simple Present

- a. Repeated actions
Example: My friend often **draws** nice posters.
- b. Things in general
Example: The sun **rises** in the east
- c. Fixed arrangements, scheduled events
Example: The plane **flies** to London every Monday.
- d. Sequence of actions in the present
Example: First I **get** up, then I **have** breakfast.
- e. Instructions
Example: **Open** your books at page 34

Things to look out for on the TOEFL Grammar

1. Use the present simple after conjunctions such as ‘when’, ‘as soon as’, ‘before’, ‘after’,

Example:

- a. **After she meets** the CEO, she’ll be done with the interviewing process.
 - b. They will need to check into the hotel **before they come** to the conference.
2. Check for key words that are associated with the present simple, such as: Always, often, sometimes, seldom (rarely), never, every day/week/year, etc

2. Use of the Present Progressive

- a. Actions happening at the moment of speaking

Example: Peter **is reading** a book now

- b. Fixed plans in the near future

Example: We are going to Basel on Saturday.

- c. Temporary actions

Example: I **am working** in Rome this month.

- d. Actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

Example: My friend **is preparing** for his exams

- e. Trends

Example: More and more people **are using** their computers to listen to music.

- f. Repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with always, constantly, forever)

Example: Andrew **is always coming** late

3. Use of the Present Perfect

- a. Result of actions in the past is important in the present – It is not important when the actions happened.

Example: I **have cleaned** my room

- b. Recently completed actions

Example: He **has just played** handball.

- c. States beginning in the past and still continuing

Example: We **have lived** in Canada **since** 1986.

- d. Together with lately, recently, yet

Example: I **have been** to London **recently**.

4. Use of the Present Perfect Progressive

- a. Actions beginning in the past and still continuing (focus is on the action) – mostly with since (point of time) or for (period of time)

Example: I **have been waiting** for you for three hours. (It was too long.)

- b. Recently completed actions (focus is on the action)

Example: She **has been watching** too many videos. (It took too much time.)

C. EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Look at these sentences using the present simple. Is each sentence correct or is there a mistake?

John gets up at 7 o'clock every day because he catch the train at 8 o'clock.	Correct/ Incorrect
When it's a very hot day, Michela likes swimming in the sea.	Correct/ Incorrect
Speak slowly to Ana and Petra because they doesn't speak English very well.	Correct/ Incorrect
I write to my friend in New Zealand every month. She live on a big farm near the mountains.	Correct/ Incorrect
The number 17 bus doesn't stop here, it stops in Wilson Avenue.	Correct/ Incorrect

Exercise 2:

Choose the best answer!

1. The scientific history of radium... beautiful
 - a. Was
 - b. Is
 - c. Had been
 - d. Is being
2. She ... her dog everyday
 - a. To feed
 - b. Feed
 - c. Feeds
 - d. Feeding
3. I ... always ... to the dentist
 - a. Do not, go
 - b. Does not, go
 - c. Do not, went
 - d. Does not, went
4. ... Mary reading a book in her classroom?
 - a. is
 - b. am
 - c. was
 - d. were
5. They ... a cup of coffee, but chocolate.
 - a. is not collecting
 - b. are not drinking
 - c. is not drinking
 - d. are not collecting
6. Why ... your sister crying so loud? Please give her candies or something.
 - a. is
 - b. are
 - c. am
 - d. Were

Exercise 3:

Change the underlined verbs to simple present forms.

How to Make Cake

Ingredients:

- 12 eggs
- 1/4 kg of butter
- 3/8 kg of sugar
- 2 sachet of vanilla
- 1/2 tbs of Ovalet
- 3 1/2 ons of wheat flour
- 5 tbs of milk powder
- 1 package of chocolate powder



Steps:

1. (Removed) the egg yolk and albumen and (placed) them in different bowl.
2. (Mixed) the butter, sugar, vanilla, and ovalet for 10 minutes.
3. Put the yolk into the dough and (blended) again at least 10 minutes.
4. (Poured) the wheat flour little by little into the dough and stir well.
5. Pour the milk powder little by little into the dough and (stirred) well.
6. Pour the chocolate powder little by little into the dough and stir well.
7. Blend the albumen around 5 minutes.
8. Pour the albumen into the dough. Blend them around 10 minutes.
9. (Prepared) a baking pan lubricated with butter. Pour the dough. Put into the oven and (baked) around 40 minutes in 25 degrees celcius.
10. (Lifted) the cake and put on the plate. Spread some sugar on it. The bolu cake is ready to (served).

D. REFERENCES

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