

# The Simple Present



## Grammar Notes

### The Simple Present Tense

- a. for habits: I play every day.
- b. for facts & truths: A cat has four legs.
- c. for regular actions: The bus leaves at 10 a.m.

Statements:

I / You / We / They	swim.
He / She / It	swims.

Negatives:

I / You / We / They	do not	swim.
He / She / It	does not	

Questions:

Do	I / you / we / they	swim?
Does	he / she / it	

The spelling of the verb in the third person:

I	He
drink	drinks
go	goes
wash	washes
watch	watches
dress	dresses
mix	mixes
buzz	buzzes
cry	cries
play	plays

vowel + '-y'

Verb 'to be':

He is (be) fat. He is not (not be) thin. Is (be) he thin?

Signal words: **every day / daily / always / usually / often / sometimes / seldom / never** (e.g. He **always** smiles.)

# The Simple Past



## Grammar Notes

### The Simple Past Tense

- a. completed in the past: I **played** yesterday.
- b. habits in the past: He **swam** when he was young.
- c. past facts: She **was** shy when she was small.

Statements:

I / You / We / They		vowel + '-y'
He / She / It	swam.	consonant + '-y'

Negatives:

I / You / We / They		did not	swim.
He / She / It			

Questions:

Did	I / you / we / they		e.g. lie to someone
	he / she / it	swim?	e.g. lie down

Regular & irregular verbs:

Root	Past Form
walk	walked
jog	jogged double the last consonant
dance	danced keep the '-e'
play	played
cry	cried
have	had
hold	held
make	made
stand	stood
lay	laid
lie	lied
lie	lay
fly	flew
read	read

Signal words: yesterday / last / this morning / ago / when I was / once upon a time (e.g. He swam yesterday.)

# The Present Continuous



## Grammar Notes

### The Present Continuous Tense

to express the idea that something is happening now

Statements:

I	am	swimming.
You / We / They	are	
He / She / It	is	

Negatives:

I	am not	swimming.
You / We / They	are not	
He / She / It	is not	

Questions:

Am	I	swimming?
Are	you / we / they	
Is	he / she / it	

keep the '-y'

delete the '-e'

vowel + consonant

2 consecutive vowels

Forming '-ing':

Verb	'-ing'
drink	drinking
play	playing
drive	driving
run	running
read	reading
open	opening

2 vowels: the last syllable  
is not stressed

Signal words:

now / at present / at the moment /

Look! / Listen! / Be careful! / still

(e.g. I am reading now.)

## The Simple Future



## Grammar Notes

## The Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used to indicate a future action or a prediction.

I	will swim	tomorrow.
We	shall swim	next week.
You		soon.
They		later.
He	will swim	this coming Sunday.
She		in a minute.
It		

	hope	I	will win.
	think	we	shall win.
I	guess	you	
	promise	they	
	swear	he	will win.
	guarantee	she	
	suppose	it	

**will not = won't**

# The Present Perfect (1)



## Grammar Notes

### The Present Perfect Tense

- a. an action that was completed in the very recent past
- b. an action performed during a period that has not yet finished

I / You / We / They	have	already		left.
He / She / It	has	just		

I / You / We / They	have not		left	yet.
He / She / It	has not			

Have	I / you / we / they		left	yet?
Has	he / she / it			

Regular & irregular verbs:

Root	Past Form	Past Participle
walk	walked	walked
leave	left	left
have	had	had
swim	swam	swum
draw	drew	drawn
eat	ate	eaten
see	saw	seen
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown

Signal words: already / just / yet

# The Past Continuous (1)



## Grammar Notes

### The Past Continuous Tense

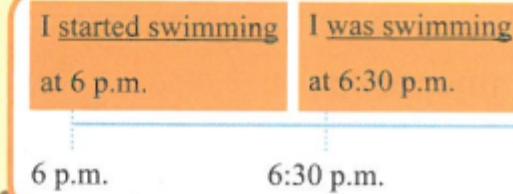
how the past continuous tense is formed: was / were + verb + 'ing'

- a. to show that something continued for some time in the past
- b. to show that one was in the process of doing something at a specific time

You			
We	were		
They			
I			
He			
She			
It			

eating  
running

at 4:30 p.m.  
the whole morning.  
at this time yesterday.



# The Past Continuous (2)



## Grammar Notes

### The Past Continuous Tense

how the past continuous tense is formed: was / were + verb + 'ing'

- a. to show two long actions were happening at the same time using 'while'

I was reading	while	my mother was cooking.
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- b. to show the main / a longer action was interrupted by another / a shorter action in the past using 'while', 'when' or 'as'

A fly flew in	while	my mother was cooking.
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A fly flew in	as	I was closing the window.
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I was reading	when	the doorbell rang.
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