



Worksheet number (5) / Unit One

Name :

Subject: Tenses

Class: 10th Grade

Date: / Sep/2025



Present Tenses



Learning Objective: Students should be able to be familiar with the new usage.

1. Simple present...

We use it to talk about:

- a. **Habits:** He often goes to the cinema.
- b. **General truth:** Water boils at a hundred degrees Celsius.
- c. **Permanent situation in the present:** They live in Madaba.
- d. **Time table:** The train arrives at 6:00 p.m
- e. **Narratives.(a story, a joke..):** The two boys follow the clue.
The clues lead them to the castle.



The Form...

He - She - It \longrightarrow verb - (s - es - ies) + complement.

I - We - You - They \longrightarrow verb - (infinitive) + complement.

Negative : Sub + doesn't + verb inf.

Sub + don't + verb inf.

Inter: Does + Sub + Verb inf?

Do + Sub + Verb inf?

Spelling:1 - Adding (es) when the verbs end in (o - sh - ch - x - ss).

e.g wash \longrightarrow washes

miss \longrightarrow misses

2- Adding (ies) when the verbs end in (consonant + y), we drop (y) add (ies)

e.g Study → studies fly → flies

BUT: when the verb ends in (vowel + y), we just add (S)

e.g play → plays

Time Expressions with the Present Simple...

Every - day, week , month, year, summer.

On Mondays - at the weekend - in the morning - in the afternoon - in the evening - once a week - twice a week - at night .

Adverbs of frequency... never - rarely -sometimes - often - usually- always, seldom.

2. Present Continuous...

We use it to talk about:

a. things happening at the time of speaking.

e.g Are you reading a book at the moment?

b. what is happening in the photo.

e.g The man in the photo is eating burger.



c. situations that are temporary.

e.g We are visiting our grandma this week.

d. an annoying habit (often with always and forever)

e.g Julia is always wearing my T-shirts.

e. plans and arrangements for the future.

e.g I am painting my room bright pink next weekend.

f. changing and developing situation in the present.

e.g The water level are raising every year.

The Form...

He - She - It → is + verb- ing + complement.

I → am + verb -ing

We - You - They → are + verb - ing + complement.

Negative : Sub + isn't + verb- ing.

Sub + aren't + verb -ing.

Inter: Is + Sub + Verb ing?

Are + Sub + Verb ing?

Spelling: 1. drive → driving

2. die → dying

3. travel → travelling

4. hurry → hurrying

5. swim → swimming

Time Expressions with the Present Continuous...

This - week , month, year, summer , morning , afternoon.

Today - at the moment - now - right now - be quiet - look - listen
for the time being .

STATIVE VERB

Some English verbs, which we call stative, non-continuous or stative verbs, aren't used in continuous tenses.

These verbs often describe states that last for some time.

1. Possession: Have Own Possess Lack Consist Involve Include Contain

Example: Bread consists of flour, water and yeast.

~~Bread is consisting of flour, water and yeast.~~

2. Emotion: Love Like Dislike Hate Adore Prefer Care for Mind
Want Need Desire Wish Hope Appreciate Value

Example: Julie's always hated dogs.

~~Julie's always been hating dogs.~~

3. Sense: Sound Hear Smell See Taste Touch Feel Look

Example: Do you hear music?

~~Are you hearing music?~~

4. Mental state: Know Believe Understand Doubt Suppose Recognise Forget Remember
Imagine Mean Agree Disagree Deny Promise Satisfy Realise
Appear Astonish Please Surprise Concern Think (have an opinion)

Example: I know this story.

~~I am knowing this story.~~

5. Others: Cost Measure Weigh Owe Seem Fit Depend Matter

Example: This cake weighs 400g.

~~This cake is weighing 400g.~~

3. Present Perfect Simple...

We use it to talk about:

- a. something that happened in the past but we don't know exactly when.

They have seen this film... She has already had her lunch.

- b. something that started in the past but hasn't finished.

I have worked in this company since 2003.

It has been hot for a week.

- c. something that happened in the past but has a connection with the present.

I have lost my keys. I can't open the door.



- d. something that just happened.

We have just finished painting the house.

- e. with superlatives and expressions (the first/ second time) .

It was the best film I have ever seen.

- f. for experience and achievement

He has climbed Mount Everest twice.

The Form...

He - She - It ➡ has + verb (p.p) + complement.

I - We - You - They ➡ have + verb (p.p) + complement.

Negative : Sub + hasn't + verb (p.p).

Sub + haven't + verb (p.p).

Inter: Has + Sub + Verb (p.p)?

Have + Sub + Verb (p.p)?

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Simple...

1. **already**...(in affirmative & interrogative sentences)
2. **Just**... (in affirmative sentence)
3. **ever**...(in interrogative sentence)
4. **never**... (in negative sentence) (instead of not)
5. **yet**... (in negative & interrogative sentences)
6. **for**... (period of time.. for two years)
7. **since**... (specific of time... since 1990)
8. **before**... (at an earlier time, this usually at the end of the sentence)
9. **lately** and **recently**..(not along ago, this usually at the end of the sentence)



4. Present Perfect Continuous...

We use it to talk about:

- a. **something that started in the past and has happened repeatedly or has continued until now.**
He has been playing the same game for ages.
I have been telephoning you all morning.
 - b. **something that happened repeatedly in the past and that may have finished now, but has results that we can see now.**
Mark has been working in the garden. (He looks tired).
(Her hair is wet) Susan has been swimming.
 - c. **to emphasise how long actions have been in progress for.**
I have been learning Chinese for five years.
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The Form...

He - She - It ➡ has + been + verb (ing) + complement.

I - We - You - They ➡ have + been + verb (ing) + complement.

Negative : Sub + (hasn't - haven't) + been + verb (ing).

Inter: Has + Sub + been + Verb (ing)? Have + Sub + been + Verb (ing)?

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Continuous...

All day - all night - for a long time - lately - recently - since - for years

For (very) long - How long.

We use for (very) long in question and negative sentences...

Mark hasn't been working at the shop for very long.

Have you been waiting for very long?

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