



Worksheet

No. (2)

Name :

Subject:

The present tenses.

Class:

Eight

Date:

The Present Simple & the Present Continuous

| Simple Present Tense | Present Continuous Tense |
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| <p>Uses:</p> <p>We use the simple present tense when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the action is general• the action happens all the time, or habitually, in the past, present and future• the action is not only happening now• the statement is always true <p>Form:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For positive sentences, we use the base form of the verb with(I-we you-they).2. For the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), we add s to the main verb or es to the auxiliary.3.For negative sentences, we use:don't/doesn't4.For interrogative sentences,we | <p>Uses:</p> <p>We use the present continuous tense to talk about:</p> <p>an action happening around now and it is not permanent or habitual.</p> <p>Form:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For positive sentences, we use: Subject + be + (base verb+ing).2.For negative sentences, we use: Subject + be + not + (base verb+ing).3.For interrogative sentences,we use: Be+ subject + (base verb+ing). <p>Indicators:</p> <p>At the moment-now- right now-nowadays-today-tonight-this-these-currently-listen-look-be careful-be quiet.....</p> |

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| use:do/does Indicators: Always-usually-sometimes-often-seldom-rarely-never..... every day/week/month/year..... | |
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| Look at the following present simple examples: | Look at the following present continuous examples: |
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| <p>I live in New York.</p> <p>The Moon goes round the Earth.</p> <p>John drives a taxi.</p> <p>He does not drive a bus.</p> <p>We do not work at night.</p> <p>Do you play football?</p> <p>Does she work in a bank?</p> | <p>I am living in New York.</p> <p>The cat is going round the street.</p> <p>John is driving a taxi.</p> <p>He isn't driving a taxi.</p> <p>We aren't working tonight.</p> <p>Are you playing football?</p> <p>Is she working in a bank?</p> |

Stative Verbs

Some verbs are only (or mostly) used in simple tenses, and are not used in continuous tenses.

An example of a simple tense is the present simple, or the past simple. An example of a continuous tense is the present continuous or past continuous. These verbs are called stative, or state verbs. A verb which isn't stative is called a dynamic verb, and is usually an action. Often stative verbs are about liking or disliking something, or about a mental state, not about an action.

| verb | correct | not correct |
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| agree | Sarah agrees with us. | Sarah isn't agreeing with us. |
| believe | I don't believe the news. | I am not believing the news. |
| cost | This car costs a lot of money. | This car is costing a lot of money. |
| disagree | I disagree with you. | I am disagreeing with you. |
| dislike | He dislikes mushrooms. | He is disliking mushrooms. |
| hate | Julie hates dogs. | Julie is hating dogs. |
| hear | Do you hear music? | Are you hearing music? |
| know | We know the answers. | We are knowing the answers. |
| like | I like reading detective stories. | I am liking reading detective stories. |
| love | I love chocolate. | I'm loving chocolate. |
| mean | 'Enormous' means 'very big'. | 'Enormous' is meaning 'very big'. |
| need | I needed a taxi to go to the airport. | I am needing a taxi to go to the airport. |
| own | She owns two cars. | She is owning two cars. |
| prefer | I prefer chocolate ice cream. | I am preferring chocolate ice cream. |
| promise | I promise to help you tomorrow. | I am promising to help you tomorrow. |
| remember | He doesn't remember my name. | He isn't remembering my name. |
| surprise | The noise surprises me. | The noise is surprising me. |
| understand | I don't understand this question. | I'm not understanding this |

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| | | question. |
| want | I want to go to the cinema tonight. | I am wanting to go to the cinema tonight. |

Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic:

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| be | <p>be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting'</p> <p>you are stupid = it's part of your personality</p> <p>you are being stupid = behaving now, not usually</p> |
| have | <p>have (stative) = own: I have a car have</p> <p>(dynamic) = taking :I'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break</p> |
| see | <p>see (stative) = see with your eyes / understand</p> <p>I see what you mean/ I see her now, she's just coming along the road</p> <p>see (dynamic) = meet / have a date or an appointment with</p> <p>My mother is seeing her dentist next Sunday./ I'm seeing Robert tomorrow</p> |
| taste , smell | <p>taste/ smell (stative) = has a certain taste/ smell</p> <p>This soup tastes great. This flower smells beautiful.</p> <p>taste/ smell (dynamic) = the action of tasting/ smelling</p> <p>The chef is tasting the soup. The girl is smelling the flower.</p> |
| think | <p>think (stative) = have an opinion</p> <p>I think that coffee is great.</p> <p>think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head</p> <p>What are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday.</p> |

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| weigh | <p>weigh (stative)=have the weight</p> <p>This bag weighs 5 kilograms.</p> <p>weigh (dynamic)=measuring the weight of</p> <p>The shop keeper is weighing the vegetables.</p> |
| fit | <p>fit (stative)= perfect size</p> <p>This shirt fits me well.</p> <p>Fit (dynamic)= placing or putting</p> <p>The carpenter is fitting the new cupboards in the kitchen.</p> |
| measure | <p>measure (stative)= be that long</p> <p>This door measures two metres.</p> <p>measure (dynamic)= taking the length of</p> <p>The carpenter is measuring the kitchen cupboards.</p> |
| feel | <p>feel (stative)= have an opinion</p> <p>I feel this is a good idea.</p> <p>feel (dynamic)= touch</p> <p>The doctor is feeling the child's body.</p> <p>feel (dynamic)=have the sense of feeling</p> <p>I'm feeling sick/ She's feeling better</p> |
| look | <p>look (stative)= have the appearance of</p> <p>She looks tired.</p> <p>Look (dynamic)= must be followed by a preposition and the meaning changes according to the preposition</p> |

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| | I'm looking for a new job. |
| | She's looking at the painting. |

Exercises

1. Choose the present simple or present continuous (these verbs are sometimes stative):

1. She _____ (have) a bath every evening.
2. My husband _____ (taste) the food while I'm cooking! It's very annoying.
3. A: Where's Luke? B: He _____ (see) the doctor now.
4. I _____ (not / think) that's a good idea.
5. He _____ (have) a party at the weekend.
6. This coffee _____ (not / taste) right.
7. We _____ (see) John and Susie next weekend.
8. What _____ (you / think) about ?
9. She _____ (have) a headache.
10. It _____ (be) cold today.
11. They _____ (not / have) a car.
12. The waiter _____ (taste) the wine now.
13. She _____ (not / be) a doctor.
14. A: What _____ (that child / do)? B: He _____ (be) silly.
15. He (think) _____ that we are studying now
16. These flowers (smell) _____ terrific.
17. Henry (understand) _____ Italian well.
18. This milk (taste) _____ funny. I won't drink it.
19. Diana (want) _____ to come over now. Is that all right?
20. There's a spider in the corner. I (hate) _____ them.

21. I (hear) _____ you, but I can't understand what you are saying.
22. Mark (believe) _____ you, but I know that you are lying.
23. I (think) _____ that we will get a discount because Talia (know) _____ the manager.
24. Although Tom is very ill, he (know) _____ what (happen) _____ around him.
25. Of course I (understand) _____ you, I (listen) _____, aren't I?
26. Why don't you comb your hair? It (look) _____ awful.
27. I (tell) _____ the truth. Why (you/not believe) _____ me?
28. Why are you so angry? You (look) _____ awful when you (be) _____ angry.
29. I (wait) _____ for David. We (want) _____ to go swimming.
30. He _____ (own) the biggest company in the country.

Your English teachers: Nayfeh Abu Hanna & Lara Bajjali

Education is the passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today