



Worksheet No. ()

Name :

Subject:

Present tenses

Class:

Nine

Date:

1.The Present Simple & the Present Continuous

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
Uses: We use the simple present tense when: • 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 Form: 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't 4.For interrogative sentences,we use:do/does	Uses: We use the present continuous tense to talk about: an action happening around now and it is not permanent or habitual. Form: 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). Indicators: At the moment-now- right now-nowadays-today-tonight-this-these-currently-listen-look-be careful-be quiet.....

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:
I live in New York. The Moon goes round the Earth. John drives a taxi. He does not drive a bus. We do not work at night. Do you play football? Does she work in a bank?	I am living in New York. The cat is going round the street. John is driving a taxi. He isn't driving a taxi. We aren't working tonight. Are you playing football? Is she working in a bank?

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
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 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:

be	be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in the continuous it means 'behaving' or 'acting' you are stupid = it's part of your personality you are being stupid = behaving now, not usually
have	have (stative) = own: I have a car have (dynamic) = taking :I'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break
see	see (stative) = see with your eyes / understand I see what you mean/ I see her now, she's just coming along the road see (dynamic) = meet / have a date or an appointment with My mother is seeing her dentist next Sunday./ I'm seeing Robert tomorrow
taste , smell	taste/ smell (stative) = has a certain taste/ smell This soup tastes great. This flower smells beautiful. taste/ smell (dynamic) = the action of tasting/ smelling The chef is tasting the soup. The girl is smelling the flower.
think	think (stative) = have an opinion I think that coffee is great. think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head What are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday.
weigh	weigh(stative)=have the weight This bag weighs 5 kilograms. weigh(dynamic)=measuring the weight of

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

2. Present Perfect Tenses

The Present Perfect Simple	The Present Perfect Continuous
Usage : 1 –actions that happened at an indefinite time. I have swum in the Dead Sea. 2 – experiences in the past. She has been in England for two weeks once before. 3 –past actions with present signs. I have broken my leg. How to form the Present Perfect 1-Present Perfect Positive subject+ have / has + past participle e.g. I / you / we / they have written he / she / it has written 2-Present Perfect Negative Subject + has/have +not + past participle	Usage: 1 –actions that started in the past and continued until now. I have been reading a book about history. 2 –actions that took a period of time in the past with present signs. I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. 3-actions that started in the past and will not probably end. Nadia has been writing the letter all morning. How to form the Present Perfect Continuous 1-Present Perfect Continuous Positive subject+ have / has + been+ v+ing

e.g.* I / you / we / they haven't seen *he / she / it hasn't seen 3-Present Perfect Questions Have / Has + subject + past participle ? e.g. Have I / you / we / they finished? Has he / she / it finished? Indicators of this tense: 1-since:It's used with definite time. e.g. We have been at this school since 2012. 2-for:It's used with indefinite time. e.g. We have been at this school for three years. 3-just: It means something happened a short time ago. e.g. I have just eaten chocolate. 4-already:It means something happened before you expected. e.g. A:Don't forget to water the flowers,Jane? B:Oh,mum.I've already watered them. 5-yet:It means "until now".It is used in negative sentences or questions. e.g.A:Have you finished your homework yet? B:No.I haven't finished it yet. 6-ever:It's used in questions. e.g. Have you ever been to China? 7-never:It's used to show that the action was not done before.	e.g. I / you / we / they have been writing he / she / it has been writing 2-Present Perfect Continuous Negative Subject + has/have +not + been + v+ing e.g.* I / you / we / they haven't been eating *he / she / it hasn't been eating 3-Present Perfect Questions Have / Has + subject + been + v+ing? e.g. Have I / you / we / they been playing? Has he / she / it been playing? Indicators of this tense: how long /all day / all night / all morning...../ again/ for a long time/ since/ for..now
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e.g. I have never been to China.	
8. so far-recently- lately	

Exercises 1. Put the words in the correct order using the present perfect tense.

1. you / ever / go / skiing / ?

2. you / finish / your homework / yet / ?

3. she / just / visit / her friends / .

4. I / already / meet / a famous person / .

5. you / ever / write / a poem / ?

6. I / never / go / bungee-jumping / .

7. I / not / be / on TV / yet / .

8. you / ever / win / a competition/?

2-Fill in the blanks with (just , already or yet)

1. "Would you like something to eat?" "No thanks, I've _____ had lunch."

2. "Have you finished your homework _____?"

3. "What time is Pilar leaving?" "She's _____ left."

4. Are you going to make dinner?" "No, I've _____ made it. It's in the oven!"

5. "Are we too late to see the film?". "No, it hasn't started _____."

6. I

need to take the Intermediate exam because I've _____ taken the Elementary.

3. "Do you know where Mauricio is?" "Yes, I've _____ seen him in the Library."

4. "Why isn't Simone coming to the cinema with us?" "She's _____ seen the film."

5. "Have you tidied your room _____?" "No, not _____. I'll do it in a minute."

6. You have _____ completed the first nine questions.

3. Fill in the blanks with (since or for)

1- Nobody has come to see us _____ we bought this small house.

2- She has been a doctor _____ 1998.

3- Nobody has seen her _____ then.

4- They have all been ill _____ last week.

5- Peter went to the library. He has studied there _____ a long time.

6- It has been very foggy _____ early morning.

7- I've worked with you _____ nine years.

8- He has been in prison _____ two years.

9- She has worked in that office _____ a month.

10- He hasn't eaten anything _____ twenty-four hours.

11- He hasn't eaten anything _____ yesterday.

12- They haven't spoken to us _____ we were at school.

13- I haven't talked to her _____ my birthday.

14- She's been ill _____ years.

15- I've been very patient with you _____ several years

10. They haven't come together _____ they graduated from the university.
11. We haven't seen Mr.Parker _____ this morning.
12. David hasn't telephoned _____ he left school at three o'clock.
- 13.We have been working_____ ages.
14. The singer has sung seven songs _____ the concert began.

4. Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.

- 1.She loves Paris. She _____ (be) there many times.
- 2.Bill _____ (work) in that company for 3 years.
3. They _____ (just/ go) to London on holiday.
4. I _____ (never/read) that book.
5. They _____ (talk) for two hours now.
6. I _____ (already/have) my coffee.
7. He _____ (live) in Rome since he was a teenager.
8. The house looks different. _____ you _____ (paint) it?
9. I _____ (not see) your new car yet.
10. The detectives _____ people all week. (interview)
11. _____ Tim _____ (finish) his work yet?
12. They _____ (just / go) out.
13. The child _____ all night. (sleep)
14. _____ you _____ (send) the letters yet?
15. The train _____ (just / arrive).
16. _____ you _____ (ever / be) in a TV studio?

13. I think the waiter has forgotten us. We _____ here for over half an hour and no body has taken our order yet. (wait)

14. How long _____ (she/ live) in this house?

15. His hair looks short. He _____(have) a haircut.

16. James _____(teach) at the university since June. He is still working there.

5. Rewrite the sentences adding the words in brackets.

1. I have eaten sushi before. (already)

2. She hasn't visited Germany. (yet)

3. They have seen this movie. (already)

4. We have met your teacher. (just)

5. Daniel has fixed a broken pipe. (never)

6. Have you eaten snails?. (ever)

7. He has finished three assignments. (so far)

8. My son has bought a new car. (lately)

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