

## **THE PRESENT SIMPLE**

### • **USE**

1°– A habitual action

2°– Facts

3°– Verbs which are not usually used in the continuous forms ( senses and feeling).

### • **FORM**

#### **Statement**

I go

He, She , It goes

We, You, they go

#### **Negative**

I do not/ don't go

He, She, it does not/ doesn't go

We, You, They do not/ don't go

#### **Questions**

Do I go?

Does he, she, it go?

Do we, you, they go?

### • **TIME EXPRESSIONS**

At the beginning or end of the sentence

Every day / week / month

All the time

Before the verb

Always generally

Never often

Sometimes usually

## **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

- **USE**

1°– An action that is happening at the time of speaking.

2°– An action that is temporary and incomplete.

- **FROM**

### **Statement**

I am going

He, she, it is going.

We, you, they are going.

### **Negative**

I am not / 'm not going.

He, she, it is not / isn't going.

We, you, they are not / aren't going.

### **Questions**

Am I going?

Is he, she, it going?

Are we, you, they going?

- **TIME ESPRESSIONS**

At the beginning or end of sentence

Now

Right now

At the moment

This week / month / year

### **Examples the present simple and present continuous**

- **Present simple**

Every week I wash my hair. She walks to school every day.

I go to school every day. The sun rises in the east.

She doesn't usually eat meat. I think this picture is nice.

- Present continuous

I am washing the dog now. She is walking to school now

They are building a new cinema this year. Look! The sun is rising.

They are drawing pictures this week in class.

Some verbs that are not usually used in the continuous form are:

See, seem, love, like, think, appear, hate, want, guess, look like.

**Example:**

I like bright colours.

**MODALS I**

**CAN AND COULD**

- USE

1°– To talk about ability or knowledge.

2°– to ask for and give permission

- FORM

**Statement**

I, he, she, it can / could use the smart cards.

We, you they

**Negative**

I, he, she, it can not (can't) / couldn't pay.

We, you, they

**Questions**

I, he, she, it borrow some money?.

Can / Could /must we, you, they

**Examples:**

I can drive a car.

I can't use computer.

Could I use your phoned.

Can you see the phone across the road? (ability)

My brothers could swim at the age of four . ( ability in the past)

Dan can't speak French. Can you speak French?. (knowledge)

Can I / could I use your phone? (asking for permission)

You can see him now. (giving permission)

**MUST**

- USE

1°– to talk about necessity

- FORM

**Statement**

I, he, she, it must use smarts cards.

We, you, they

**Negative**

I, he, she, it mustn't pay.

We, you, they

**Questions**

Must I, he, she, it borrow some money?.

We, you, they

**Examples:**

You must check your card.

He mustn't call on that phone.

Must we take a test?

Wait a minute! I must make a phoned call.

We mustn't drink and drive.

## **HAVE TO**

- **USE**

1°– to talk about obligation and necessity.

- **FORM**

### **Statement**

I, we, you they have to work.

He, she, it has to work.

I, we, you they had to work.

He, she, it

I, we, you, they will have to work.

He, she, it

### **Negative**

I, we, you, they don't have to work

He, she, it doesn't have to work.

I, we, you they didn't have to work.

He, she, it

I, we, you, they won't have to work.

He, she, it

### **Questions**

Do I, we, you, they have to work?

Does he, she, it have to work.?

I, we, you, they have to work?.

Did he, she, it

Will I, we, you, they have to work?

He, she, it

### **Examples**

I had to use my computer last week.

They didn't have to spend a lot of money.

Do I have to be home by 10.00?.

You have to pay your phoned bill.

We don't have to drive. We can walk.

### **PAST SIMPLE**

- **USE**

An action that started and finished in the past.

- **FORM**

#### **Statement**

I, he, she, it sailed.

We, you they

#### **Negative**

I, he, she, it didn't sail.

We, you they

#### **Questions**

Did I, he, she, it sail?

We, you they

- **TIME ESPRESSIONS**

Yesterday last Monday /year

Once an hour / a long time ago

When in 1970 / in the 18th century

#### **Examples:**

She didn't go to the cinema last night.

Da Gama reached India in 1498.

We travelled a lot when we were young.

When did he arrive in America?

Who sailed to India in 1498?

### **PAST CONTINUOUS**

- **USE**

1°– A continuous action in the past.

2°–Two simultaneous actions in the past

3°– An action interrupted by another in the past

- **FORM**

#### **Statement**

I, he, she, it was sailing.

We, you, they were sailing.

#### **Negative**

I, he, she, it was not / wasn't sailing.

We, you, they were not / weren't sailing.

#### **Questions**

Was I, he, she, it sailing?

were we, you they sailing?

- **TIME EXPRESSIONS**

While

As

#### **Examples:**

I was sailing down the river.

While he was sailing down the river, the sun was shining.

As we sailing down the river, we lost our canoe.

I was reading last night.

While we were sleeping, animals were making strange noises.

As they were sailing down the river, they lost their canoe.

## **THE FUTURE**

### **WILL**

- **USE**

The future, expectations predictions, plans, intentions.

- **FORM**

#### **Statement**

I, he, she, it will travel.

We, you, they

#### **Negative**

I, he, she, it will not (won't) travel.

We, you, they

#### **Questions**

Will I, he, she, it travel?

We, you, they

- **TIME EXPRESSIONS**

Tomorrow, later, in a hour / a minute / a year, in the future, next week, soon

#### **Examples:**

We will / we'll arrive home by 9 pm.

They will not / won't arrive before 9 pm.

Will you book a flight for me, please

## **THE FUTURE**

### **Be going to**

- **USE**

The future, expectations, predictions, plans, intentions

- FORM

**Statement**

I am going to travel

He, she, it is going to travel

We, you, they are going to travel

**Negative**

I am not (I'm not) going to travel

He, she, it is not (isn't) going to travel

We, you, they are not (aren't) going to travel

**Questions**

Am I going to travel

Is he, she, it going to travel

Are we, you, they going to travel

- TIME EXPRESSIONS

Tomorrow, later, in a hour / a minute / a year in the future next week soon

**Examples**

Look at the clouds. It is / It's going to rain.

We are / We're not going to eat out tonight.

Are we going to land soon?

**PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE**

- USE

Actions that happened in the past but are connected to the present

Actions that began in the past and continue into the present

- FORM EXAMPLES

**Statement**

I, we, you, they have heard. \* He has shown a deep interest in the

He, she, it has heard. Paranormal.

### **Negative**

I, we, you, they have not (haven't) heard. \* I haven't seen a UFO.

He, she, it has not (hasn't) heard.

### **Questions**

Have I, we, you, they heard? \* Have you ever solved a crime?

- TIME EXPRESSIONS

Since \* We've been here since 10.00 this morning.

For \* The X- files has been on TV for several  
Years.

How long? \* how long have you lived in Spain?