Present Simple

Form

S + verb + object ...

I/we/they/you + like + tea.
He/she/it + likes + tea.

S + don't/doesn't + verb + object ...

I + don't + like + tea.
She + doesn't + like + tea.

Do/Does + S + verb + object?

Do + you/we/they/I + like + tea?
Does + he/she/it + like + tea?

Use it for ...

* Facts.
* Habitual actions.
* Things that don't/won't change.
* Describing yourself.

Signal words

Adverbs of frequency, like:
* Often
* Usually
* Sometimes
* Never

HELPFUL HINT

BUT REMEMBER

*** The verb 'to be' is different **
I + am (Australian.)
He/she/it + is (clever.)
you/we/they + are (nice.)

1. When your plane _____ , please call me.
a) will arrive
b) arrives
c) arrived
d) will have arrived

2. Psychology _____ a fun course.
a) is
b) are
c) am
d) were

3. All of the students who took Dave's Class _____ passed.
a) has
b) have
c) get
d) is

4. That area of the city_____ dangerous.
a) was
b) were
c) doesn't

d) is

5. There _____ my wife!
a) go
b) goes
c) went
d) gone

6. Here _____ some new students.
a) are
b) is
c) do
d) went

7. There _____ a lovely person over there.
a) are
b) is

8. _____ you in love?
a) Are
b) Is

9. Dave always _____ nice shoes.
a) Wear
b) Wears

10. There _____ one child in Dave's family.
a) Is
b) Are

11. Benjamin _____ funny
a) Is
b) Are

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PAST SIMPLE

Auxiliary: DO | DID | DONE

Regular verbs (-ed)

	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	
TO	PLAY	PLAYED	PLAYED
TO	WALK	WALKED	WALKED
TO	STUDY	STUDIED	STUDED

Affirmative: SUBJECT + BASE FORM -ed

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **played** football yesterday

Irregular verbs (different ways)

	BASE FORM	PAST FORM	
TO	MAKE	MADE	MADE
TO	RING	RANG	RUNG
TO	GO	WENT	GONE

Affirmative: SUBJECT + 2nd FORM

EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **went** to the cinema

Negative: SUBJECT + DIDN'T + BASE FORM

REGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** **play** football yesterday

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't** **go** to the cinema last night

(Yes / No quest.) **Interrogative:** DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?

REGULAR VERBS: EX. **Did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **play** football yesterday ?

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. **Did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **go** to the cinema last night ?

(Wh- quest.) **Interrogative:** WH- WORD + DID + SUBJECT + BASE FORM ?

REGULAR VERBS: EX. **What** **did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **play** yesterday ? **Football**

IRREGULAR VERBS: EX. **Where** **did** I / you / he / she / it / we / they **go** last night ? **to the cinema**

1. You had a good time at the party, _____ you?
a) hadn't
b) didn't
c) weren't

2. Dave, when _____ working for IBM?
a) were you begin
b) began
c) did you begin

3. You _____ me, did you?
a) understood
b) weren't understanding
c) didn't understand

4. When _____ yesterday morning?
a) you got up
b) did you get up
c) were you getting up

5. _____ well on this quiz?
a) Did you
b) Were you
c) Did you do

6. His brother _____ London last year.
a) has visited
b) was visited
c) visited

7. _____ my car in 1991.
a) I've bought
b) I've owned
c) I bought

8. When _____?
a) have you born
b) were you born
c) did you born

9. I wish I could help you, but I _____ his phone number.
a) didn't know
b) haven't known
c) couldn't know
d) don't kno

E.P.F.A.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PASSAGE ONE (Questions **1-2)**

The full moon that occurs nearest the equinox of the Sun has become known as the harvest moon. It is a bright moon which allows farmers to work late into the night for several nights; they can work when the moon is at its brightest to bring in the fall harvest. The harvest moon of course occurs at different times of the year in the northern and southern hemispheres. In the northern hemisphere, the harvest moon occurs in September at the time of the autumnal equinox. In the southern hemisphere, the harvest moon occurs in March at the time of the vernal equinox.

1. The pronoun "It" in line 2 refers to

(A) the equinox
(B) the Sun
(C) the harvest moon
(D) the night

2. The pronoun "they" in line 2 refers to

(A) farmers
(B) nights
(C) times of the year
(D) northern and southern hemispheres

***PASSAGE TWO (Questions* 3-4)**

Mardi Gras, which means "Fat Tuesday" in French, was introduced to America by French colonists in the early eighteenth century. From that time it has grown in popularity, particularly in New Orleans, and today it is actually a legal holiday in several southern states. The Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans begins well before the actual Mardi Gras Day. Parades, parties, balls, and numerous festivities take place throughout the week before Mardi Gras Day; tourists from various countries throughout the world flock to New Orleans for the celebration, where they take part in a week of nonstop activities before returning home for some much-needed rest.

3. The pronoun "it" in line 2 refers to

(A) Mardi Gras
(B) French
(C) that time
(D) New Orleans

4. The pronoun "they" in line 6 refers to

(A) numerous festivities
(B) tourists
(C) various countries
(D) nonstop activities

***PASSAGE THREE (Questions* 5-6)**

The financial firm Dow Jones and Company computes business statistics every hour on the hour of each of the business days of the year, and these statistics are known as the Dow Jones averages. They are based on a select group of stocks and bonds that are traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones averages are composed of four different types of averages: the average price of the common stock of thirty industrial firms, the average price of the common stock prices of twenty transportation companies, the average price of the common stock prices of fifteen utility companies, and an overall average of all the sixty-five stocks used to compute the first three averages. Probably the average that is the most commonly used is the industrial average; it is often used by an investor interested in checking the state of the stock market before making an investment in an industrial stock.

5. The pronoun "They" in line 3 refers to

(A) the business days
(B) these statistics
(C) stocks and bonds
(D) four different types

6. The pronoun "it" in line 8 refers to

(A) the industrial average
(B) an investor
(C) the state of the stock market
(D) an investment

LIVEWORKSHEETS