Simple present tense

The simple present tense is a verb tense that indicates an action happens or doesn´t happen regularly. In the simple present, most regular verbs use the root form, except in the third-person singular (which ends in -s). Verb ending depends on the subject (person).

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR RULE

⇨ **Rule #1 (-s)**

Most verbs like: dance, sing, look, walk, run, sleep…

⇨ **Rule #2 (-es)**

Verb ending in -sh, -ch, -o, -x, -ss

Example: watch-WATCHES, wash-WASHES, go-GOES, fix-FIXES, kiss-KISSES

⇨ **Rule #3 (-ies)**

Add -ies at the end of the verb, if the verb is preceded by a consonant. Verb ending in -y.

Example: fly FLIES, study- STUDIES, cry-CRIES

Exceptions:

- Stay – stays
- Play - plays

Exercise #1

Instructions. Write the verb in parenthesis in simple present tense.

- ✓ My brother _____ (speak) three languages fluently.
- ✓ Daniel _____ (watch) his favorite program every Saturday.
- ✓ Jennifer _____ (wash) her hair every day.
- ✓ Ryan _____ (go) to church every Sunday.
- ✓ My sister _____ (do) her homework after school.
- ✓ My father _____ (not like) fast food.

Negative sentence with present simple tense

- → I don't + verb based form
- → You don't
- → We don't
- → They don't
- → Plural noun don't

Example: *My father* ***doesn't like*** *fast food.*

Doesn't + verb based form

Example: She doesn't. he doesn't. it doesn't. singular noun doesn't

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Question using simple present tense

Example: Does Sarah want to come with us?

- → Does she
- → Does he
- → Does it
- → Do you
- → Do we
- → Do they

Simple present tense chart

Positive sentence	Negative sentence	Questions
I am (be) a teacher. She cuts (cut) her hair off. They go (go) to school early. He does (do) his homework everyday. It is (be) a cat. You dance (dance) very well. • Note Remember the **third person singular rule** in which you add: **-s,** **-es,** **-ies,** Only if you have, **she, he, it,** or any singular noun. e.g. _ she, he, it dance**s** _ she, he, it shop**s** _ she, he, it cr**ies** _ she, he, it watch**es** _ she, he, it kiss**es** _ she, he, it stud**ies**	I am **not** (**not** be) a teacher. She **doesn't** cut (**not** cut) her hair off. They **don't** go (**not** go) to school early. He **doesn't** do (**not** do) his homework everyday. It is **not** (**not** be) a cat. You **don't** dance (dance) very well. • Note: When you have (not-be), this means that the verb is negative. Therefore, you need to use **isn't, aren't or 'm not.** e.g. - she isn't - he isn't - it isn't - you aren't - they aren't - we aren't - I'm not But when you have (not- action verb), you need to use **doesn't or don't.** e.g. - she doesn't - he doesn't - it doesn't -we don't -I don't -you don't -they don't	When writing questions, use **do or does**. e.g. does she, he, it dance...? do I, you, we, they dance...?

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Practice simple present tense

Instructions. Complete the following sentences using the correct conjugation of the verb.

_____you _____(play) the piano?

_____Jack _____(play) football?

_____Rita and Angela _____(live) in Manchester?

My friends _____ (go) camping every summer.

Katie _____ (get up) at 6:00 am every day.

We always _____ (use) dictionary in class.

School _____ (start) at 9:00 in the morning.

My parents _____ (not live) in Chicago.

Your aunt _____ (not like) pop music.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

It is used to talk about things that might happen in the future. The first conditional has two sentences, one is the *if* clause and the second is the *will* clause. Never use *if* and *will* together in the same sentence.

e.g.

If I will travel to London, I buy gifts for my family and friends. (incorrect)

If I travel to London, I will buy gifts for my family and friends. (correct)

The formula that we will use to make sentences is:

If + simple present	Will + infinitive verb
If I go to the supermarket,	I ***will*** buy some groceries.
If Ana and Charlie buy the car,	they ***will*** travel more.

Practice

Instructions. Complete the following exercise with the first conditional.

1. If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.

2. If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.

3. If we _____ (not / see) each other tomorrow, we _____ (see) each other next week.

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4. If he _____ (come), I _____ (be) surprised.

5. If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.

6. If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we _____ (go) to Spain.

See more exercise in the following link
https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/First_conditional/First_conditional_pk180qg

https://es.liveworksheets.com/worksheets/en/English_as_a_Second_Language_(ESL)/First_conditional/First_Conditional_mk1059502au

Second Conditional

First, we can use it to talk about things in the future that are probably not going to be true. Maybe I'm imagining some dream for example. Second, we can use it to talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it's not true. For this conditional you need to understand very well the simple past tense.

Let's review the **simple past tense**. We have two types of verbs **irregular verbs** and **regular verbs**. When using regular verbs add -ed at the end e.g. look- LOOKED, watch- WATCHED, dance- DANCED. For irregular verbs, there are many lists on internet. E.g. see- SAW, sing- SANG, meet, MET.

BASED FORM	**PAST FORM**
Be (is-am-are)	Was-were
Catch	Caught
Come	Came
Choose	Chose
Cut	Cut
Draw	Drew
Fight	Fought
Find	Found
Fly	Flew
Forget	Forgot
Get	Got
Make	Made
Have	Had
Do	Did
Give	Gave
Grow	Grew

The formula we use to make sentences with second conditional is:

If + simple past	**Would+ infinitive verb**
If I <u>won (win)</u> the lottery,	I <u>would buy</u> a house.
If I <u>got</u> (get) promoted,	I <u>would ask</u> for a new office.

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Practice

Instructions. Complete the following sentences using the second conditional. Sentence #1 is already done for you.

1. If I _was_ (be) you, I _would get_ (get) a new job.
2. If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.
3. If we _____ (not / be) friends, I _____ (be) angry with you.
4. If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a big house.
5. If she _____ (not / be) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.
6. If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (travel) the world.
7. If you _____ (have) a better job, we _____ (be) able to buy a new car

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Present perfect progressive

It is used to describe an event that started in the past but is still happening in the present. That event in the present can be:

Formula:

subject + have/has+ been + verb +ing ending +complement

1. An habitual event:
   a. I have been living in this house for 40 years.
   b. I have been working out for 2 years.
2. Something that is taken place at this moment
   a. I have been climbing up this mountain for over two hours.
   b. I have been studying math for 3 hours straight, I'm exhausted.

Practice

Instructions. Complete the following practice using the present perfect progressive.

1. Roger _____ at his mother's house since his divorce. (stay)
2. How long _____ the dogs _____ like that? (bark)
3. I _____ the football score. (not- follow) Are we winning?
4. The students _____ plans for the school party for several weeks. (make)
5. Rachel _____ at that studio for very long. (not dance)
6. _____ Tim _____ that book since January? (not- read) I'm waiting to borrow it.
7. The project manager _____ us to finish the work since Tuesday. (push)

I	haven't	been	waiting
You	have not	been	waiting
He/She	has not	been	waiting
We	have not	been	waiting
They	have not	been	waiting

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