

# VERB TENSES

## Present Simple \* FORMATION



### Positive Form

I/you/we/they + verb  
he/she/it + verb + s/es

### Positive Example

They live there.

### Negative Form

I/you/we/they + do not + verb  
he/she/it + does not + verb

### Negative Example

They don't live there

### Question Form

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

### Question Example

Do they live there?

\* This tense is also known as simple present.

## EXERCISES

### 1. Remets les éléments de ces phrases dans l'ordre

the Jones / you / know / Do/ ?

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powers / they / have / Do /?

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doesn't / cooking / like / Mrs Jones/ .

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Morph / exercise / needs / .

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Do / play / video-games / your parents/ ?

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don't / Hoover / I / often /.

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sometimes / cook / I / .

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## 2. Réécris ces phrases en ajoutant l'adverbe de fréquence au bon endroit.

English children **play** an instrument. (often)

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They **eat** lunch at school. (always)

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I **read** English magazines. (sometimes)

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My cat is strange, he **eats** mice. (never)

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My parents **are** strict. (often)

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They **are** cool. (sometimes)

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L'adverbe de fréquence se place **avant le verbe**.

**BE est un auxiliaire** (pas un verbe), c'est pour cela que dans les dernières phrases **l'adverbe se place après**.

## 3. Complete ce texte en conjuguant les verbes entre parenthèses.

Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (get up ) at 7.30 and he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school on his bike.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ have) school lunch so he \_\_\_\_\_ (take)

lunch box.

He \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) home for lunch.

He \_\_\_\_\_ ( play) an instrument in the school band.



A la **3<sup>ème</sup> personne du singulier**, on met **-s** au verbe à la forme affirmative et on utilise **does** aux formes négative et interrogative.