

# **PRESENT TENSE**

**SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT**

# THE SIMPLE PRESENT

The Simple Present describes **events that are habits or facts of nature.**

## Rule:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM				
I They We You		study play drive work	in the morning. soccer everyday. to work.	We use the base form with these pronouns.
He She It		studies drives plays	in the morning. soccer everyday. to work.	We add (-s, -es or -ies) to the verb after these pronouns.
NEGATIVE FORM				
I They We You	<b><u>don't</u></b>	study play drive work	in the morning. soccer everyday. to work.	We use the base form all the time after in negative sentences.
He She It	<b><u>doesn't</u></b>	study drive play		

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The Present Continuous is used to describe:
  - 1) an action that occurs over a period of time and is ongoing.
  - 2) an action that will happen for a period of time in the future.

## Rule:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	SUBJECT	PRESENT VERB TO BE	VERB 1 WITH -ING
	(Single) He/ She/ It	is	Going/ coming/ eating/ sleeping/ running/ buying/ playing
	(Plural) We/ you/ they/	are	
	I	am	
NEGATIVE FORM	SUBJECT	PRESENT VERB TO BE + NOT	VERB 1 WITH -ING
	(Single) He/ She/ It	is not	Going/ coming/ eating/ sleeping/ running/ buying/ playing
	(Plural) We/ you/ they/	are not	
	I	am not	

# THE PRESENT PERFECT

The Present Perfect is used to describe:

- 1) an action that happened in the past and continues to the present.
- 2) achievements, experiences, results, and changes.

Rule:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	SUBJECT	TO HAVE	VERB 3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)
	(Single) He/ she/ it	Has	Gone/ come/ eaten/ slept/ run/ bought/ played/
	(Plural) We/ you/ they/ I/	Have	

Example: He **has slept** for six hours.

NEGATIVE FORM	SUBJECT	TO HAVE	NEGATIVE	VERB 3 (PAST PARTICIPLE)
	(Single) He/ she/ it	Has	Not	Gone/ come/ eaten/ slept/ run/ bought/ played/
	(Plural) We/ you/ they/ I/	Have		

Example: He **has not slept** for days.