

English Grammar

The simple present tense

Subject +main verb+ complement.

S + V + C.

The main use of simple present tense is to express habitual actions:

- He smokes. Cat drinks milk.
- The simple present tense is often used with adverbs or adverbial phrases such as :
always, never, often, sometime, usually, every day ...week, on Monday ,twice a year:
- How often do you wash your hair?
- It rains in winter.
- He goes to school on Sunday.
- Whenever it rains the roof leaks.
- It can be used for planned future or series of actions.
- We leave for London at 10.00 next Tuesday.
- It is used in time clauses.
- As soon as he earns any money, he spends it.
- It is used in condition sentences.
- If I see Ali, I 'll ask him.

Affirmative: I work.

Negative: I do not work.

Interrogative: Do I work?

Negative: I don't work.

Negative interrogative: Do I not work -Don't I work ?

Spelling notes:

Verb ending in (ss-sh -ch-x-o) add (es), instead of (s).

The simple past tense

- Simple past tense in regular verbs is formed by adding (ed) to the infinitive:

- Work-----Worked
- Verb ending ing add(d) only.
- Love-----loved.
- The negative of regular and irregular verbs is formed with did not (didn't).
- Affirmative: He worked.
- Negative: He did not work.
- Interrogative: Did he work?
- Negative interrogative: Didn't he work?

Spelling notes:

- The rule about doubling the final consonant when adding (ing) apply also when adding(ed).
- Admit ---admitted, stop—stopped, travel—travelled.
- Verb ending in (y)following a consonant change the (y)into(i) before adding (ed).
- Carry----carried, try ----tried.
- But (y) following avowel doesn't change. ----. obey, obeyed.

((Irregular verbs---put – read- rang- rode- (be, was were)-broke – built-caught-cut-did-drove-drew- fell-kept-gave-made- said-sold -took-wrote.....etc)).

- Past simple tense use for relation of past events.
- I met him yesterday.
- The simple past is also used for a past habit:
- He always carried un ambarella.
- The simple past tense is often use with adverbs ((last---, ago, yesterday, always)).

The past continuous tense

Subject + verb + ing + complement.

S + V(was, were) + main verb + ing + C

- Affirmative: I was working.
 - Negative: I was not working.
 - Interrogative: Was I working ?
 - Negative interrogative: Wasn't he working?
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- The past continuous used for actions which continued for some time.
 - The past continuous used for description .
 - The past continuous with = always= . (He was always working).

The present continuous tense

S + (v -is ,am ,are) + main verb +ing (part participle)

He is playing football .

- Affirmative: I am writing the lesson.
- Negative: He isn't playing football.
- Interrogative: Is he playing football?
- Negative interrogative: Isn't he playing football?

Spelling changes:

- Drop final (e). –write, writing, drive -driving .
- Double a final consonant after a single vowel. -begin, beginning.
- We make no change when last syllable is unstress. -enter- entering.
- Double a final (l) after a single vowel. -travel- travelling.

Present continuous use:

- For action happening now. Tom is watching T.V.
- With always for a frequently repeated action. He is always taking exams.
- For a definite arrangement in the near future. He is travelling next Sunday.
- Adverbs use with present continuous: just now-nowadays-these days-while – so long as -as -at this time.

Preset perfect:

S + Have,has +part participle + complement.

I have lost my book.

- Affirmative: The plane has landed.
- Negative: I Haven't written the letter.
- Interrogative: have I written the letter?
- Negative interrogative: Hasn't he worked?

- Present perfect use with (just) for recently completed action.

He has just gone out.

- Present perfect use for recent action

I have spent my money.

- Present perfect use for action which occurred some time ago.

Bill has won prize.

We can use present perfect with (this morning, afternoon, ...week... Month, today... etc.

I haven't seen Tom this morning.

We can use present perfect for repeat actions:

I've written six letters this morning.

- Present perfect use with (ever, never, always,).

Have you ever fallen asleep at controls.

- Present perfect use with (for) and (since). For two week ---for two days.

I haven't seen him since yesterday.

Past perfect

S + had +past participle+

He had lost the key.

- Affirmative: He had broken the key.
- Negative: He had not broken the key.
- Interrogative: Had he broken the key?
- Negative interrogative: Hadn't he broken the key?

Adverbs use with past perfect (before, after, already, just, never).

- The plane landed after the passengers had seated.
- She hadn't finished her work before leaving.
- She had already finished her homework.
- I haven't made decision yet.
- When I got to the bus stop, the bus had just left.

