

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

USES

1: First, we use the Present Simple when **something is generally true**:

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- People **need** food.
- It **snows** in winter.

2: Secondly, we need to use this tense for **a situation that we think is more or less permanent**:

- She **works** in a bank.
- They **love** coffee.
- She **has** three children.

3: The next use is **for habits or things that we do regularly**. We often use **adverbs of frequency** in this case

- I sometimes **play** tennis.
- We often **go** to the cinema.

FORMS

- **The affirmative** is really easy. It's just the verb with an extra '**s**' if the subject is 'he', 'she', or 'it'.

Ex. - I **play** tennis twice a week.

-Mary **wants** to come with us.

- **For the negative form**, you need to use 'do not' (don't) or 'does not' (doesn't)

Ex. - I **don't like** football.

- He **doesn't like** fish.

-To form a **yes/no question**, we use 'do' or 'does' before the subject.

Ex. Do you play tennis well?

-To form a **'wh' question**, you just add the question word at the front:

Ex. Where do you live?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

USES

1: First, we use it for things that are happening at the moment of speaking.

- I'm **working** at the moment.
- Please call back as **we are eating** dinner now.
- **Julie is sleeping**.

2: We can also use this tense for temporary situations, when we feel something won't continue for a long time.

- **She's staying** with her friend for a week.
- **I'm living** in London for a few months.

FORMS

The present continuous (sometimes called the present progressive) tense in English is really easy to make and is the same for all verbs. We make it using the **present simple of 'be'** + verb-ing:

-**The affirmative**

I **am** sleep**ing**

I'**m** sleep**ing**

-The negative

-We can make the **negative** by adding 'not':

Negative

I **am not** sleeping

Negative Short Form

I **m not** sleep**ing**

- Questions

-We simply change the word order:

Are you sleeping?

DIFFERENCES

Form

Simple Present	Present Progressive
<p>infinitive (3rd person singular: infinitive + 's')</p> <p>I speak you speak he / she / it speaks we speak they speak</p>	<p>form of 'be' and verb + ing</p> <p>I am speaking you are speaking he / she / it is speaking we are speaking they are speaking</p>
Exceptions	
<p>Exceptions when adding 's' :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For <i>can, may, might, must</i>, do not add <i>s</i>. Example: he <i>can</i>, she <i>may</i>, it <i>must</i>After <i>o, ch, sh</i> or <i>s</i>, add <i>es</i>. Example: do - he <u>does</u>, wash - she <u>washes</u>	<p>Exceptions when adding 'ing' :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Silent <i>e</i> is dropped. (but: does not apply for <i>-ee</i>) Example: come - <u>com<u>ing</u></u> but: agree - <u>agree<u>ing</u></u>After a short, stressed vowel, the final consonant is doubled.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a consonant, the final consonant <i>y</i> becomes <i>ie</i>. (but: not after a vowel) Example: worry - he worr<u>ies</u> but: play - he play<u>s</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: sit - sitting After a vowel, the final consonant <i>l</i> is doubled in British English (but not in American English). Example: travel - travell<u>ing</u> (British English) but: travel<u>ing</u> (American English) Final <i>ie</i> becomes <i>y</i>. Example: lie - ly<u>ing</u>
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Do you want to express that something happens in general or that something is happening right now?

Simple Present	Present Progressive
<p>in general (regularly, often, never)</p> <p>Colin plays football every Tuesday.</p> <p>present actions happening one after another</p> <p>First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.</p>	<p>right now</p> <p>Look! Colin is playing football now.</p> <p>also for several actions happening at the same time</p> <p>Colin is playing football and Anne is watching.</p>
Signal words	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> always every ... often normally usually sometimes seldom never first then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the moment at this moment today now right now Listen! Look!
<p>Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present: <i>be, have, hear, know, like, love, see, smell, think, want</i></p>	

