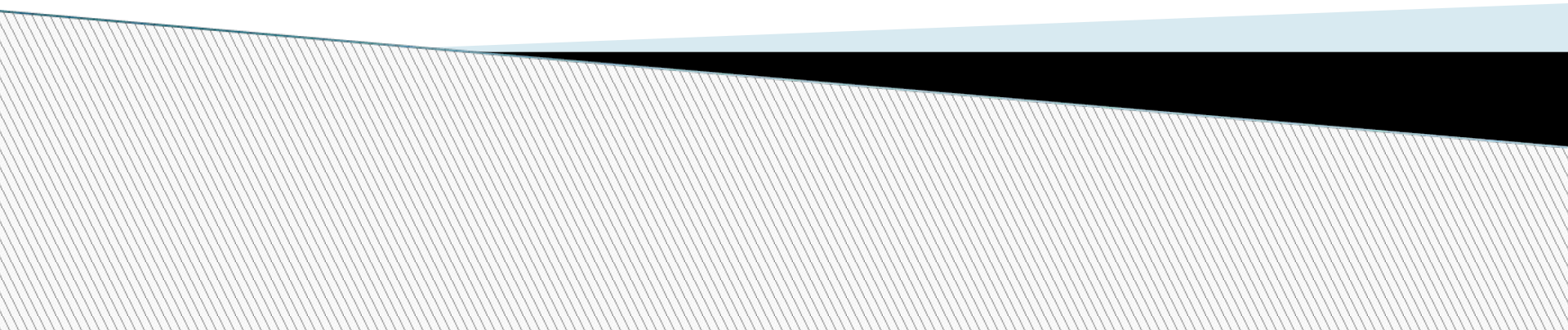


# Spotlight 9

# Present Tenses

**Making the conclusion**



# Present Simple

```
graph TD; A[Present Simple] --> B[Affirmative]; A --> C[Negative]; A --> D[Question];
```

## Affirmative

I/you play  
he/she/it plays  
we/you/they play

## Negative

I/you do not play  
he/she/it does not play  
we/you/they do not play

## Question

Do I/you play?  
Does he/she/it play?  
Do we/you/they play?

# Present Simple

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- **habits**

*He gets up early every morning*

*She doesn't eat chocolate.*

- **things that are true in general**

*Water boils at 100°C*

- **permanent states**

*My mother works as a dentist.*

# Time Expressions with the Present Simple

every day  
every week  
every month  
every year  
every summer  
at the weekend  
in the morning  
in January  
on Tuesdays  
on Friday mornings  
three times a day  
once a week  
twice a month  
usually  
often  
always

Time expressions usually come at the end of a sentence. We put them at the beginning of a sentence when we want to emphasise them.

*He reads a book every evening.*

*On Sunday evenings I visit my grandparents.*

	<b>Present Simple</b>		<b>Present Continuous</b>
	I, we, you, they	he, she, it	
<b>+</b>	V	V + s (es)	am is + V ing are
<b>-</b>	don't + V	doesn't + V	am is + not + V ing are
<b>?</b>	Do + ... + V?	Does + ... + V?	Am Is + ... + V ing ? Are

E.g. Jane plays volleyball every weekend. (Present Simple)  
 Look! He is swimming in the pool. (Present Continuous)

# Present Continuous

```
graph TD; A[Present Continuous] --> B[Affirmative]; A --> C[Negative]; A --> D[Question];
```

## Affirmative

I am playing  
you are playing  
he/she/it is playing  
we/you/they are playing

## Negative

I am not playing  
you are not playing  
he/she/it is not playing  
we/you/they are not playing

## Question

Am I playing?  
Are you playing?  
Is he/she/it playing?  
Are we/you/they playing?

# Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to talk about:

- **Actions in progress at the time of speaking**

*We are playing in the garden at the moment*

*Is she reading a book now?*

- **Actions in progress around the time of speaking**

*He is working hard this week.*

*I am studying French at school.*



# Time Expressions with the Present Continuous

now

at these days

at the moment

nowadays

tonight

today

at present

still



# Stative Verbs

We don't usually use stative verbs in the Present Continuous. Stative verbs are:

- **Verbs of senses.**

*feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste*

*The cake smells wonderful*

- **Verbs of emotion.**

*dislike, hate, like, love, need, prefer, want*

*She wants to go home now*

- **Verbs of understanding and opinion**

*appear, believe, forget, hope, know, remember, think, understand*

*I remember his name now*

- **Verbs of possession.**

*belong to, own*

*They own some land in the capital*

# Present Perfect Simple



## Affirmative

I/you have played  
he/she/it has played  
we/you/they have played

## Negative

I/you have not played  
he/she/it has not played  
we/you/they have not played

## Question

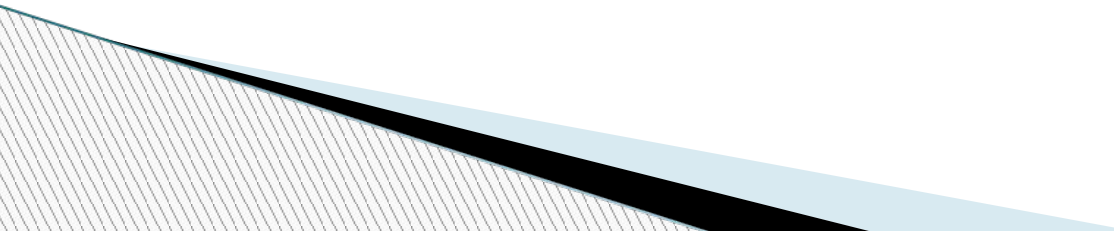
Have I/you played?  
Has he/she/it played?  
Have we/you/they played?

# The Present Perfect

Утвердительная форма		Вопросительная форма			Отрицательная форма	
... + <b>have/has</b> + V <sub>3</sub>		<b>Have/has</b> + V <sub>3</sub> ?			... <b>have/has not</b> + V <sub>3</sub>	
<b>I have</b> (I've) played. <i>Я сыграл. (уже или ранее)</i>		<b>Have</b> I played? <i>Я сыграл?</i>			<b>I have not</b> (I haven't) played. <i>Я не сыграл.</i>	
<b>He</b> <b>She</b> <b>It</b>	<b>has</b> played (... 's played)	<b>Has</b>	<b>he</b> <b>she</b> <b>it</b>	played?	<b>He</b> <b>She</b> <b>It</b>	<b>hasn't</b> played
<b>We</b> <b>You</b> <b>They</b>	<b>have</b> played =(... 've played)	<b>Have</b>	<b>we</b> <b>you</b> <b>they</b>	played?	<b>We</b> <b>You</b> <b>They</b>	<b>haven't</b> played

# Present Perfect Simple

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about:

- **Something that happened in the past but we don't know when**  
*Marry has lost her key.*  
*Have they finished their work?*
  - **Something that happened in the past but is important now**  
*Mark has broken his leg so he can't play football.*
  - **Something that started in the past but continues now**  
*Suzie has known Tom for 6 years*
  - **Something that has just happened**  
*John has just finished his work.*  
*They've just told me about it.*
- 

# Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Simple

already	never	so far
ever	once	this week
for	recently	lately
for ages	since 1995	today
just	since June	yet

# Present Perfect Continuous



```
graph TD; A[Present Perfect Continuous] --> B[Affirmative]; A --> C[Negative]; A --> D[Question];
```

## Affirmative

I/you have been  
playing  
he/she/it has been  
playing  
we/you/they have been  
playing

## Negative

I/you have not been  
playing  
he/she/it has not been  
playing  
we/you/they have not been  
playing

## Question

Have I/you been  
playing?  
Has he/she/it been  
playing?  
Have we/you/they been  
playing?

# Present Perfect Continuous

	Positive	Negative	Question
I	I + have + been + Ving	I + haven't + been + Ving	Have + I + been + Ving?
He, She, It	He, She, It + has + been + Ving	He, She, It + hasn't + been + Ving	Has + he, she, it + been + Ving?
We, You, They	We, You, They + have + been + Ving	We, You, They + haven't + been + Ving	Have + we, you, they + been + Ving?

# Present Perfect Continuous

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

- Something that started in the past and has happened repeatedly or has continued until now

*We have been trying to clean the house all morning*

- Something that happened repeatedly in the past and that may have finished now

*I've been waiting for you for two hours. Hurry up!*



# Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Continuous

all day

since

for a long time

for years

how long

all week

lately

recently



**Thank you for attention!**

