

# PRESENT TENSES

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# Remember and check yourself

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- Иногда я смотрю интересные фильмы.
- Он не смотрит фильмы, даже если они интересные.
- Как часто она смотрит фильмы?
- Позавчера мы смотрели очень интересный исторический фильм.
- В прошлом месяце мы не смотрели никакого интересного фильма.
- Твой брат посмотрел вчера этот фильм?

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- Скоро мы тоже посмотрим этот фильм.
  - Обещаем, что обязательно посмотрим этот фильм.
  - Где они? Они смотрят очень интересный фильм.
  - Они смотрят исторический фильм?
  - Ты когда-нибудь смотрел этот фильм?
  - Да, недавно я посмотрел этот фильм, и он мне очень понравился.
  - Я еще не смотрел этот фильм.

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- Я люблю смотреть исторические фильмы.
  - Я советую тебе посмотреть его.



## ВРЕМЕНА В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

<b>THE TENSES:</b> ВРЕМЕНА:	<b>Simple (Indefinite)</b> показывает действие как факт	<b>Continuous (Progressive)</b> показывает действие как процесс (т.е. длящееся действие)	<b>Perfect</b> действие, законченное до определенного момента во времени	<b>Perfect Continuous (Progressive)</b> длящееся действие, законченное до определенного момента во времени
<b>Present</b> настоящее	<b>do / does + V (+s)</b>  + I work + He writes - I do not work - He does not write ? Do I work? ? Does he write?	<b>am/is/are + Ving</b>  + I am working + He is writing - I am not working - He is not writing ? Am I working? ? Is he writing?	<b>have/has + V3</b>  + I have worked + He has written - I have not worked - He has not written ? Have I worked? ? Has he written?	<b>have/has been + Ving</b>  + I have been working + He has been writing - I have not been working - He has not been writing ? Have I been working? ? Has he been writing?
<b>Past</b> прошедшее	<b>V2</b>  + I worked + He wrote - I did not work - He did not write ? Did I work? ? Did he write?	<b>was/were + Ving</b>  + I was working + He was writing - I was not working - He was not writing ? Was I working? ? Was he writing?	<b>had + V3</b>  + I had worked + He had written - I had not worked - He had not written ? Had I worked? ? Had he written?	<b>had been + Ving</b>  + I had been working + He had been writing - I had not been working - He had not been writing ? Had I been working? ? Had he been writing?
<b>Future</b> будущее	<b>will/shall + V</b>  + I shall work + He will write - I shall not work - He will not write ? Shall I work? ? Will he write?	<b>will/shall + be + Ving</b>  + I shall be working + He will be writing - I shall not be working - He will not be writing ? Shall I be working? ? Will he be writing?	<b>will/shall have + V3</b>  + I shall have worked + He will have written - I shall not have worked - He will not have written ? Shall I have worked? ? Will he have written?	<b>will/shall have been + Ving</b>  + I shall have been working + He will have been writing - I shall not have been working - He will not have been writing ? Shall I have been working? ? Will he have been writing?

**SIMPLE  
PRESENT**



**ROUTINE**



**HABITS**



**SCIENTIFIC  
FACTS**

**PRESENT  
CONTINUOUS**



**ACTIONS  
IN  
PROGRESS**



**NOW!**

Tense	Simple Present	Present Continuous (progressive)
When to use?	Routine, regular action, or event <i>"She always runs on the weekend"</i> Feelings at the moment, state <i>"I am really sick," "He likes chocolate cake"</i> Fact, not likely to change <i>"Airplanes fly in the sky"</i>	Happening right now or around time of speaking <i>"Be quiet! I'm reading now"</i> Action that is temporary <i>"I'm living in Israel now"</i> Something you intend to do in the future <i>"I'll be driving to California this time tomorrow"</i>
Form	I do / I play/ She plays Subject + verb (+ s/es)	I am doing / I am playing/ She is playing Subject + BE (am, is, are) + verb+ing
Common words used with this tense:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• always</li> <li>• everyday</li> <li>• often</li> <li>• normally</li> <li>• usually</li> <li>• never</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the moment</li> <li>• at this moment</li> <li>• today</li> <li>• now</li> <li>• right now</li> </ul>
Examples:	(1) Santos <u>lives</u> in Georgia (2) I <u>wait</u> for the bus everyday. (3) She <u>works</u> at that company. (4) I <u>play</u> the piano every Tuesday. (5) It always <u>rains</u> here.	(1) Santos is <u>living</u> in Georgia right now. (2) I am <u>waiting</u> for the bus at the moment. (3) She is <u>working</u> at that company. (4) I am <u>playing</u> the piano as we are talking now. (5) It is <u>raining</u> now.

	<b>SIMPLE</b>	<b>CONTINUOUS</b>
<b>PRESENT</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">verb</div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ask(s)</b></p> <p>*Repeated, customary action</p> <p><i>usually/generally</i> <i>always/never</i> <i>often/seldom</i> <i>sometimes/every day</i></p> <p>*Fact *Future action (to a timetable, schedule)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">be + -ing</div> <p><b>am</b> <b>is</b>      <b>asking</b> <b>are</b></p> <p>*Action (process) going on at the present moment</p> <p><i>now,</i> <i>at present,</i> <i>at the moment</i> <i>Look! Listen!</i></p> <p>*Future action planned before</p>



# 5.1 The Present Simple Tense

It is formed from the Infinitive without the particle *to*:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I <b>work</b>	I <b>do not work</b>	<b>Do</b> I <b>work?</b>
He <b>works</b>	He <b>does not work</b>	<b>Does</b> he <b>work?</b>
She <b>works</b>	She <b>does not work</b>	<b>Does</b> she <b>work?</b>
It <b>works</b>	It <b>does not work</b>	<b>Does</b> it <b>work?</b>
We <b>work</b>	We <b>do not work</b>	<b>Do</b> we <b>work?</b>
You <b>work</b>	You <b>do not work</b>	<b>Do</b> you <b>work?</b>
They <b>work</b>	They <b>do not work</b>	<b>Do</b> they <b>work?</b>

**do not = don't**  
**does not = doesn't**

**The Present Simple** may denote:

- a permanent action (a fact):
  - She **speaks** English. They **live** in France.
- the general truth:
  - The Earth **rotates** round its axis.
  - Vegetables **grow** well in this climate.
- a repeated, customary action:
  - The Browns **go** to the seaside every summer.
  - We **write** two tests each term.
- a future action according to a timetable:
  - The train **leaves** at 10 tomorrow.

**The Present Simple** is used with the following adverbials of time: *usually, often, always, every day/every week/every month, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, on Mondays, etc.*

## Place of Adverbs

*Often, always, seldom* – before main verbs,  
after the verb *to be*

- She **seldom** goes there.
- Do you **often** help your mother with the housework?
- He is **always** polite.

*Usually, generally* – before main verbs or  
at the beginning of a sentence

- They **usually** go home by bus.
- Usually**, my working day starts at nine.

*Sometimes* – before main verbs,  
at the beginning or at the end of a sentence

- He **sometimes** comes here.
- Sometimes** he comes here.
- He comes here **sometimes**.

*Every day, in the morning, on Mondays* –  
at the beginning or at the end of a sentence

- On Sundays**, we often go to the cinema.
- I check my mail **every day**.

## 6.1 The Present Continuous Tense

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I <b>am</b> <b>reading</b>	I <b>am</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>reading?</b>
He <b>is</b> <b>reading</b>	He <b>is</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Is</b> he <b>reading?</b>
She <b>is</b> <b>reading</b>	She <b>is</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Is</b> she <b>reading?</b>
It <b>is</b> <b>reading</b>	It <b>is</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Is</b> it <b>reading?</b>
We <b>are</b> <b>reading</b>	We <b>are</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Are</b> we <b>reading?</b>
You <b>are</b> <b>reading</b>	You <b>are</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Are</b> you <b>reading?</b>
They <b>are</b> <b>reading</b>	They <b>are</b> <b>not</b> <b>reading</b>	<b>Are</b> they <b>reading?</b>

**I'm reading**  
**She's reading**  
**We're reading**

**She isn't reading**  
**We aren't reading**

**The Present Continuous** may denote:

1. An action going on at the present moment:
  - Why **are** you **wearing** that funny hat?
  - Look? – Something's **burning**.
  - Listen! Somebody **is singing**.
  - Andrew's **reading** up for his examinations these days.
2. A future action when it is planned:
  - I **am leaving** tonight.
  - They **are getting** married in June.
  - We **are playing** tennis tomorrow.
3. A continuous process (with the adverbs *always*, *constantly*):
  - The Earth **is always moving**.

4. An action thought of as a continual process (with the adverbs *always*, *constantly*):
  - He **is always grumbling**.
  - She **is constantly laughing**.

**The Present Continuous** is used with the following adverbials of time: *now*, *at the moment*, *at present*, *still*, *nowadays*, *today*, *tonight*, etc. Most adverbials of time usually go at the end of a sentence.

- I'm reading a book **at the moment**.

*Still* goes after the auxiliary verb.

- He is **still** wearing that old jacket.

## Verbs Not Used in the Continuous Form

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The following groups of verbs do not express a process, that is why they are not used in the Continuous form:

- 1.** Verbs denoting sense perception – *to see, to hear*;
- 2.** Verbs denoting mental activity – *to know, to believe, to think* (= have an opinion), *to doubt, to feel* (= have an opinion), *to guess, to imagine, to mean, to realize, to recognize, to remember, to suppose, to understand*;
- 3.** Verbs denoting wish – *to want, to wish*;
- 4.** Verbs denoting feeling – *to love, to like, to dislike, to hate, to prefer*;
- 5.** Verbs denoting abstract relations – *to be, to have, to contain, to depend, to belong, to concern, to consist of, to deserve, to fit, to include, to involve, to lack, to matter, to need, to owe, to own, to possess, to appear, to resemble, to seem*;
- 6.** Verbs denoting physical properties of objects – *to measure* (= have length, etc.), *to taste* (= have a flavour), *to smell* (= give out a smell), *to sound, to weigh* (= have weight);
- 7.** Verbs denoting affect or influence – *to astonish, to impress, to please, to satisfy, to surprise*.

**NOTE:** Such expressions as:

- **to see the sights of;**
- **to see somebody home/off;**
- **to have dinner** (lunch, supper)

can be used in the Continuous form:

- They **were seeing the sights of** London when I met them.
- He **is having lunch**.

**to think**

denoting an opinion – **cannot be used** in the Continuous form

denoting a process of thought – **can be used** in the Continuous form

- I **think** you are right.
- I **am thinking** of what you have just said.



**to admire**

meaning «восхищаться» – **cannot be used** in the Continuous form

meaning «любоваться» – **can be used** in the Continuous form

- I **admire** this man very much.
- What are you doing here? **Admiring** the moon?

## COMPARE:

### ***The Present Continuous*** (*I am doing*)

Some action which is happening at or around the time of speaking:

- The wind **is blowing** hard. Shut the window, please.
- I can't understand him. What language **is** he **speaking**?
- It's too late. What **are** you writing?

We use ***the Present Continuous*** for a temporary situation:

- They **are staying** at the hotel until their house is ready.

***The Present Continuous*** may denote a future action when it is planned:

- We **are leaving** tomorrow.

### ***The Present Simple*** (*I do*)

Actions in general or those which happen repeatedly:

- Strong wind often **blows** here in winter.
- What language **do** they **speak** in Switzerland?
- I **write** letters to my mother twice a month.

We use ***the Present Simple*** for a permanent situation:

- In summer they usually **go** to the South and **stay** at a hotel near the sea.

***The Present Simple*** may denote a future action according to a timetable:

- The concert **begins** at 7 o'clock tomorrow.