


Simple Present and Simple Past
vs
Progressive Simple and Progressive Past
(Progressive aka Continuous)



Tenses

- He lives in Utrecht

Simple Present =

o.t.t – tegenwoordige tijd

- He lived in Utrecht

Simple Past = =

o.v.t. – verleden tijd

Simple Present - form

- I / you / we / they = run = full verb without *to*
- He / she / it = runs = verb+ *-s*

There are some exceptions however.

See next slide.

-y becomes *-ie* of *-i*

<p>To hurry - he hurries, not he hurri<i>ys</i></p> <p>To cry - she cries, not she cr<i>ys</i></p>	<p>voor de <i>-s</i> in de 3e persoon o.t.t. van werkwoorden (he, she en it) na een <i>medeklinker</i></p>
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Add *-es* instead of just *-s*

<p>She / he / it catches<i>es</i>, watches<i>es</i>, teaches<i>es</i>, does<i>es</i>, etc.</p>	<p>bij de 3e persoon enkelvoud (he, she en it) o.t.t. van werkwoorden die op een <i>sisklank</i> eindigen</p>
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Simple Present - usage – when?

- **Facts /habits:**
 - I play tennis twice a week (= not about a particular time!)
 - I go to school by bus.
- **General truths (= always):**
 - Water boils at 100° C.
 - The sun rises in the East.
- **Scheduled (or time-tabled) future events:**
 - I start my new job tomorrow.
 - The summer term starts on 10 April 2017.

Simple Past - form

- Verb + *-ed* → OR 2nd column irregular verbs.
 - She ran a mile yesterday.
 - She walked a mile yesterday.
 - She lived in the Netherlands for nearly six years.
 - Last week he won a huge prize in the lottery.

Again, there are some exceptions. See next slides.

Link with the irregular verbs

When we conjugate a verb in the past, we normally add **-ed**



Exception → irregular verbs

begin	-	began	-	begun
catch	-	caught	-	caught
drive	-	drove	-	driven
fly	-	flew	-	flown
go	-	went	-	gone
put	-	put	-	put
run	-	ran	-	run
speak	-	spoke	-	spoken
stand	-	stood	-	stood
lie	-	lay	-	lain
lay	-	laid	-	laid



- He caught a football **5 minutes ago**.
- She flew to India and back a **few years ago**.
- She laid the book on the table.

-y becomes *-ie* of *-i*

To hurry - he hurried, not he hurry y	na een medeklinker en voor de <i>-ed</i>
To cry - she cried, not she cry y	in de o.v.t. en het voltooid deelwoord van de regelmatige werkwoorden

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De 'stomme e-uitgang'

Voor uitgangen die met een klinker beginnen, valt de stomme **-e** aan het eind van een woord weg:

To arrive	-	he arrived	voor -ed in de o.v.t. en het voltooid deelwoord van de regelmatige werkwoorden
niet:	-	he arriv eed	
To live	-	she lived	
niet:	-	she liv eed	

Verdubbelingsregel:

De slotmedeklinker wordt **verdubbeld** na **een korte, beklemtoonde** klinker, dus:

to wrap	-	she wrap ped	voor de -ed in de o.v.t. en het voltooid deelwoord van de regelmatige werkwoorden
to ru b	-	he ru bb ed	

But:

To develop	-	develo p ed
To encounter	-	encounte r ed

MAAR, als het werkwoord eindigt op één klinker **en – L**, wordt de slotmedeklinker **altijd** verdubbeld, **ongeacht** waar de klemtoon (emphasis) ligt (B/E vs A/E):


to travel - she <u>trav</u> elled	voor de -ed in de o.v.t. en het voltooid deelwoord ongeacht waar de klemtoon ligt
to cancel - he <u>canc</u> elled	

She <u>trav</u> elled	- ending in – L
vs	
She <u>budg</u> eted	- 2 syllables, emphasis is on 1 st syllable
vs	
He <u>em</u> ailed	- not 1 short vowel + emphasis is on 1 st syllable
vs	
He <u>pref</u> erred	- last short syllable has emphasis

Simple Past - usage – when?

- When something started and finished in the past.
 - He went to India in 2012.
 - She was born in 1995.
- Facts/habits in the past.
 - When I was a kid, I didn't like Brussels sprouts.
 - She got the job, because she was a good driver.

Simple Present (questions /negations)

- You love him. → Affirmative
 - Do you love him? → Question
 - You don't love him. → Negation
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Simple Past (questions / negations)

- I loved him → Affirmative
- Did you love him? → Question
- You did not (didn't) love him. → Negation

Find and Correct the Mistakes

Look carefully at the sentences below. Find and correct the mistakes in them.

Example: *My mother don't work.*

The correct variant: *My mother doesn't work.*

1. The Browns goes to the seaside every summer.

Go

2. I doesn't understand the word 'peacock'. What do this word mean?

Don't - does

3. British people drinks a lot of tea.

Drink

4. To start the program, first you clicks on the icon on the desktop.
Click
5. My train leave at 09.30, so I need to be at the station by 9.
Leaves
6. Does your grandparents arrives on Monday?
Do - arrive
7. What time do the film begins this evening?
Does - begin
8. Do it take you 10 minutes to get to the University? – Yes, it do.
Does - take / does
9. We usually plays football but sometimes we plays volleyball or tennis.
Play / play
10. Water freeze at 0°C (32°F).
Freezes

Progressive aka Continuous

Present Progressive

- To be (*am/is/are*) + verb + -ing
 - When something is happening at the moment or when someone is doing something for a period of time.
- *I am dancing at the moment.*
- *He is going to school.*
- *I am playing the piano.*

Past Progressive

- To be (*was/were*) + verb + -ing
 - When something happened/was going on in the past during a period of time.
- *I was reading the newspaper.*
- *They were all dancing.*
- *I **was watching** a movie when you **called**.*

Practice

If you want some more practice, go to www.brushup2day.nl > Help > Grammar and try and do the exercises on the right, labelled:

- Present Simple and Present Continuous-2, and
- Past Continuous-2