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Simple Present

Read and learn.

The simple present in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal. We use the present tense for repeated or regular actions in the present time period, for facts, for habits, for things that are always or generally true. Below are examples of the usage of the present simple.

Examples	Usage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctors work extremely long hours. • Where do you work? • The bank closes at six o'clock. • I live in Amman. 	in situations lasting for a long time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I often go to the cinema. • I usually have breakfast at eight o'clock. • She doesn't walk to school. 	regular habits and routines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average cats live for around 12 to 15 years. • The earth revolves around the sun. • Iron rusts if it gets wet. 	facts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I love flowers. • I like my coffee strong. • What do you like? 	asking about and expressing feelings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think he is a wonderful teacher. • I think the film is a little boring. • What do you think of our town? 	opinions

Read and learn.

Simple Present: EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

Here are some of the most common time expressions for the simple present tense.

usually
always
never
on Tuesdays
every Tuesday
twice a week
every week
once a month
in general
every day
every other day
once a week

Time expressions made up of one word are placed between the subject and the verb in positive sentences and questions and between the auxiliary verb and main verb in negative sentences.

Examples: I **always** write letters to my grandma.

Does he **usually** eat breakfast in the morning?

Time expressions made up of two or more words are placed either at the beginning or the end of a sentence and usually at the end of questions.

Examples: We have a chess tournament **once a week**.

In general, I favor Italian and Mexican cuisine.

Do you go to the supermarket **every day**?

Circle the time expression in each sentence. Then write a sentence using the time expression.

1. Asma always sleeps past noon at the weekends.

.....

2. Every week, I go grocery shopping for the entire family.

.....

3. He visits his grandparents twice a week.

.....

4. In general, I don't like peanut butter sandwiches very much.

.....

5. He never eats breakfast in the morning.

.....

6. We usually go on picnics when the weather is good.

.....

7. I play tennis with my friends once a week.

.....

8. She eats at a restaurant every other day.

.....

Enough

Read and learn.

We use 'enough' to mean sufficient. 'Enough' indicates degree. It is used with adjectives. 'Enough' precedes adjectives and adverbs. It also may precede nouns.

Examples: We have **enough** money. I have **enough** time to finish writing my essay. She has **enough** skill for the job.

Read and say.



I'm strong, so I can lift this box.
I'm strong enough to lift this box.

I'm twelve years old, so I can iron my clothes.
I'm old enough to iron my clothes.



Read and write sentences.



1. tall reach

.....
.....

2. strong carry

.....
.....



3. old go shopping

.....
.....



Not Enough

B. We use 'enough' in negative sentences to mean less than sufficient or less than necessary.

Examples: Ahmad isn't tall. He can't go on the roller coaster ride. Ahmad isn't tall enough to go on the roller coaster ride.

Dana isn't very strong. She can't lift the box.
Dana isn't strong enough to lift the box.



1. The boy isn't fast. He can't win the race.

.....
.....

2. The girl isn't tall. She can't pick the apple.

.....
.....



3. The road isn't safe. He can't drive fast.

.....
.....



4. The clown isn't funny. The people aren't laughing.

.....
.....



Too, to

A. We use 'too' to mean more than what is needed. 'Too' indicates degree. It is used with adjectives. 'Too' precedes adjectives and adverbs.

Read and learn.

Read and complete.

1. It was wet. We couldn't play tennis.
It wastoo wet..... to play tennis.



2. He was short. He couldn't reach the apple.
He was to reach the apple.

3. It was dark. She couldn't see the chair.
It was to see the chair.



4. They were uncertain. They couldn't cross the river.
They were to cross the river.

5. The music was loud. He couldn't hear his friend.
The music was to hear his friend.



Practise.

Read and write.

Example: A: It's late; you can't get there.

B: It's too late to get there.

1. A: It's difficult. You can't solve it.

B:

2. A: It's foggy. You can't see the way.

B:

3. A: It's hard. You can't break it.

B:

4. A: It's smoggy. You can't breathe well.

B:

5. A: It's fast. You can't catch it.

B:

6. A : It's slippery. You can't walk on it.

B:

Country and Nationality

Read and learn.



Country	Nationality
Japan	Japanese
Germany	German
America	American
Russia	Russian
Brazil	Brazilian
Spain	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish
Britain	British
France	French
India	Indian



Answer the questions.

1. Who are you?
2. Where are you from?
3. What is your nationality?

Learn more!

who \longleftrightarrow used when referring to people

what \longleftrightarrow used to refer to specific information

where \longleftrightarrow used when referring to a place or location

Read and write.

1. They are from Japan. They are Japanese



2. He is from Germany.



3. He is from Scotland.



4. He is from Morocco.



5. They are from India.



6. He is from France.



7. He is from Mexico.



8. He is from Pakistan.

