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| **Lesson Title:** Revision of the Simple Form of the 3 Tenses | | **Theme:** Grammar | |
| **Practice Activity:** PHL-09-103 | | **Class:** JSS 3 | |
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| **Learning Outcomes**  By the end of the lesson, you will be able to:   1. Become more skillful in switching from the simple present, simple past and simple future. 2. Have the ability to use any of these tenses in writing. | | | |

**Overview**

There are 3 **simple tenses**: simple past, simple present and simple future. It is important to be able to use the simple tenses because these tenses tell when an action (verb) is done. They tell you whether the time of an action or condition is in the past, the present or the future.

The **simple present tense** is used to discuss actions that happen in the present time.

* It is also used to talk about actions that occur regularly or routinely.
* To write the verb in the simple present tense is easy. It is the base form of the verb.

Examples: run, write, laugh

* For the third person singular (he/she/it) we add ‘s’ to the base form of the verb.

Examples: it run**s**, she write**s**, he laugh**s**

* There are some exceptions. For most verbs ending in -s, -ch, -sh, -x and -z, we add ‘es’.

Examples: box – box**es**; guess – guess**es**; bench – bench**es**; wish – wish**es**; buzz – buzz**es**

* For verbs ending with a consonant and ‘y’, change the ‘y’ to ‘i’ and add ‘es’.

Examples: carry – carr**ies**; fry – fr**ies**

The **simple past tense** is used to discuss actions that already happened.

* We use the simple past tense to talk about completed actions, not actions that are still continuing.
* To form the simple past tense of regular verbs, add ‘ed’.

Examples: walk**ed**, play**ed**, call**ed**

* If a verb ends in ‘e’, add ‘d’.

Examples: agree –agree**d**; **like –** like**d**

* If a verb ends in a vowel and a consonant, the consonant is usually doubled before ‘ed’.

Examples: slip – sli**pped**; fan – fa**nned**

* If a verb ends in consonant and ‘y’, you take off the ‘y’ and add ‘ied’.

Examples: try – tr**ied**; bury – bur**ied**

* Irregular verbs do not follow these rules. They form their past tenses by changing their spelling.

Examples: run – ran; have – had; go – went

* Some irregular verbs do not change at all.

Examples: cut – cut; hurt – hurt; put – put

The **simple future tense** is used to discuss actions that have not yet happened but will happen in the future.

* We often use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. When there is no firm plan, we use it to say what we think will happen.
* To form the simple future tense, add the helping verb ‘shall’ or ‘will’ to the base of the verb.

In the simple future tense, all nouns and pronouns can take ‘will’, but only the pronouns ‘I’ and ‘we’ take ‘shall’.

Examples: He will read. I shall study.

* For negative statements in the simple future tense, write ‘not’ between the helping verb and main verb.

Examples: We shall **not** go. They will **not** play.

**Practice**

**Activity 1**

Choose the correct answers from the multiple-choice options provided.

1. The candidate \_\_\_\_\_ many voters when she ran for honorable last year.
2. impress
3. impressed
4. will impress
5. My father still \_\_\_\_\_ heating oil from Daru.
6. buys
7. bought
8. will buy
9. When she was younger, my grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ in a church.
10. works
11. will work
12. worked
13. The athlete \_\_\_\_\_ with the college tracked team next month.
14. trains
15. trained
16. will train
17. Next year we \_\_\_\_\_ in the eighth grade.
18. are
19. will be
20. were
21. Her best friend \_\_\_\_\_ in that apartment building over there.
22. live
23. lives
24. living
25. Last week we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 150 newspapers.
26. delivers
27. delivered
28. will deliver

**Activity 2**

Change the verbs in brackets into the simple present tense or simple future simple tense to complete the sentences.

1. I will call you when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at my hotel.
2. Brima \_\_\_\_\_ (text) as soon as he is on the bus.
3. Let us eat dinner when John \_\_\_\_\_ (get) here.
4. Julie \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late tomorrow evening, so I have booked a table at the restaurant for 10 p.m.
5. As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to, I am going to get a new job.
6. Please wait here until the nurse \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up early tomorrow morning and finish the report.
8. Before you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave), please make sure you have locked the door.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (let) us know later when she is ready to leave.
10. I must clean my kitchen before my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (get) here.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to meet you at the station next week.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) until you are finished; then we can go.
13. John \_\_\_\_\_(study) until he knows the answers.
14. She thinks that it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) next week.
15. What do you want to do after the class \_\_\_\_\_ (finish)?
16. I think that Mohamed \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next election.
17. Jane will come here when she \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work.
18. She is going to look for a job as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in Freetown.
19. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) up smoking.
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (send) an email before she leaves the office today.

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| **Practice Activity:**  PHL-09-103-MB |

**Activity 1**

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b 6. b 7. b

**Activity 2**

1. arrive 2. will text 3. gets 4. will be 5. am 6. calls 7. will get 8. leave   
9. will let 10. gets 11. will come 12. will wait 13. will study/studies 14. will rain 15. finishes 16. will win 17. finishes 18. arrives 19. will give/gave 20. will send