

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time. The **present continuous** verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.

Question One:

Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

1. She studies (study) English every day.
2. They are playing (play) soccer at the moment.
3. I usually go (go) to the gym on Saturdays.
4. He works (work) as a teacher at a public school.
5. We are watching (watch) a movie right now.
6. The train arrives (arrive) at 6:00pm.
7. They are traveling (travel) to Europe next week.
8. She is reading (read) a book now.
9. He plays (play) the piano every evening.
10. We are having (have) dinner at a fancy restaurant tonight.
11. They go (go) grocery shopping every Sunday.
12. The company is launching a new product next month.
13. He is cooking (cook) dinner for his family.
14. He is working (work) on a project with his team.
15. They are listening (listen) to podcasts in their room now.

Stative Verbs vs. Action Verbs

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form.

Question One:

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the stative verb.

1. Sarah usually watches (watch) TV in the evening, but today she is watching (watch) a movie.
2. We have (have) dinner at 7:00pm every day, but tonight we are having (have) a special meal.
3. Adam usually plays (play) basketball on weekends, but this weekend he is playing (play) soccer.
4. They go (go) for a walk every morning, but today they are going (go) for a run.
5. I _____ (read) a book now, but I usually read (read) comics in the morning.
6. She loves (love) chocolate, but right now she hates (hate) the taste of it.
7. We usually visit (visit) our grandparents on Fridays, but today we are visiting (visit) our friends instead.
8. He works (work) in an office, but at the moment he is working (work) from home.

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

Past simple tense of regular verbs is generally formed by adding -ed to the verb. However, if the verb ends with the letter “e”, just add “d.” Also, if the word ends with a “y”, and the letter before it is a constant, remove the “y” and add “-ied.” The **past continuous tense** describes ongoing actions in the past. It uses the same construction as the present continuous tense except with the past tense of the verb *to be*.

Question One:

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form and tense of the verb.

1. While I was walking (walk) in the park, I met an old friend.
2. Last night, I was watching (watch) a movie when the power went out.
3. He was cooking (cook) dinner when the phone rang.
4. Yesterday, they were playing (play) soccer at the park.
5. We were studying (study) for the test all night, but still couldn't remember everything.
6. Jawad was reading (read) a book while his sister was playing the violin.
7. The cat was chasing (chase) a mouse when it suddenly stopped and stared at me.
8. Yesterday at this time, I was working (work) on my project.
9. They were traveling (travel) to Palestine last summer.

Used to, would, be/get used to

Used to and **would** are used to refer to past habits and things that we did regularly in the past. **Verb to be + used to + (noun)ing** is used to refer to something that no longer seems new or unusual.

Question One:

Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. I'm early. not this used getting to up

I'm not used to getting up this early.

2. read a lot. I to used

I used to read a lot.

3. do I it, didn't to use but like now.

I didn't use to like it, but I do now.

4. visited? you did to stay visit Where use you when

Where did you used to stay when you visited?

5. was to used student. I work when hard I a

I used to work hard when I was a student.

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

The **present perfect tense** is used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present. The formula is *have/has + past participle*. The **present perfect continuous** is a verb tense used to refer to something that started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The formula is *has/have been + verb+ing*.

Question One:

Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. How long have you been waiting (you / wait) for the bus?
2. I have studied (study) French for two years.
3. Has he finished (he / finish) his homework yet
4. She has been working (work) at the school since last month.
5. We have lived (live) in Jordan since 2009.
6. How many books have you read (you / read) this year?
7. The children have been playing (play) outside for hours.
8. Have they visited (they/ visit) the museum before?
9. I'm exhausted. I have been cleaning (clean) the house all day.
10. We have known (know) each other since childhood.
11. She has been working (work) as a teacher for 10 years.
12. How long have you studied (you / study) for the exam?

Past Perfect Simple vs. Past Perfect Continuous

The **past perfect** tense is used to refer to something that happened before something else in the past. The formula is *had + past participle*. The **past perfect continuous** is a verb tense used to show that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. The formula is *had been + verb+ing*.

Question One:

Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. By the time I arrived, had finished (finish) dinner.
2. She had been working (work) at that company for five years before she got promoted.
3. They had been living (live) in that house since 2010.
4. By the time the concert started, they had been waiting (wait) for over an hour.
5. He had been studying (study) for three hours before he took a break.
6. They had travelled (travel) to many countries before they settled down.
7. By the time she arrived, I had cleaned (clean) the entire house.
8. We have been playing (play) tennis for two hours when it started to rain.

Future simple, future continuous, be going to

The **simple future** is used to refer to things that haven't happened yet. The formula is *will + verb*. The **future continuous** is a verb tense that shows an ongoing action in the future. The formula is *will + verb to be + present participle of verb*. **Verb to be + going to** is used to refer something that is already decided or intended to be done in the future or when referring to predictions made based on evidence. The formula is *verb to be + going to*.

Question One:

Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. What time will the train arrive (the train/arrive) tomorrow?
2. What will you be doing (you/do) at this time tomorrow?
3. What are you doing (you/do) this weekend?
4. She will study (study) hard for her exams next week.
5. They will not wear (not/wear) jackets because it is warm.
6. They will be having (have) a meeting from 10:00am to 12:00pm.
7. They are going to (go/visit) their grandparents next month.
8. We will go (go) to the beach this weekend.
9. Will you help (you/help) me with my project later?
10. We will not be playing (not/play) tennis tomorrow afternoon.
11. Is she starting (she/start) a new job next week?

Future perfect simple, future perfect continuous, temporals

The **future simple perfect** is used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future. The formula is *will have + past participle*. The **future perfect continuous** is a verb tense that will continue up until a point in the future. The formula is *will have been + verb+ing*. **Temporals** are used to refer to the sequence of time or a particular time. They are used to refer to the future and are written in the present simple tense.

Question One:

Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. By the time they arrive, we will have finished (finish) all the preparations.
2. By the end of the month, I will have been working (work) on this project for six months.
3. Will you be (you/be) ready by 8 o'clock?
4. I will complete (complete) my project by next week.
5. They will not have been practicing (not/practice) for the competition for long enough.
6. They will not start (not/start) the meeting until Arwa arrives.
7. Will she have arrived (she/arrive) by the time the concert starts?
8. We will not have been waiting (not/wait) for you more than an hour.
9. Will she finish (she/finish) her homework before the deadline?

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Adjectives describe the qualities or states of being of nouns. They can also describe the quantity of nouns. **Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs often end in -ly, but some don't.

Question One:

Use the bolded words as adjective and/or adverb appropriately in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. She is a quick learner, and she grasps new concepts quickly. (**quick**)
2. The car has a smooth ride, and it glides smoothly on the road. (**smooth**)
3. He drives carefully to avoid accidents. He is a careful driver. (**careful**)
4. The baby smiles sweetly at everyone. She has a sweet smile. (**sweet**)
5. They had a loud argument. They were shouting loudly. (**loud**)
6. The movie has a scary scene, and it made me jump scarily in my seat. (**scary**)
7. The athlete has a strong physique, and he lifts weights strongly at the gym. (**strong**)



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