



Holiday Assignments

ADVANCE LEVEL

Subject: English

Grade 12 T COM, E Art

Medium: English

English tenses

Present tenses and going to for future

there are several grammatical structures in the English language to describe future activities. Three of them are the present simple tense, present continuous tense and be going to + verb.

Present tenses for future

with the future time expressions (next Friday, tomorrow) both the present simple and present continuous

are used for definite plans and arrangements in the near future. The future time must be mentioned, otherwise the sentence would have a present meaning.

I am watching TV. (a present activity: I am doing it just now.)

I am watching TV tonight. (a future activity - I will do it tonight, it is my plan.)

The present continuous for future is more personal and informal.

I am leaving on Sunday. (I have decided to leave on Sunday, it is my plan.)

I leave on Sunday. (Someone else has decided it, it is someone's plan for me.)

The present simple for future is typically used in official statements and timetables.

The new shopping centre opens on 1 March.

The bus arrives at 6.55.

The present continuous is the most usual way of expressing one's personal plans in the near future.

We are going on holiday to Italy in summer.

Be going to

1. Be going to + verb is used to show intentions. We use this structure for decisions that we made before

the moment of speaking.

I am going to clean the car and you can pack the suitcase.

We are going to reconstruct our house

2. Be going to is also used to express your opinion that something is certain to happen. There is evidence

for your prediction.

Our team is going to win. (It is 4:0 and two minutes left. I am sure we will win the match.)

The planes are going to land. (They are coming closer and closer to the airport.)

Sometimes we can use either the present continuous or be going to with a little difference in meaning.

I am travelling to France in May. (my personal plan)

I am going to travel to France in May. (my personal intention)

Ref: <https://www.e-grammar.org/english-grammar-tenses/>

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple tense

Form

Positive statement: *I play, He plays*

Negative statement: *I do not play (I don't play), He does not play (He doesn't play)*

Question form: *Do you play? Does he play?*

Negative question: *Do you not play? (Don't you play?) Does he not play? (Doesn't he play?)*

The passive voice: *The game is played. The letters are written.* (See more at Active and passive voice.)

Spelling

We only use -s ending (plays) in the third person singular.

We add -es to the verbs that end in ss, sh, ch, x and o: misses, finishes, watches, mixes, goes.

If the verb ends in a consonant and -y, we change -y into -i and use the -es ending: carry - carries, try - tries.

But: play - plays, because this verb ends with a vowel and -y.

The auxiliary verb *do* is not used to make questions and negative statements with modal verbs and the verb *to be*.

Are you a student? Is he in London? I am not at home. He is not happy. Can you sing? Must I come? I cannot swim. He mustn't stay.

If the *wh-* pronoun introducing the question (who, which) is the subject of the question, we do not use the auxiliary verb *do*. Compare the following sentences.

Who knows you? (who is the subject)

Which cars belong to you? (which cars is the subject)

But: *Who do you know? (who is the object)*

The negative question normally expresses a surprise.

Doesn't he work?

Use

1. We use the **present simple tense** for activities that happen again and again (everyday, sometimes, ever, never).

I sometimes go to school by bike. You don't speak Greek. Do they get up early?

He often travels. She doesn't work. Does she ever help you?

2. We use it for facts that are always true.

Our planet moves round the sun.

Lions eat meat.

3. With a future time expression (tomorrow, next week) the present simple is used for planned future actions (timetables).

The train leaves at 8.15.

They return tonight.

Ref: <https://www.e-grammar.org/english-grammar-tenses/>