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Сравнение времён Present Simple и Present Continuous

Методическая разработка

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Данная методическая разработка представляет собой систему упражнений для отработки наиболее употребительных грамматических структур в речи, в частности, времён Present Simple и Present Continuous. В каждом упражнении ученик самостоятельно выполняет практическую задачу, которая изложена в инструкции к упражнению. Выполняя эти упражнения, учащиеся осваивают и развивают речевые действия, необходимые для владения речью на английском языке.

Включает в себя систему упражнений, перечень средств обучения, таблицу времён.

Рекомендуется учителям английского языка, работающим в 7-9 классах общеобразовательных школ.

Содержание

Введение	4
Упражнения	
Заключение	11
Литература	
Приложения	12

Введение

Знания иностранного языка всегда были признаком высокой культуры и образованности человека. Не случайно говорят: «Сколько языков ты знаешь, столько раз ты человек». В наше время главным языком международного общения является английский язык.

Данная методическая разработка затрагивает проблему временных форм глагола в английском языке. Актуальность этой проблемы состоит в том, что в грамматике английского языка глагол, в сравнении с другими частями речи, имеет наибольшее количество форм, а их изучение требует много усилий.

Большую часть времени, при изучении английской грамматики, занимает изучение глагола. Это объясняется тем, что временные формы глагола в английском и русском языках кардинально различаются между собой. Это и создает определенные трудности. Так, в частности, как в английском, так и в русском языках есть настоящее время. Однако, в английском языке настоящее время бывает четырех типов: simple, continuous, perfect и perfect continuous.

Мой опыт учительской деятельности свидетельствует о сложностях, возникающих при усвоении учащимися материала по теме «Present Simple и Present Continuous» (настоящее неопределённое и настоящее продолжительное времена). Учащиеся допускают ошибки, как при написании грамматической формы, так и при использовании этой формы в разговорной речи.

Целью данной методической разработки была активизация грамматического материала по теме « Present Simple и Present Continuous tenses» (настоящее неопределённое и настоящее продолжительное времена) для освоения и развития в учащихся, речевых действий, необходимых в общении, в том числе устном, на английском языке.

В методической разработке содержится система упражнений. В каждом упражнении ученик выполняет практическую задачу, которая изложена в

инструкции к упражнению. Например, выполняя упражнение на закрепление определённых речевых образцов, ученики должны сказать тоже про себя, своих друзей, родных, и т. д. Образец к упражнению подсказывает, как это сделать. В следующих упражнениях даются задания сказать про себя что-то другое, согласиться, спросить, уточнить, не согласиться, и т. д. Выполняя эти упражнения, речевые действия учащихся максимально приближаются к таким, которые необходимы в реальном общении.

Каждое упражнение следует выполнять вслух, повторяя отдельные речевые образцы столько раз, сколько требуется, чтобы фраза звучала плавно и в нормальном темпе. Сначала упражнение выполняется с опорой на образец, потом ещё раз без опоры.

Имеется упражнение и для самоконтроля — перевод предложений с русского языка на английский с употреблением соответствующей грамматической структуры.

Методическая разработка будет полезна, на мой взгляд, учителям английского языка 7 – 9 классов при обобщении грамматического материала по данной теме, а также при подготовке учащихся к экзамену ОГЭ по английскому языку. Для учащихся с невысоким уровнем мотивации рекомендуется, при закреплении определённых речевых образцов, демонстрировать больше наглядности.

Present Simple Tense

(the action happens regularly)

Task 1. Say that you (your friend) do (does) something else. Use the suggested words.

Model: --- David listens to the radio in the evening. (to watch TV)

--- Helen watches TV in the evening.

- 1. My mother usually walks to the office. (to go by bus)
- 2. Ann goes to the concerts of classical music on Sunday. (to go fishing)
- 3. In summer Philip plays tennis in the evening. (to swim in the sea afternoon)
- 4. After dinner Mr. Blake works in his study. (to play in the yard)
- 5. In the morning Betty writes letters. (to type documents)
- 6. Jane attends classes in the morning. (to go shopping)
- 7. David works in the garden before breakfast. (to take a shower)
- 8. Mrs. Brown teaches at the University. (to work at a plant)
- 9. After classes the students study in the library. (to work in the laboratory)
- 10. In summer we swim in the lake every day. (to gather mushrooms)

Task 2. Open the brackets using verbs in Present Simple.

- 1. She (to learn) English.
- 2. I (to like) music.
- 3. I (to walk) to work every morning.
- 4. She (to wash) her car once a week.
- 5. We (to spend) our holidays in the country.
- 6. He (to drink) coffee every morning.
- 7. She always (to invite) her friends to her birthday party.
- 8. The girl (to sing) very well.
- 9. My father (to work) at the Institute.
- 10. His brother (to go) in for sports.

Task 3. Put the sentences into negative form.

- 1. I like such hot weather.
- 2. I know his brother very well.
- 3. My friend lives in this street.
- 4. Nick takes a cold shower in the morning.
- 5. My sister learns German.
- 6. They live in the USA.
- 7. He wants to become a pilot.
- 8. It often snows in winter.
- 9. My friend calls on me every Sunday.
- 10. We listen to the news every evening.

Task 4. Express your surprise or disbelief at these actions.

Model: --- My father does the shopping in the family.

- --- Does he *really* do the shopping?
- --- Yes, he does.
- --- I cook breakfast every day
- --- Do you really cook breakfast every day?
- --- Yes, I do.

- 1. My sister Helen plays football.
- 2. My aunt speaks English with her children.
- 3. We usually sleep in the afternoon.
- 4. My brother speaks three foreign languages.
- 5. Stephen lives with his grandparents.
- 6. Ann goes to bed at nine o'clock.
- 7. Margaret does her homework in the evening.
- 8. Father reads newspapers after dinner.
- 9. They eat porridge for breakfast.
- 10. I go to the library on Monday.

Task 5. Ask your friend if he (she, somebody else) often (always, usually) does it.

Model: --- Nina helps me with my mathematics.

- --- Does she *often* help you with your mathematics?
- --- Yes, she does. (No, she doesn't).
- --- The Browns go to the country for weekends.
- --- Do they usually go to the country for weekends?
- --- Yes, they do. (No, they don't).
- 1. I understand my English teacher well.
- 2. Bob rings me up late in the evening.
- 3. John begins his work at nine.
- 4. She drinks tea in the morning.
- 5. My sister plays tennis with her friends.
- 6. Bob listens to the radio programmes in the morning.
- 7. Mother dusts the books on Saturdays.
- 8. Helen borrows books from the library.
- 9. We speak English at the English lesson.
- 10. Nick and Ann help their mother to do the shopping.

Task 6. Ask your friend when (why, where, how) he (she, somebody else) does it.

Model: --- Tom plays chess with his father. (when)

- --- When does Tom play chess with his father?
- --- In the evening.
- 1. Susan feels tired. (why)
- 2. They want to buy some toys for their children. (where)
- 3. We want to catch the six o'clock train. (why)
- 4. Edward prefers to have lunch in the cafeteria. (why)
- 5. Every evening David walks his dog. (where)
- 6. I get up very early on weekdays. (when)
- 7. Snow melts in spring. (why)
- 8. We want to go there very much. (where)
- 9. I don't like loud music. (why)
- 10. Jane plays the piano every day. (where)

Task 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

1. Анна хорошо поёт и танцует.

- 2. Чарльз принимает душ утром.
- 3. На занятиях ми читаем, переводим английские тексты и делаем разные упражнения.
- 4. Я хорошо знаю грамматику английского языка.
- 5. Вы много работаете над английским языком?
- 6. Я не понимаю это правило.
- 7. Он никогда не просыпается рано.
- 8. Занимается ли твой друг спортом?
- 9. Он разговаривает английским языком?
- 10. Она делает зарядку каждый день?
- 11. Вы пьёте кофе утром?
- 12. Эти девочки не работают, они учатся.
- 13. Сын мистера Брауна не хочет поступать в университет. Он хочет работать.
- 14. Он читает много книг.
- 15. Она не читает газет.
- 16. Я помогаю маме по хозяйству очень часто.
- 17. Они не идут домой после занятий, они идут в библиотеку.
- 18. Много английских слов имеют несколько значений.
- 19. Многие люди разговаривают английским языком.
- 20. Английским языком разговаривают в Великобритании, США, Канаде.

Present Continuous Tense

(the action happens at the moment of speaking)

Task 1. Open the brackets using verbs in Present Continuous.

- 1. He (to read) a book now.
- 2. It is seven o'clock. Mother (to cook) breakfast.
- 3. It is half past eight. Betty (to have) a bath.
- 4. Look at Ann! She (to clean) her brother's boots.
- 5. Listen to Mary! She (to sing) a new song.
- 6. It still (to rain).
- 7. Open the door! Somebody (to knock).
- 8. Wait a minute! I (to put) my coat.
- 9. They (to have) a meeting at this moment.
- 10. I (to look) at the photographs which my brother sent me.

Task 2. Express your disagreement saying that he(she, they) is (are) doing something else.

Model: --- Look! Ann is working at her report. (to write a letter to her pen-friend)

- --- Oh, no, she is not working at her report. She is writing a letter to her pen-friend.
- 1. Listen! Mary is singing in the next room. (to play the piano)
- 2. Look! John and Helen are hurrying to the theatre. (run to the stadium)
- 3. Look! Mother is reading a letter. (to look through a newspaper)
- 4. Look! Mr Brown and his wife are having rest at the seaside. (to travel about the Europe)
- 5. Look! Olga is making coffee in the kitchen. (to lay the table)
- 6. Listen! The teacher is explaining the rule to the pupils. (to answer the questions)
- 7. Look! Bob and Ann are playing tennis in the yard. (to talk about something)
- 8. Listen! Ann is playing the piano in her room. (to listen to the classical music)
- 9. Look! Jane is watering the flowers on the balcony. (to open the window)
- 10. Listen! The students are discussing an interesting problem. (to prepare for the exam)

Task 3. Ask your friend if he (somebody else) is doing the same.

Model: --- Mother and Jane are in the kitchen. Mother is cooking dinner.

- --- Is Jane cooking dinner, too?
- --- Yes, she is. (No, she isn't.)
- 1. Ann and Alec are in the library. Ann is looking through the newspaper.
- 2. Mr Reed and his wife are in the living room. Mr Reed is packing things into the suitcase.
- 3. John and Dolly are in the dining-room. John is looking out of the window.
- 4. David and Kate are in the garden. David is repairing the fence.
- 5. Bob and Tom are in the street. Bob is crossing the street.
- 6. Betty and Mary are in the garden. Betty is lying under the tree.
- 7. Susan and Kate are in the kitchen. Susan is drinking coffee.
- 8. Jane and Alice are at the shop. Alice is buying a white dress.
- 9. Mary and Helen are in the bedroom. Mary is sleeping.
- 10. Nick and Michael are in the sitting-room. Nick is holding a book in his hand.

Task 4. Put the sentences into negative and interrogative forms.

- 1. She is brushing her teeth.
- 2. Nick is washing his little brother.
- 3. Jane is looking after her little sister.
- 4. You are eating.
- 5. I am planting trees.
- 6. They are looking through newspapers.
- 7. Dan is drawing a picture.
- 8. Mary is sleeping.
- 9. We are studying.
- 10. He is having breakfast now.

Task 5. Ask your friend why (how, what, where) he is doing it.

Model: --- Bob is waiting for Mary. (*where*) (*at the Metro station*)

- --- Where is he waiting for her?
- --- At the Metro station.
- 1. Tom and Jane are hurrying along the street. (where) (to the college)
- 2. They are discussing a serious problem. (*what problem*) (the problem of Environment Protection)
- 3. The man is running after the bus. (why) (to be late)
- 4. They are traveling by train. (where) (to the Crimea)
- 5. Susan is waiting for the postman. (why) (to wait for the letter from her friend)
- 6. Helen is lying in bed. (why) (to have got a headache)
- 7. The secretary is speaking over the telephone. (who... to) (to the clerk)
- 8. Mary is making a chocolate cake. (why) (for her birthday party)
- 9. The director is having lunch now. (where) (at the restaurant)
- 10 She is wearing a funny hat. (why) (to look enjoy in it)

Task 6. Open the brackets using verbs in Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- 1. I (to read) books in the evening. I (not to read) books in the morning. I (not to read) now.
- 2. His father (not to watch) TV at the moment. He (to sleep) because he (to be) tired.
- 3. My granny (to sleep) after dinner.
- 4. He (not to help) his mother every day.

- 5. Pat (not to cook) dinner now. She (to talk) on the phone. She (to cook) dinner every Monday.
- 6. Henry usually (to wear) glasses and now he (to wear) sunglasses.
- 7. Where Boris (to be)? I (to look) for him. --- He (to have) dinner.
- 8. Your English (to get) better? --- Yes, I (to think) so.
- 9. My grandmother (to be) busy. She (to bake) an apricot pie. She (to bake) pies every Sunday.
- 10. Eric (to talk) about his holiday plans, but Kenny (not to listen) to him. He (to think) about his new car at the moment.

Task 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

When you are talking about two actions in the present tense, you use the present continuous for an action that continues to happen before and after another action that interrupts it. You use the present simple for the other action.

Model: The phone always rings when I'm having a bath.

- 1. The baby always (to wake up) when we (to try) to go to sleep.
- 2. It always (to start) raining when we (to play) tennis.
- 3. Friends (to call) on me when I (to stay) at home.
- 4. Sally always (to look) as if she (to enjoy) herself.
- 6. John (to stay) with us when he (to visit) London.
- 6. Mary (to save up) to go on holiday so she (to spend) as little money as possible.
- 7. Friends always(to talk) to me when I (to try) to study.
- 8. Michael always (to turn on) TV when Laure (to read) a book.
- 9. Nick (to talk) about vampires when children (to eat).
- 10. Helen (to encounter) traffic jams when she (to spend) summer in Europe.

Task 8. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English.

- 1. Не шумите, она сейчас работает.
- 2. Дедушка сидит в кресле и слушает новости.
- 3. Что она учит? Она учит стихотворение.
- 4. Посмотри в окно! Идёт дождь.
- 5. Он обедает? Нет, он разговаривает по телефону.
- 6. Моя сестра меряет новое платье.
- 7. Обычно он утром пьёт чай, но сегодня он пьёт кофе.
- 8. Сейчас они едут в поезде.
- 9. Что вы тут делаете? Я ищу свою статью.
- 10. Они все говорят про фильм.

Заключение

Понимание грамматической структуры Present Simple и Present Continuous tenses (настоящее неопределённое и настоящее продолжительное времена), а также знание лексики помогут учащимся при изучении следующих тем курса. В частности, таких тем как Past Simple и Past Continuous tenses (прошедшее простое время и прошедшее продолжительное времена). Учащиеся смогут отличать грамматические структуры типов английских времён и применять эти знания при общении на английском языке.

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Средства обучения:

- 1. ПК, экран.
- 2. Электронное приложение «Present Simple / Present Continuous» (Интернет-ресурс)

Приложение

Present Simple / Present Continuous

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Ключевые сло- ва	usually, every (day), often, seldom, always, never, sometimes, as a rule	now, today, at the mo- ment; Look! Listen!
		Продолжение табл.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
Утверди- тельное предложение	I/We/You/They + V He/She/It + Vs	I + am + V-ing He/She/It + is + V-ing We/You/They + are + V- ing
Отрицательное предложение	I/We/You/They + don't + V He/She/It + doesn't + V	I + am not + V-ing He/She/It + isn't + V-ing We/You/They + aren't + V-ing
Общий вопрос	Do + I/we/you/they + V? Does + he/she/it + V?	Am + I + V-ing? Is + he/she/it + V-ing? Are + we/you/they + V-ing?
Специальный вопрос	WH + do/does + S + V?	WH + am/is/are + S + V-ing?
	WH — вопросительное слово; S — subject — подлежащее; V — глагол	
Вопрос к подлежащему	WHO/WHAT + Vs ?	WHO/WHAT + is + V-ing?

Present Simple Present Continuous

THINK We are thinking about going to France.

I <u>think</u> she's beautiful. (= обдумывать, размышлять)

(= думать, полагать)

HAVE James is having a great time at school.

She <u>has</u> twelve cats. (= хорошо проводить время)

(= иметь, владеть) He <u>is having a shower</u>.

(= принимать душ) They are having dinner.

(= обедать)

SEE I'm seeing John this afternoon.

I <u>see</u> the tree in my garden.

дагаси. (= видеть) (= встречать(ся)

Present Simple or Continuous?

Present simple for things that happen in general or regularly.

Present continuous for things happening now, at the moment, or current/temporary projects.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
I work from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM every day.	I'm currently working on a new project.
Mark studies English every Tuesday night.	Mark is studying the present continuous this week.
We usually go to Europe in the summer.	Right now, we're going to the supermarket.
They always talk to their boss in the morning.	It's 9:00 AM. They're talking to him now.
Does it usually rain in the winter?	No, but it's raining at the moment. Take an umbrella.

Words that are often used with the present simple or continuous:

- With present simple: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every (day/night/Monday/summer/year)
- With present continuous: now, right now, at the moment, currently, this week/month/year, today