

## **2nd year geography and territory planning,**

Prof. Adad Med Cherif - 2023-2024

### **SIMPLE PRESENT, SIMPLE PAST, PRESENT PERFECT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSES**

#### **Objectives**

Overall, this course enhance the Writing Skills of students. Studying these tenses equips students with the necessary language tools to analyze, describe, and communicate any phenomena across various temporal dimensions. Again, learning to use these tenses effectively improves students' ability to write coherent and accurate reports, essays, and analyses in geography, incorporating past, present, and future perspectives Understanding the usage of different tenses allows students to interpret information accurately within its temporal context. Proficiency in the simple past tense enables students to analyze historical events, changes, and developments in geographic contexts. Mastery of the simple present and present continuous tenses enables students to describe ongoing trends, and phenomena.

#### ***EACH TENSE HAS ITS OWN SPECIFIC USAGE:***

##### **1. Simple Present:**

- Used to express actions that are regular, habitual, or facts that are generally true.
- Often used with adverbs such as "always," "usually," and "often" to indicate the frequency of the action.
- Example: "He eats breakfast every morning." (habitual action)
- **Adverbs:** always, usually often, seldom, rarely
  - Always: He always drinks coffee in the morning.
  - Usually: She usually takes the bus to work.
  - Always: They always go jogging in the morning.
  - Always: He always arrives on time for meetings.
  - Often: They often walk to school together.
  - Rarely: She rarely visits her grandparents.

##### **2. Simple Past:**

Used to express actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past.

- Often used with adverbs such as "yesterday," "last week," and "ago" to indicate the time of the action.
- Example: "She went to the store yesterday." (action completed at a specific time in the past)
- **Adverbs:** yesterday, last week, ago once, before
  - yesterday: They visited the museum
  - yesterday: We went to the beach yesterday.

- last week: They went on vacation last week.
- Example: She bought a new phone yesterday.
- last week: She completed her project last week.
- ago: They met each other a long time ago.

### 3. Present Perfect:

- Used to express actions that happened at an unspecified time before now or actions that started in the past and continue into the present.
- Often used with adverbs such as "already," "just," and "recently" to indicate the time of the action.
- Example: "I have finished my homework." (action completed, but the specific time is not mentioned)
- Adverbs: just, recently yet, ever, so far, just
  - Recently: She has finished her project. Yet, ever, so far
  - Recently: They have recently moved to a new city.
  - Just: He has just finished his book.
  - Already: I have already eaten dinner.
  - Already She has eaten lunch.

### 4. Present Continuous:

- Used to express actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, or actions that are in progress.
- Often used with adverbs such as "now," "at the moment," and "currently" to indicate the timing of the action.
- Example: "They are watching TV right now." (action happening at the moment of speaking)
- Adverbs: currently, now, at the moment, presently
  - Currently: They are currently working on the new project.
  - At the moment: They are at the moment studying for their exams.
  - Presently: We are presently watching a movie.
  - Now: He is studying for his exams now.
  - At the moment: They are at the movies at the moment.