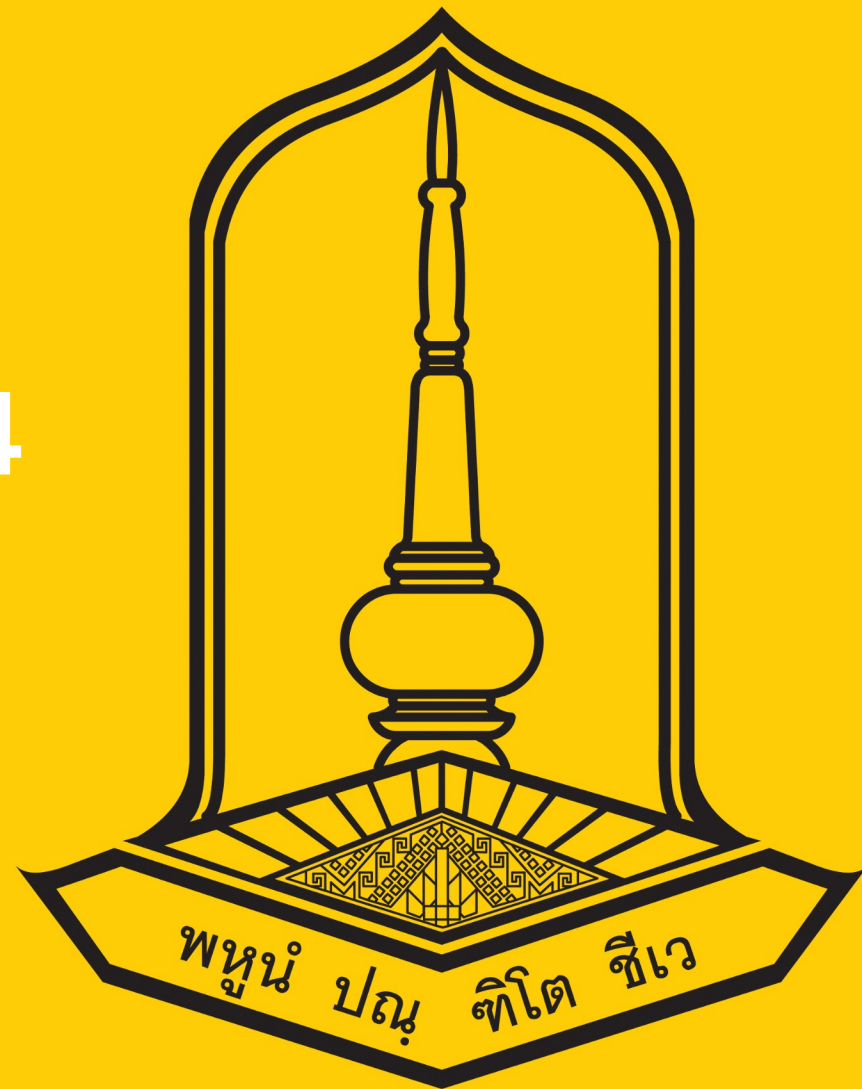


# ENGLISH FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 4

1201307

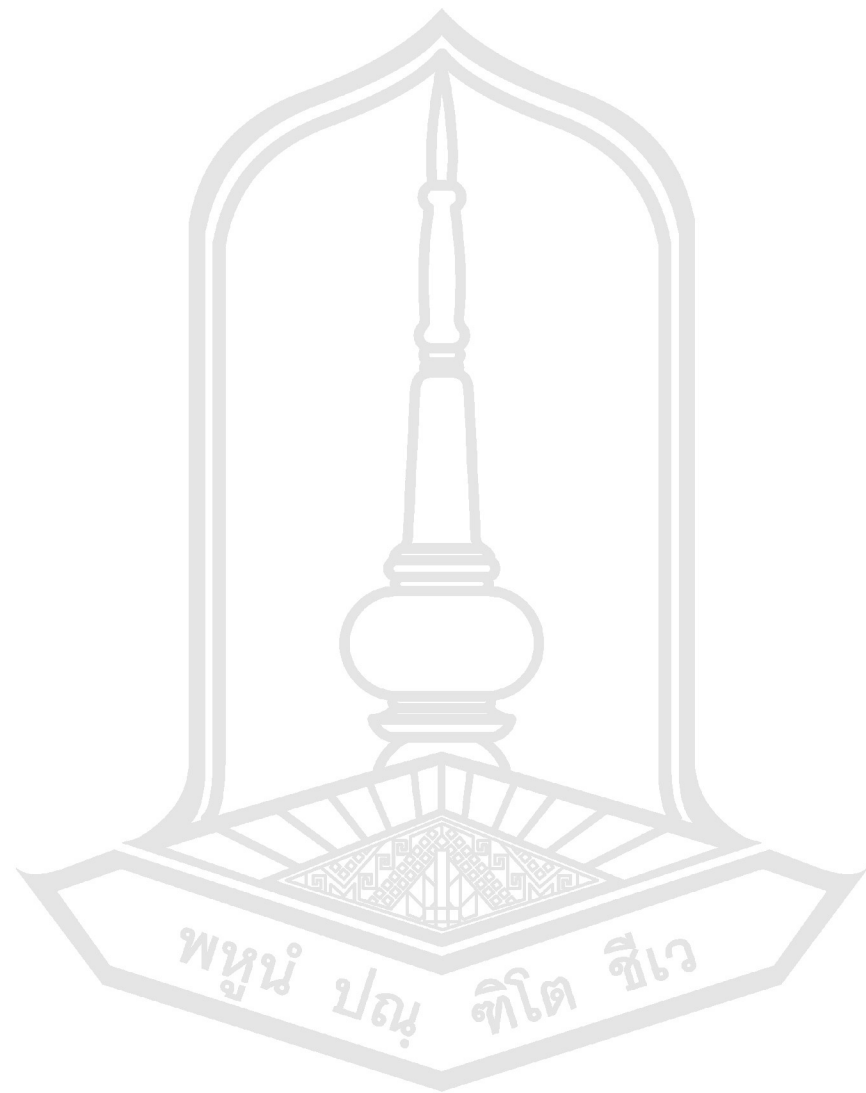
**MAHASARAKHAM**  
UNIVERSITY



# PRESENT SIMPLE

Tense

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



# The 12 Verb Tenses

## The 12 Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<p>I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>1</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>eat</i> pizza everyday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>1</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will eat</i> pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>S + 'will' + V + O</p>
Continuous	<p>I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now.</p> <p>S + 'am/is/are' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will be eating</i> pizza when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will be' + (V+ing) + O</p>
Perfect	<p>I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizza.</p> <p>S + 'have/has' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have eaten</i> all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>
Perfect Continuous	<p>I <i>had been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>S + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have been' + (V+ing) + O</p>

**Legend:** S = Subject    O = Object    V = Verb (V<sub>1</sub> = present / V<sub>2</sub> = past / V<sub>3</sub> = past participle)

U N I V E R S I T Y

# Present Tenses

## The 12 Verb Tenses

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	<p>I <i>ate</i> pizza yesterday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>2</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>eat</i> pizza everyday.</p> <p>S + V<sub>1</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will eat</i> pizza tomorrow.</p> <p>S + 'will' + V + O</p>
Continuous	<p>I <i>was eating</i> pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'was/were' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>am eating</i> pizza right now.</p> <p>S + 'am/is/are' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will be eating</i> pizza when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will be' + (V+ing) + O</p>
Perfect	<p>I <i>had eaten</i> all of the pizza when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>have eaten</i> all of the pizza.</p> <p>S + 'have/has' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have eaten</i> all of the pizza by the time you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have' + V<sub>3</sub> + O</p>
Perfect Continuous	<p>I <i>had been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrived.</p> <p>S + 'had been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours.</p> <p>S + 'have/has been' + (V+ing) + O</p>	<p>I <i>will have been eating</i> pizza for 2 hours when you arrive.</p> <p>S + 'will have been' + (V+ing) + O</p>

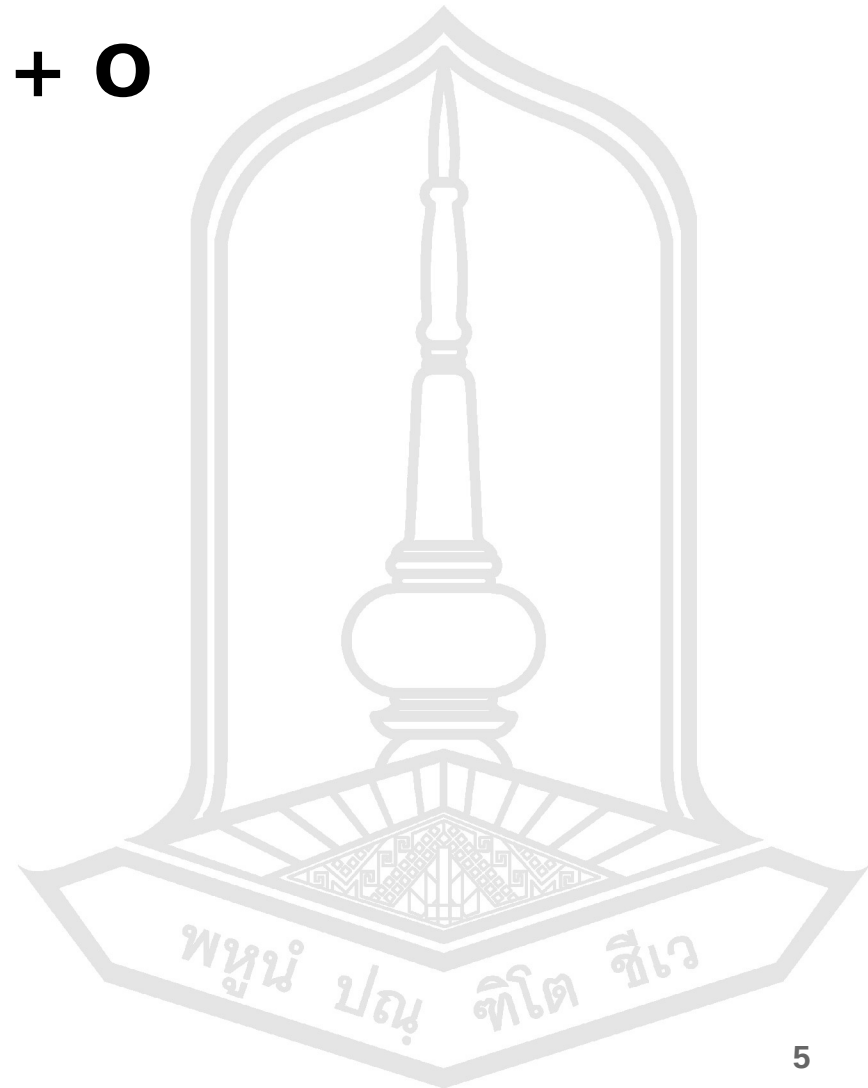
Legend: S = Subject    O = Object    V = Verb (V<sub>1</sub> = present / V<sub>2</sub> = past / V<sub>3</sub> = past participle)

# Present Simple

**S + V1 + O**

- **S** = Subject (ประธาน)
- **V** = Verb (กริยา)
  - **v1** = present
  - **v2** = past
  - **v3** = past participle
- **O** = Object (กรรม)

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



# Present Simple

ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่ **เป็นจริง**

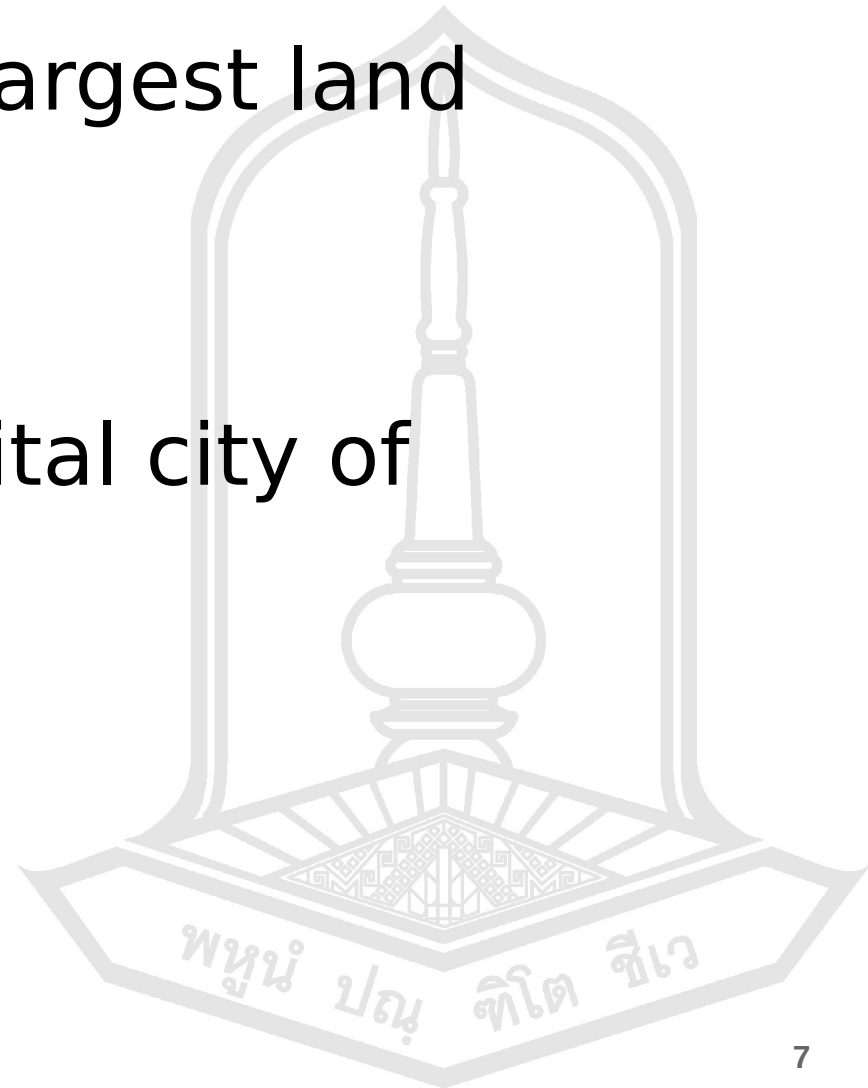
- I **eat** pizza everyday.
- His name **is** Michael.
- He **is** a doctor.
- He **comes** from Chiang Mai, Thailand.
  
- **verb** = *eat, is, comes, can*
- **Singular subject** (ประธานเอกพจน์) กริยาเติมให้เติม s,es

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



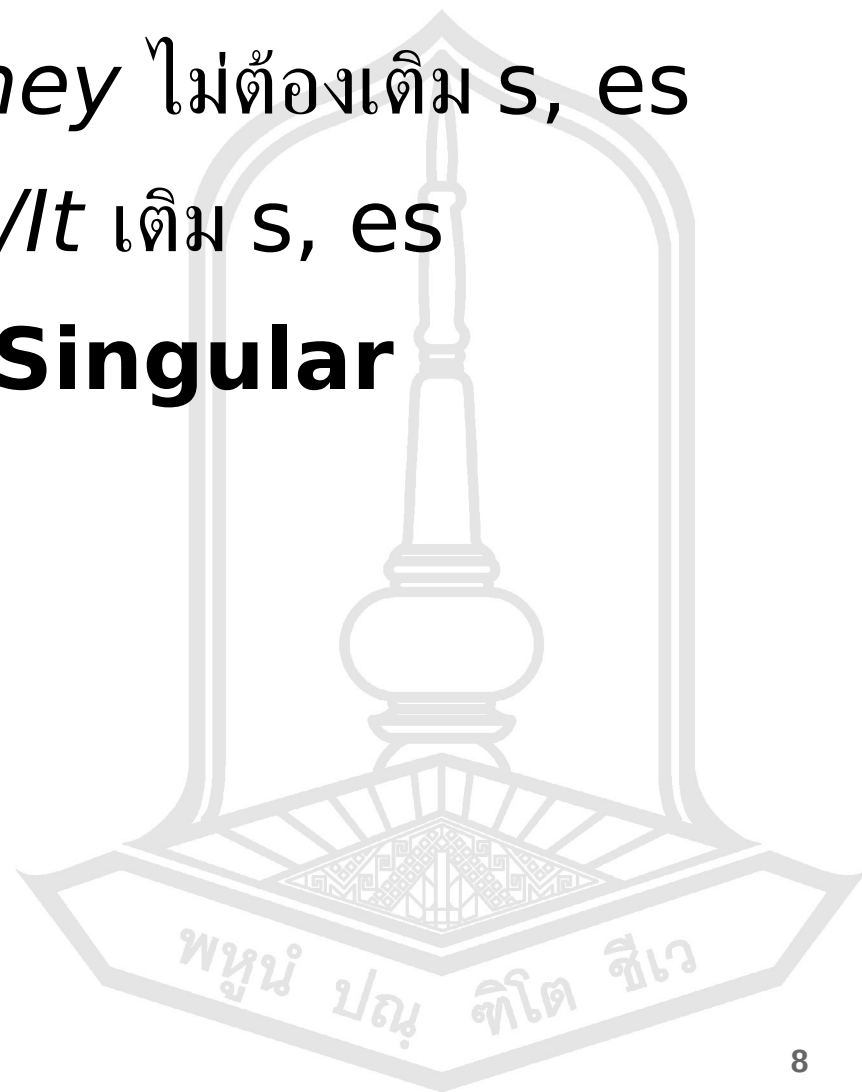
# Present Simple

- Elephants **are** the largest land animals.
- They **eat** grass.
- Bangkok **is** the capital city of Thailand.
- It **has** 50 districts.



# Present Simple

- **Plural** = *You/We/They* ไม่ต้องเติม s, es
- **Singular** = *He/She/It* เติม s, es
- *I* ไม่ต้องเติม s,es แต่เป็น **Singular**





# Present Simple

- I **live** in Chiang Mai.
- Cats **hate** mice.
- The Earth **revolves** around the Sun.
- I **play** tennis.
- He/She **plays** tennis.
- Michael **plays** tennis.
- They **play** tennis.

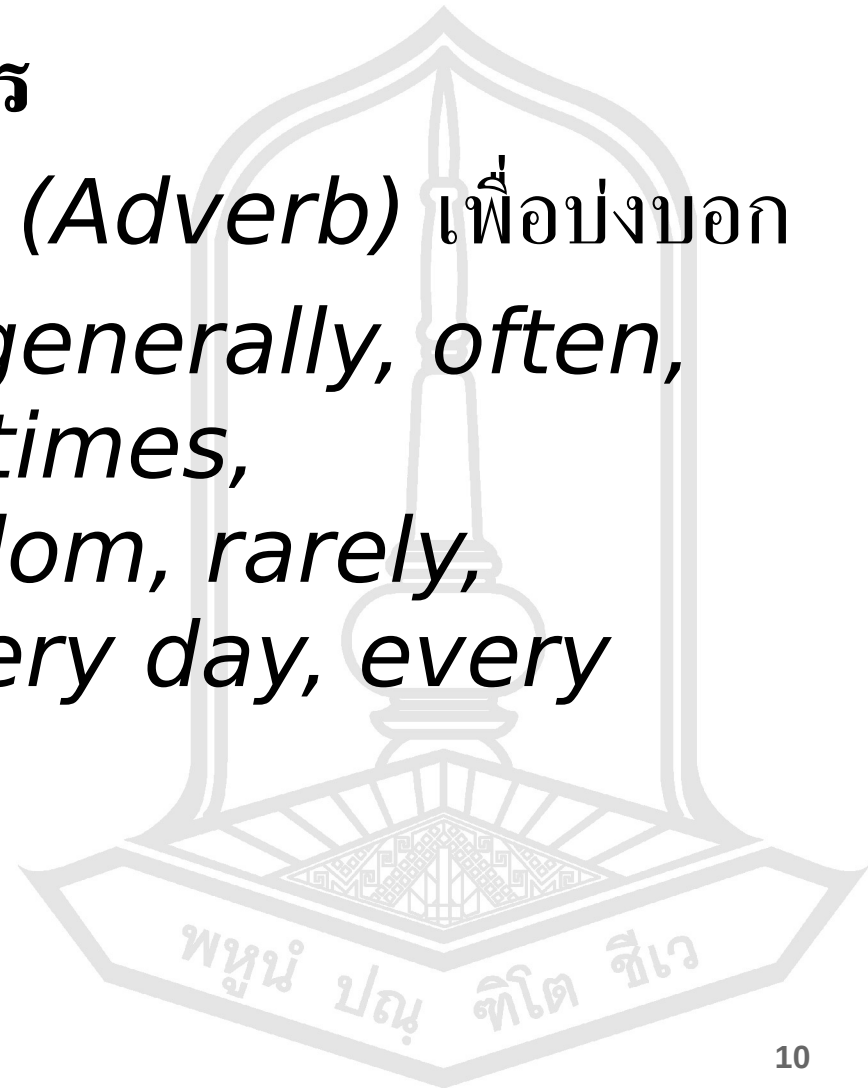
MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



# Present Simple

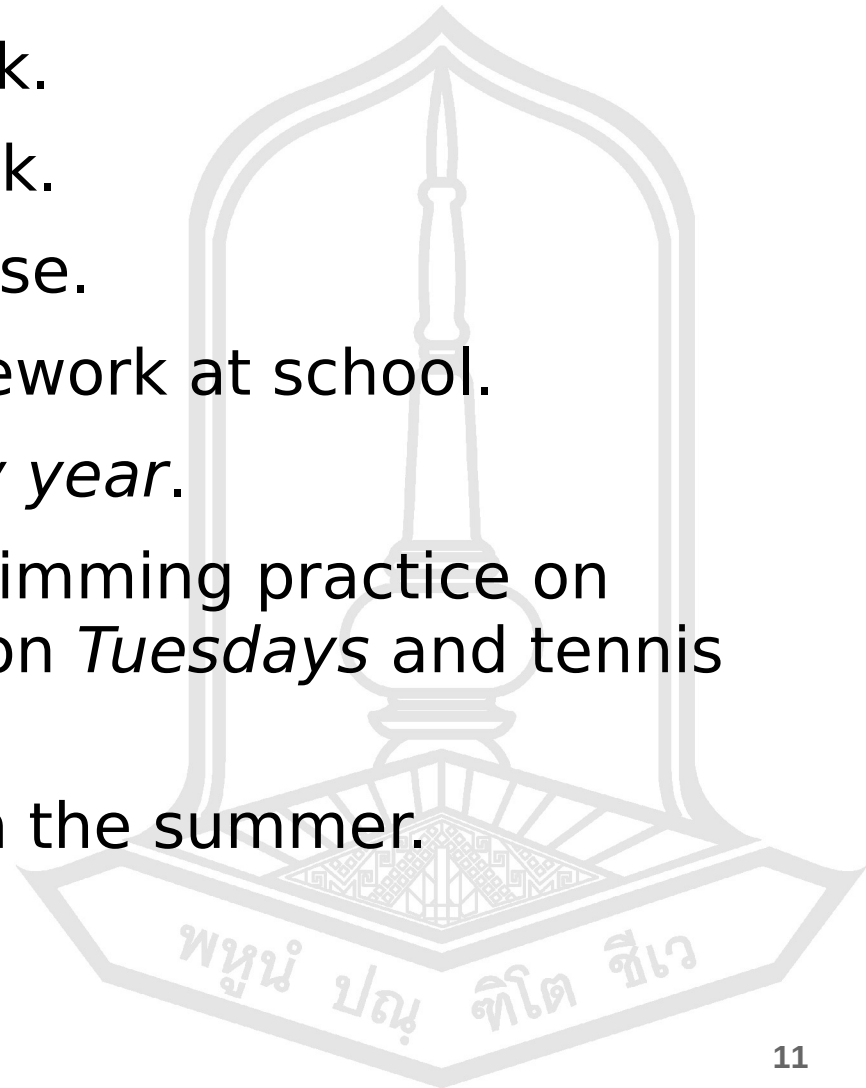
ใช้กับเหตุการณ์ที่ **เป็นกิจวัตร**

- ส่วนใหญ่มักจะมีคำวิเศษณ์ (*Adverb*) เพื่อบ่งบอก
  - *Always, usually, generally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, hardly, never, every day, every Sunday, etc.*



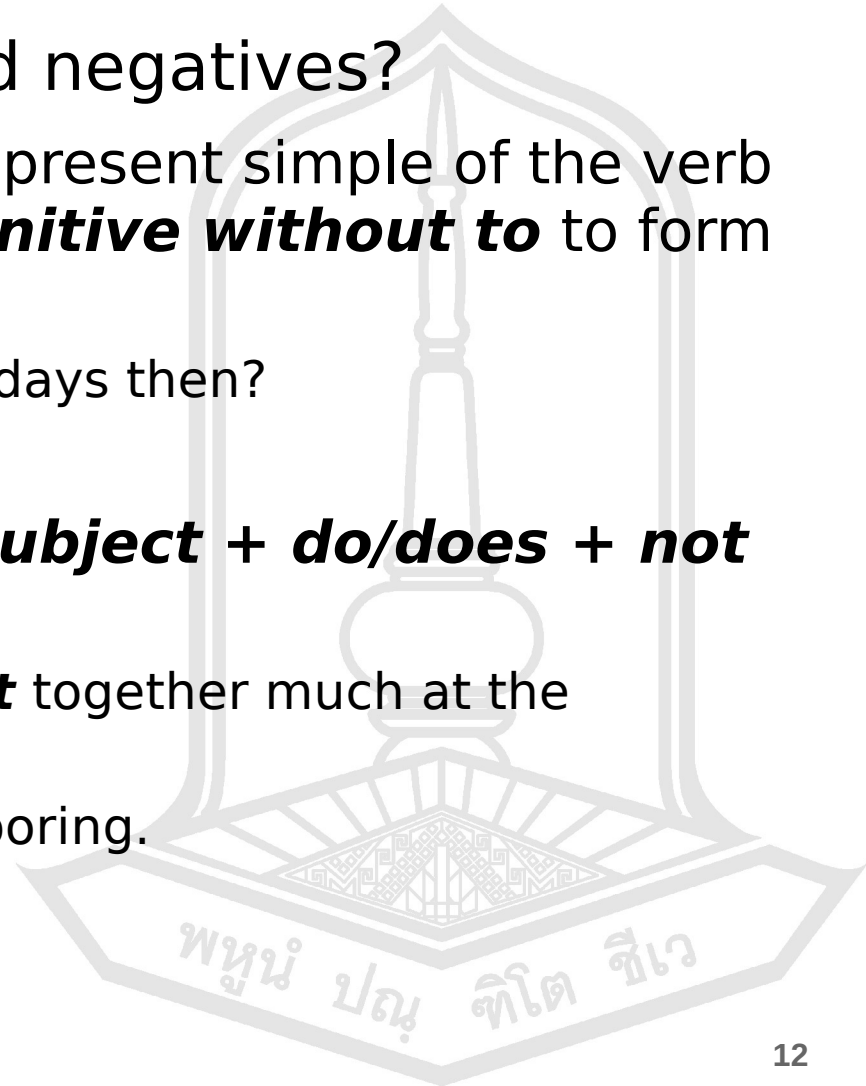
# Present Simple

- I *always* **get up** at 6 o'clock.
- I *usually* **get up** at 7 o'clock.
- He *often* **comes** to my house.
- She *sometimes* **does** homework at school.
- She **goes** to England *every year*.
- During the week I **have** swimming practice on *Mondays*, I **do** taekwondo on *Tuesdays* and tennis on *Thursdays*.
- We *always* **go** on holiday in the summer.



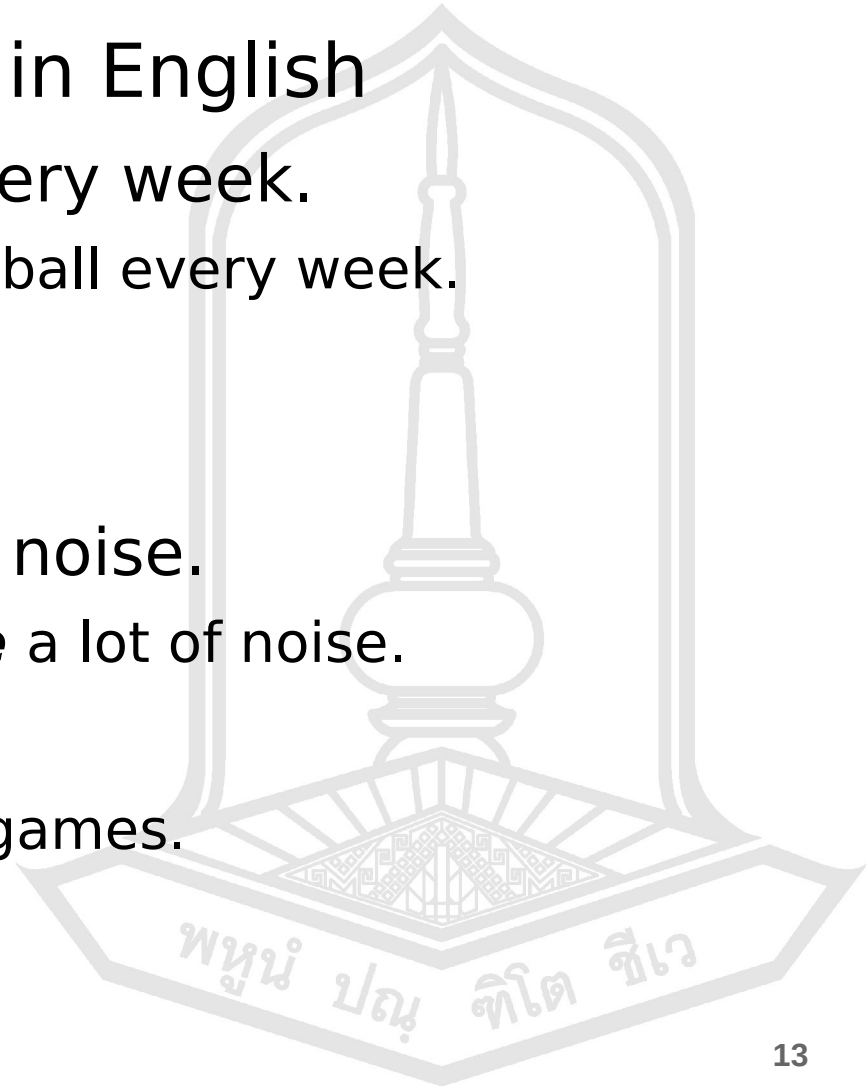
# Present Simple

- What about questions and negatives?
  - For most verbs we use the present simple of the verb **do/does + subject + infinitive without to** to form question.
    - **Do** you **see** Jack on Wednesdays then?
    - **Does** Jack **like** sports?
  - For negatives we use the **subject + do/does + not + infinitive without to**.
    - Daisy and Jack **don't go out** together much at the weekend.
    - I **don't think** Coldplay are boring.



# Present Simple + Negative

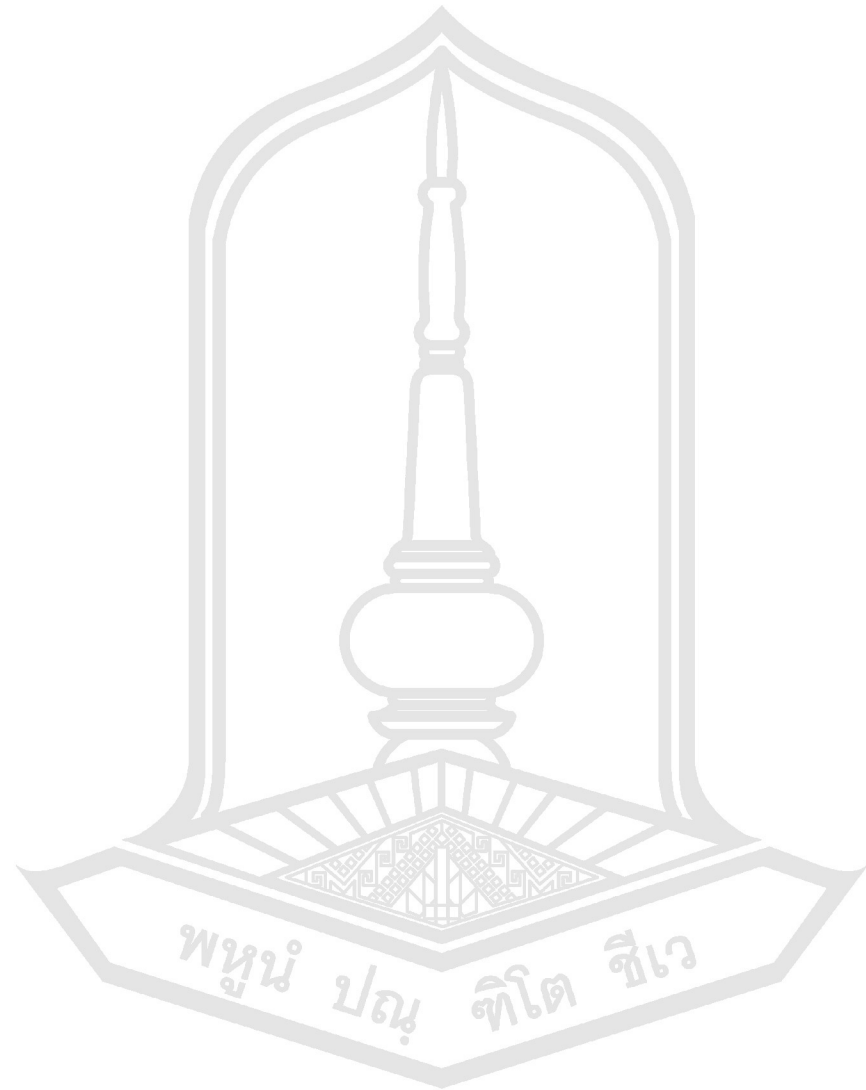
- Negation of sentences in English
  - They **play** volleyball every week.
    - They **do not play** volleyball every week.
  - John **is** nice.
    - John **is not** nice.
  - This car **makes** a lot of noise.
    - This car **does not make** a lot of noise.
  - I **like** computer games.
    - I **do not like** computer games.



# EXERCISE

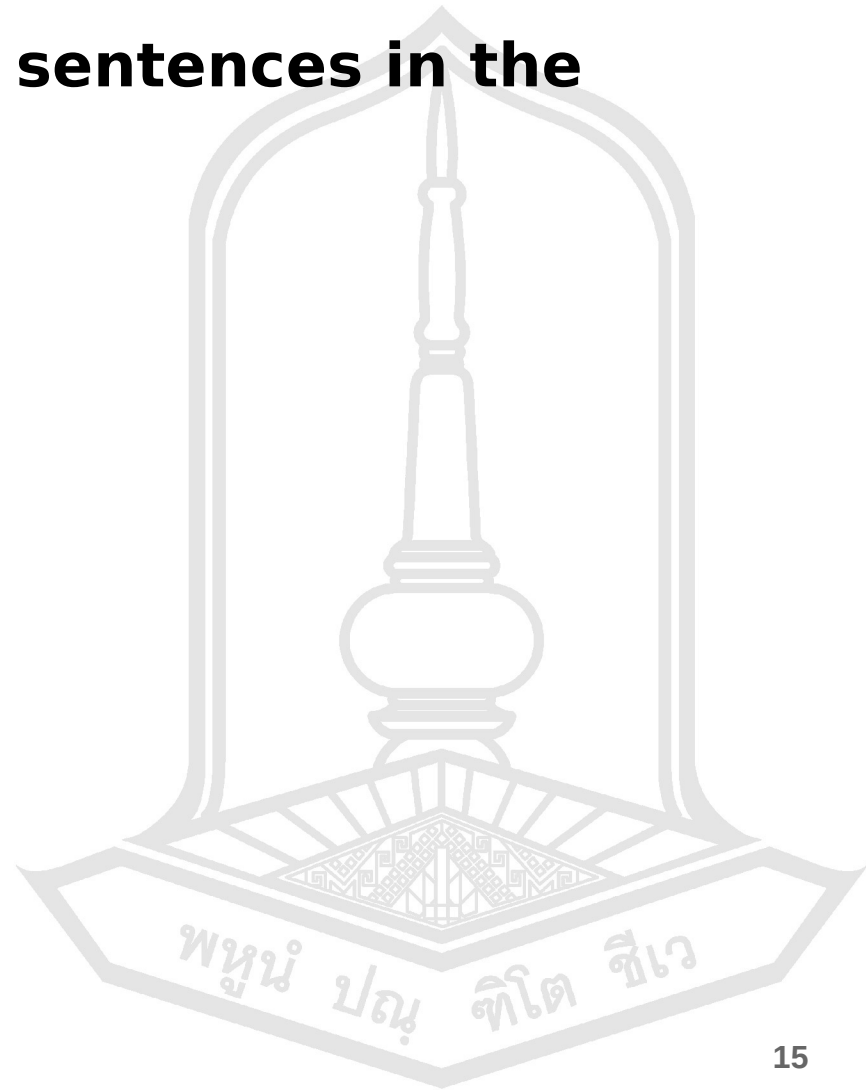
Make negative sentences in the Present simple.

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



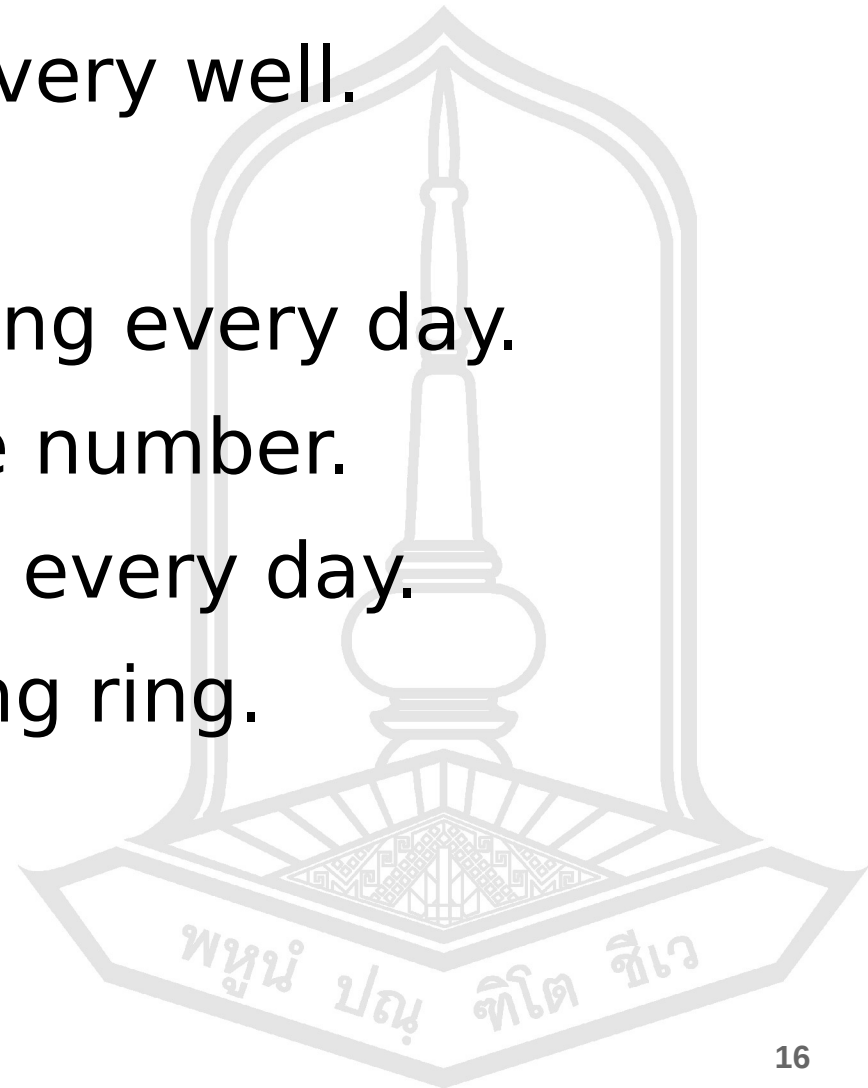
# Present Simple + Negative

- **Exercise - Make negative sentences in the Present Simple.**
- We **are** from Greece.
- You **wear** pullovers.
- They **speak** English
- He **watches** TV.
- I **am** from Spain.
- Steve **draws** nice pictures.



# Present Simple + Negative

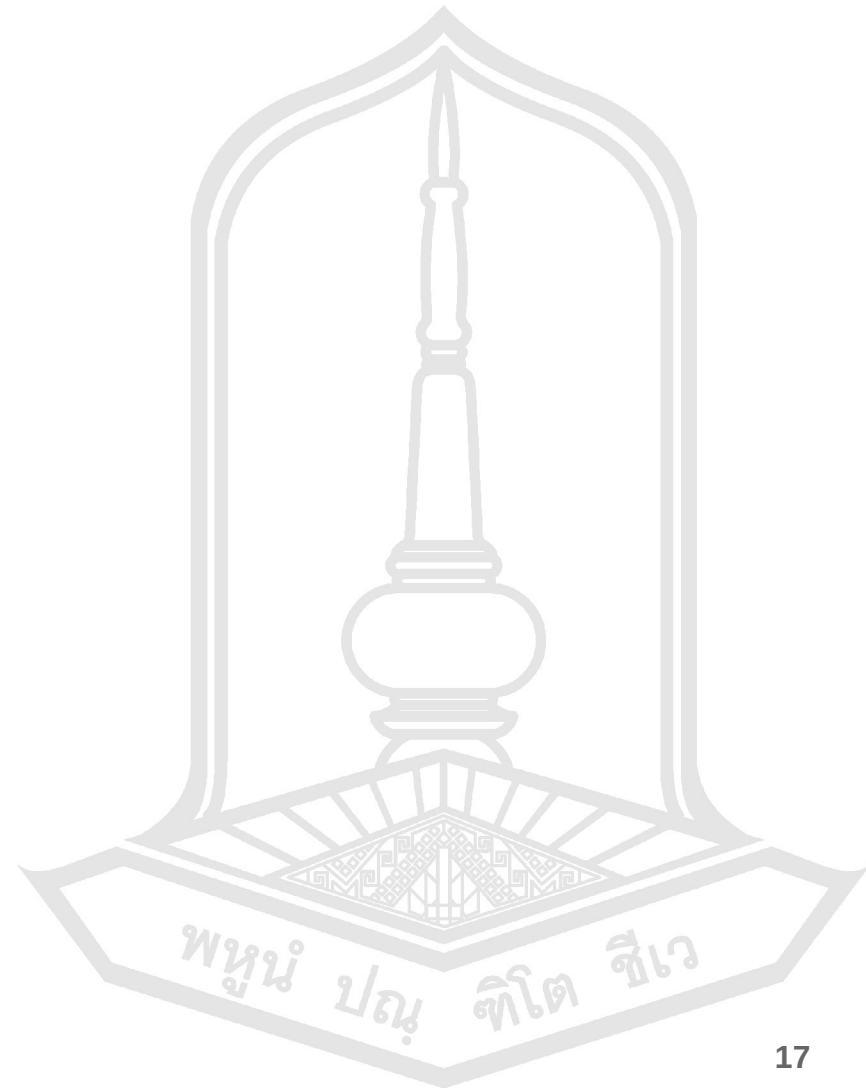
- Lara **plays** the piano very well.
- We **work** very hard.
- He **does** the same thing every day.
- They **know** my phone number.
- I **read** the newspaper every day.
- Brian **wears** a wedding ring.
- John **lives** near us.





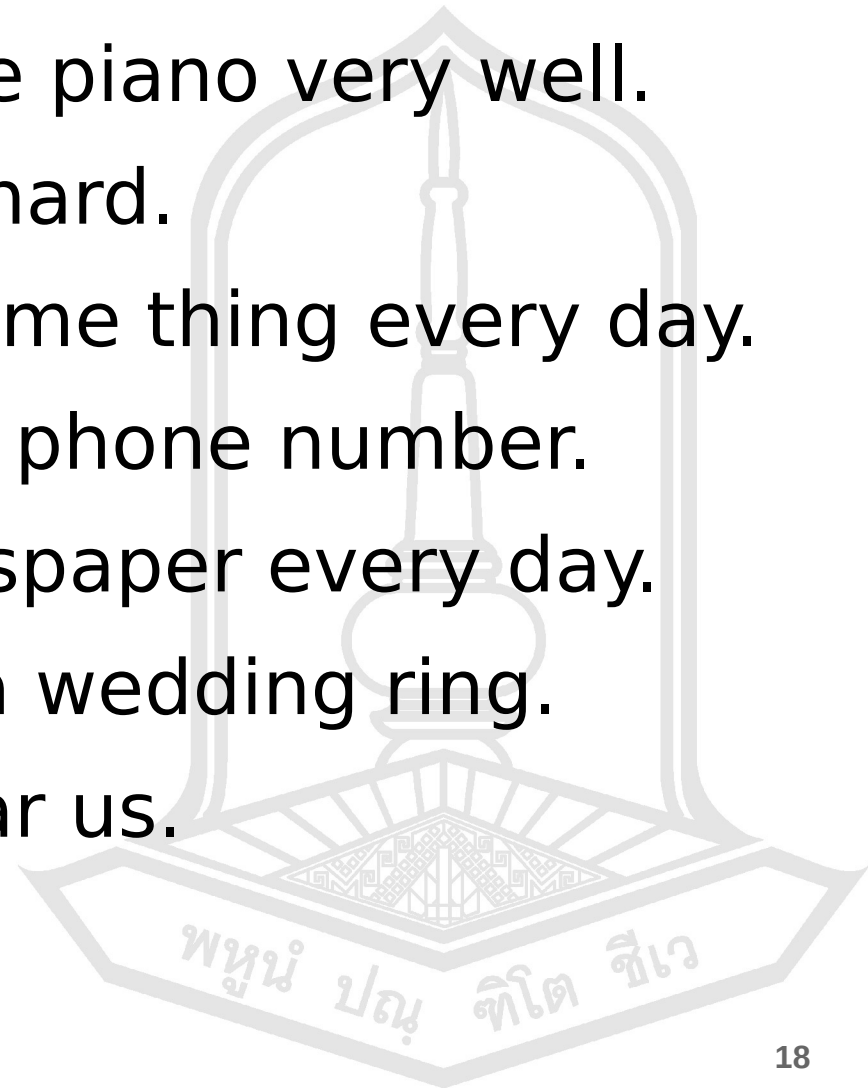
# Present Simple + Negative

- We **are** from Greece.
  - We **are not** from Greece.
- You **wear** pullovers.
  - You **do not wear** pullovers.
- They **speak** English
  - They **do not speak** English
- He **watches** TV.
  - He **does not watch** TV.
- I **am** from Spain.
  - I **am not** from Spain.
- Steve **draws** nice pictures.
  - Steve **does not draw** nice pictures.



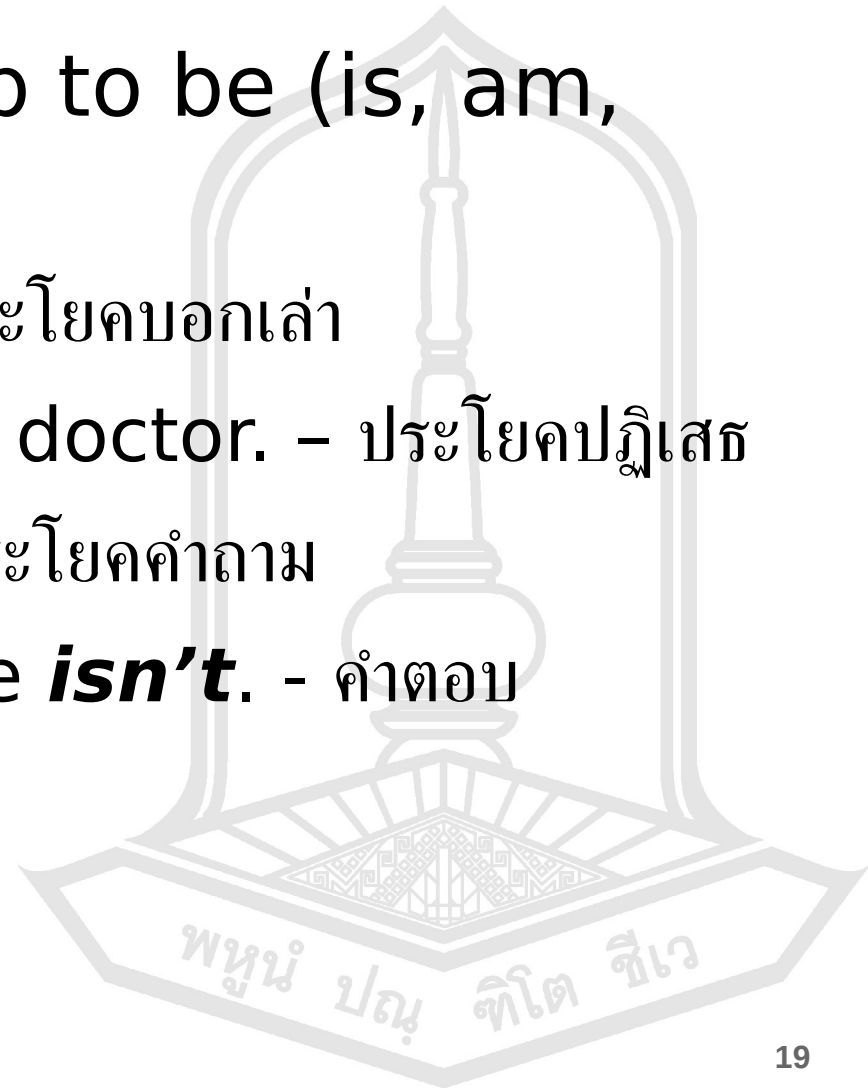
# Present Simple + Negative

- Lara ***doesn't play*** the piano very well.
- We ***don't work*** very hard.
- He ***doesn't do*** the same thing every day.
- They ***don't know*** my phone number.
- I ***don't read*** the newspaper every day.
- Brian ***doesn't wear*** a wedding ring.
- John ***doesn't live*** near us.



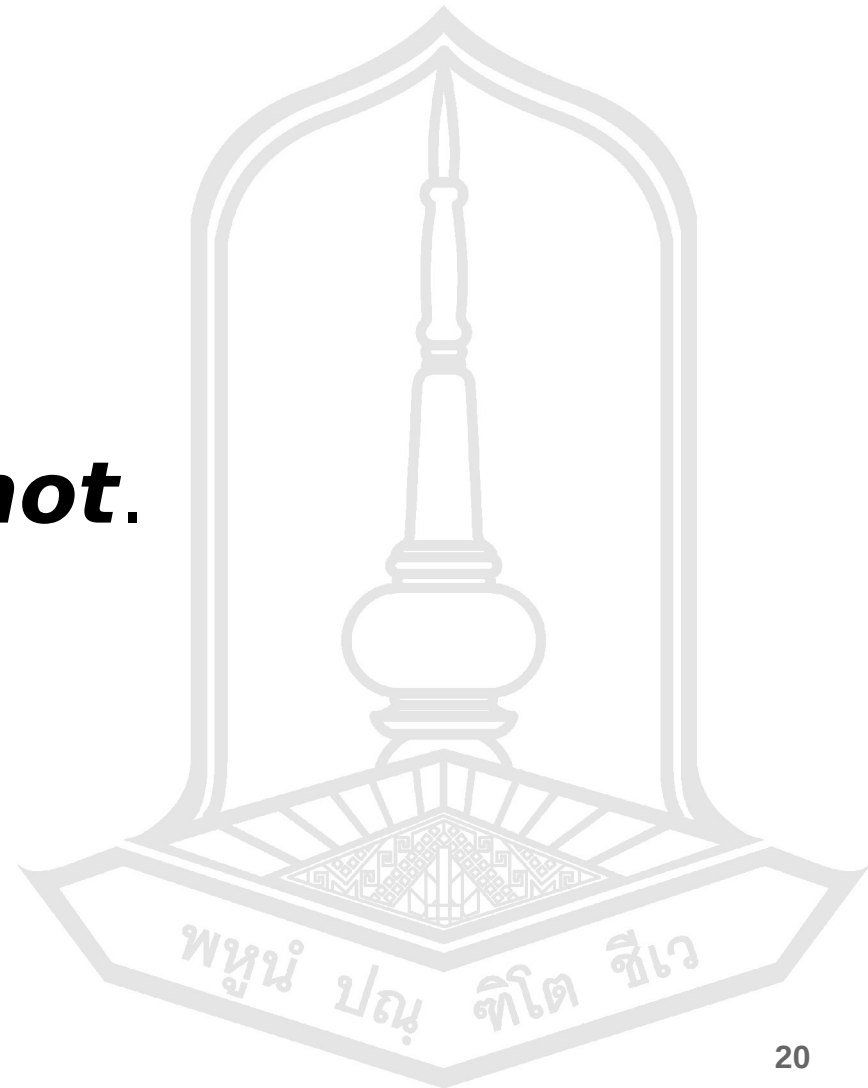
# Verb to be (is, am are)

- กรณีที่เป็น กริยาแท้ - verb to be (is, am, are)
  - She **is** a doctor. - ประโยคบอกเล่า
  - She **is not (isn't)** a doctor. - ประโยคปฏิเสธ
  - **Is** she a doctor? - ประโยคคำถาม
  - Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**. - คำตอบ



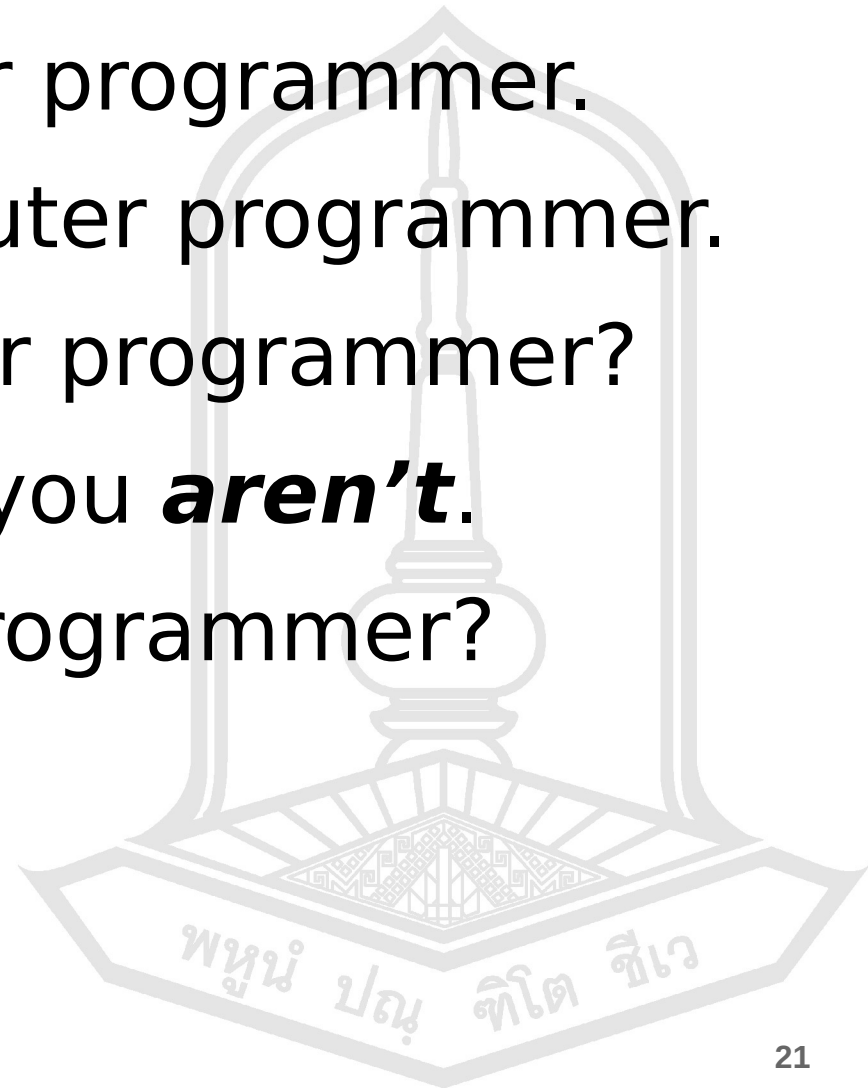
# Verb to be (is, am are)

- **I'm** a student.
- **I'm not** a student.
- **Are** you a student?
- Yes, **I'm**. / No, **I'm not**.



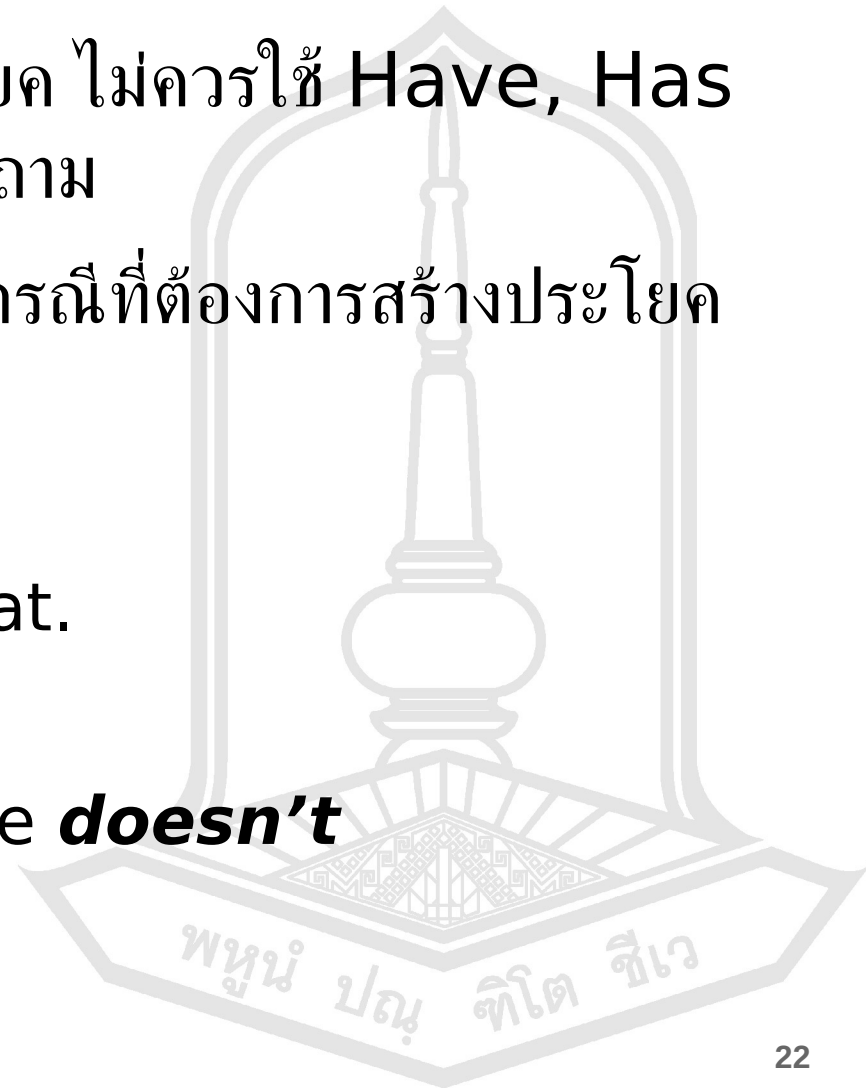
# Verb to be (is, am are)

- You **are** a computer programmer.
- You **aren't** a computer programmer.
- **Are** you a computer programmer?
- Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.
- **Am** I a computer programmer?



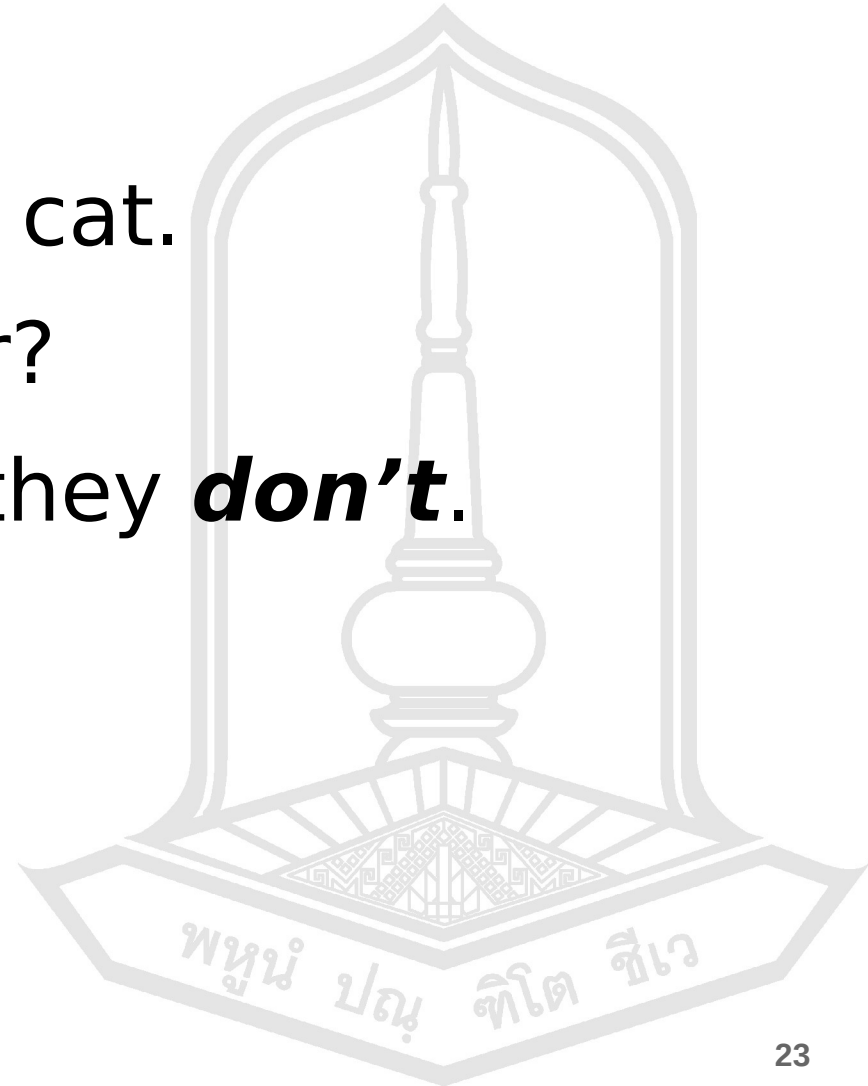
# Verb to have (Have, Has)

- กรณีนีที่เป็น กริยาแท้ - ในประโยค ไม่ควรใช้ Have, Has นำหน้าเพื่อสร้างเป็นประโยคคำถาม
- ใช้ Do และ Does มาช่วยในกรณีที่ต้องการสร้างประโยคคำถาม และประโยคปฏิเสธ
  - She **has** a cat.
  - She **doesn't have** a cat.
  - **Does** she **have** a cat?
  - Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**



# Verb to have (Have, Has)

- They **have** a cat.
- They **don't have** a cat.
- **Do** they **have** a car?
- Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.



# Helping Verb - can, should, must

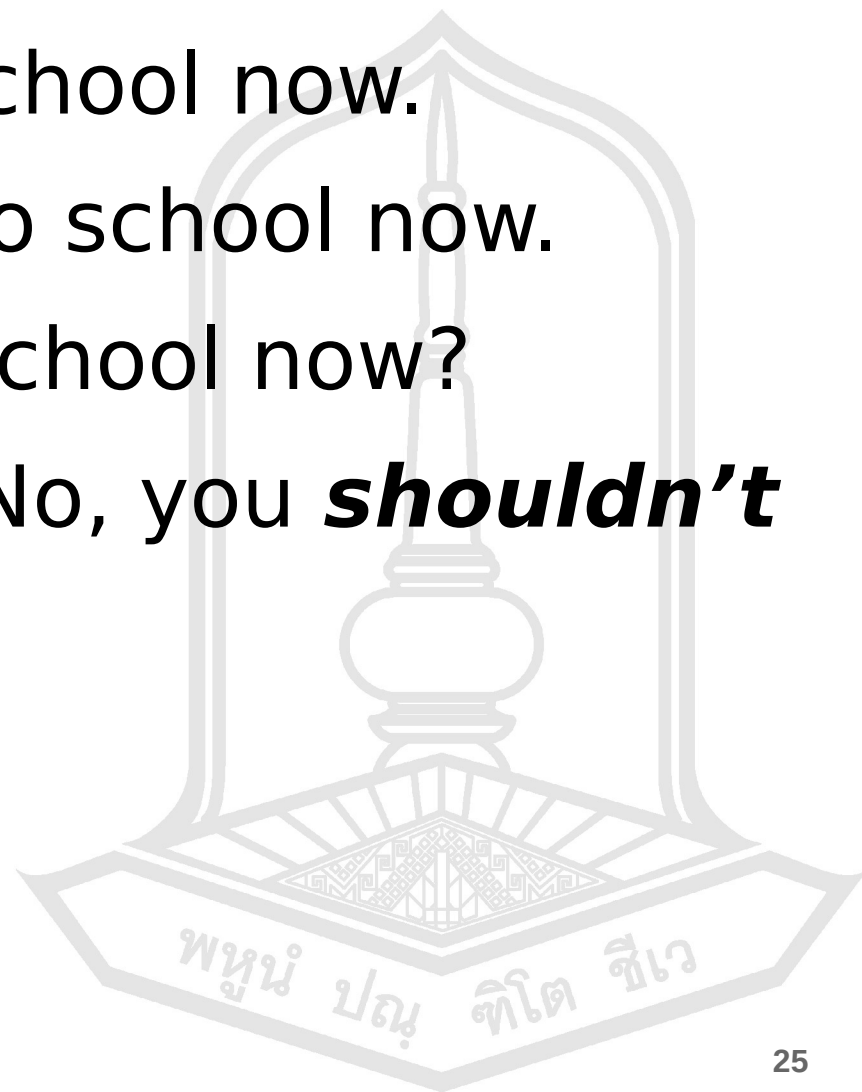
- คือ คำกริยาช่วย (Helping Verb) ที่จะไปทำหน้าที่ช่วยกริยาตัวอื่นเพื่อให้ความหมายของคำในประโยคชัดเจนยิ่งขึ้น
- A dog **can** swim.
- A dog **can't** swim.
- **Can** a dog swim?
- Yes, a dog **can**. / No, a dog **cannot**. / No, a dog **can't**.





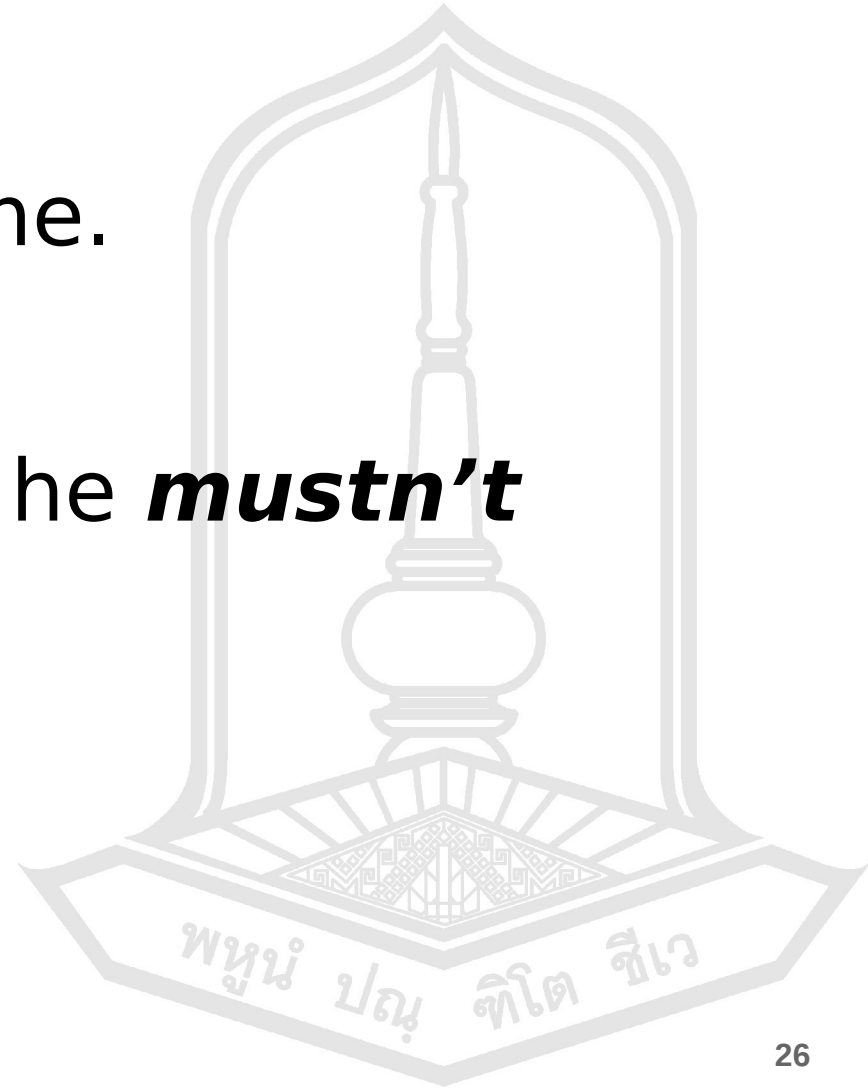
# Helping Verb - can, should, must

- You **should** go to school now.
- You **shouldn't** go to school now.
- **Should** you go to school now?
- Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**



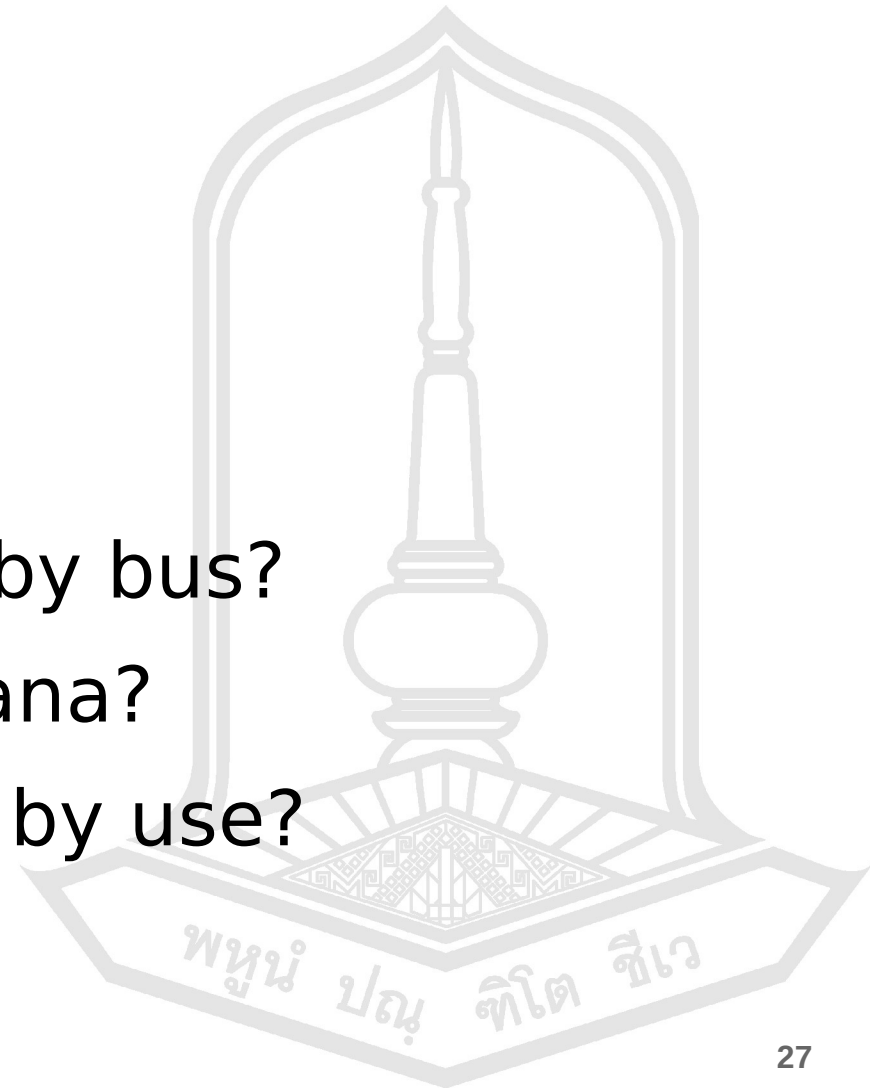
# Helping Verb - can, should, must

- He **must** go home.
- He **mustn't** go home.
- **Must** he go home?
- Yes, he **must**. / No, he **mustn't**



# การใช้ Do, Does ในประโยคคำถาม

- Do + ประธานพหูพจน์
- Does + ประธานเอกพจน์
- 
- **Do** I eat a banana?
- **Do** they go to school by bus?
- **Does** shoe eat a banana?
- **Does** he go to school by use?



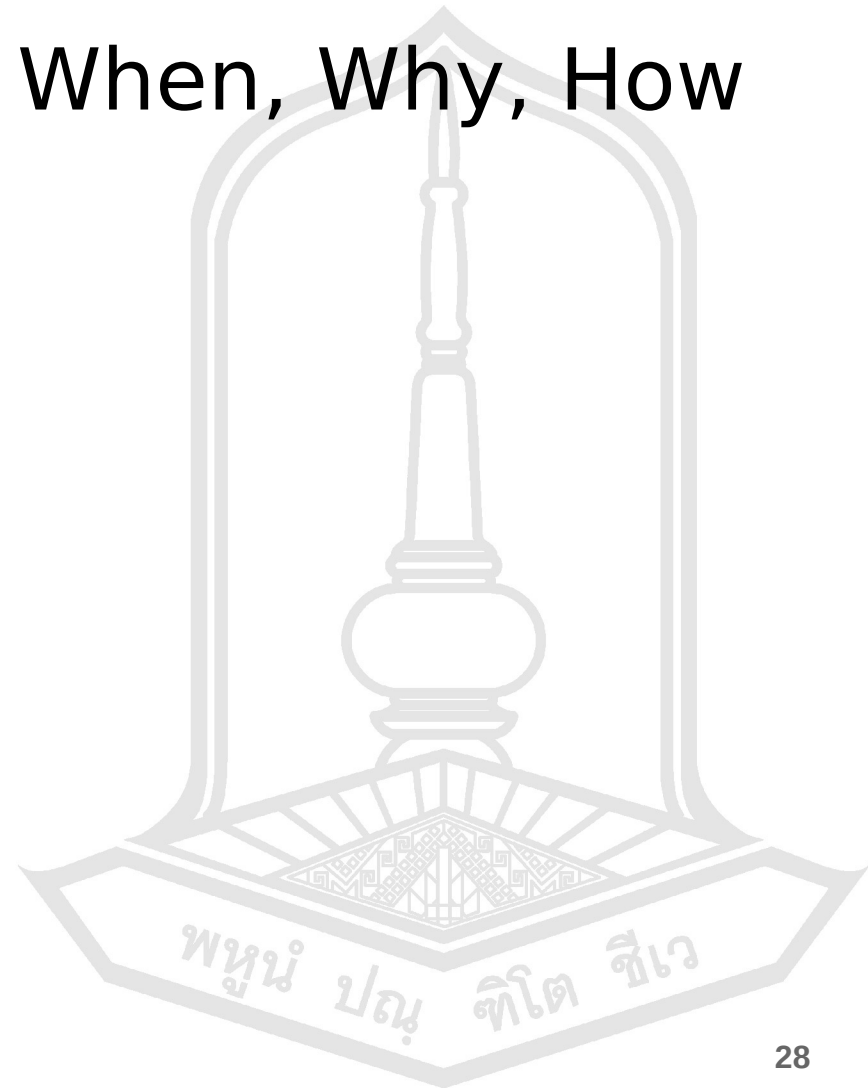
# WH Question

- Who, What, Where, When, Why, How

- **Is** she a doctor?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **Who** is she?
  - She **is** a doctor.

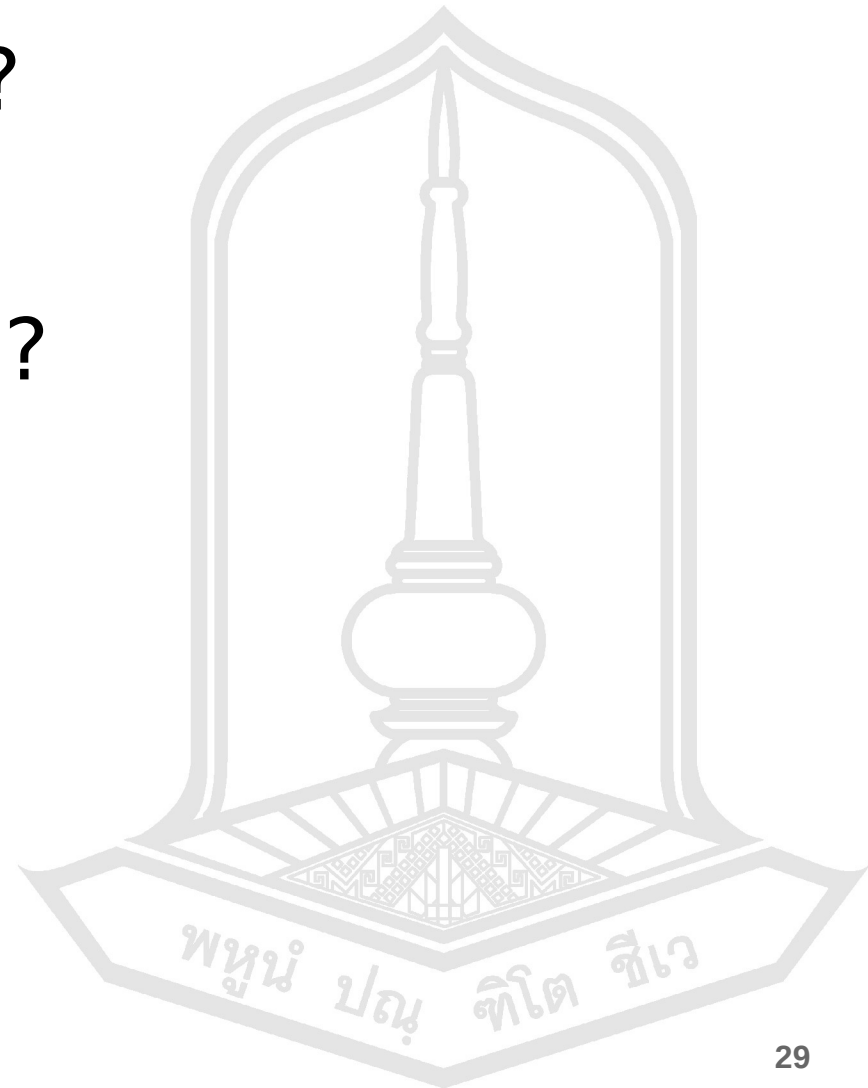


# WH Question

- Do they have a car?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **What** do they have?
  - They **have** a car.

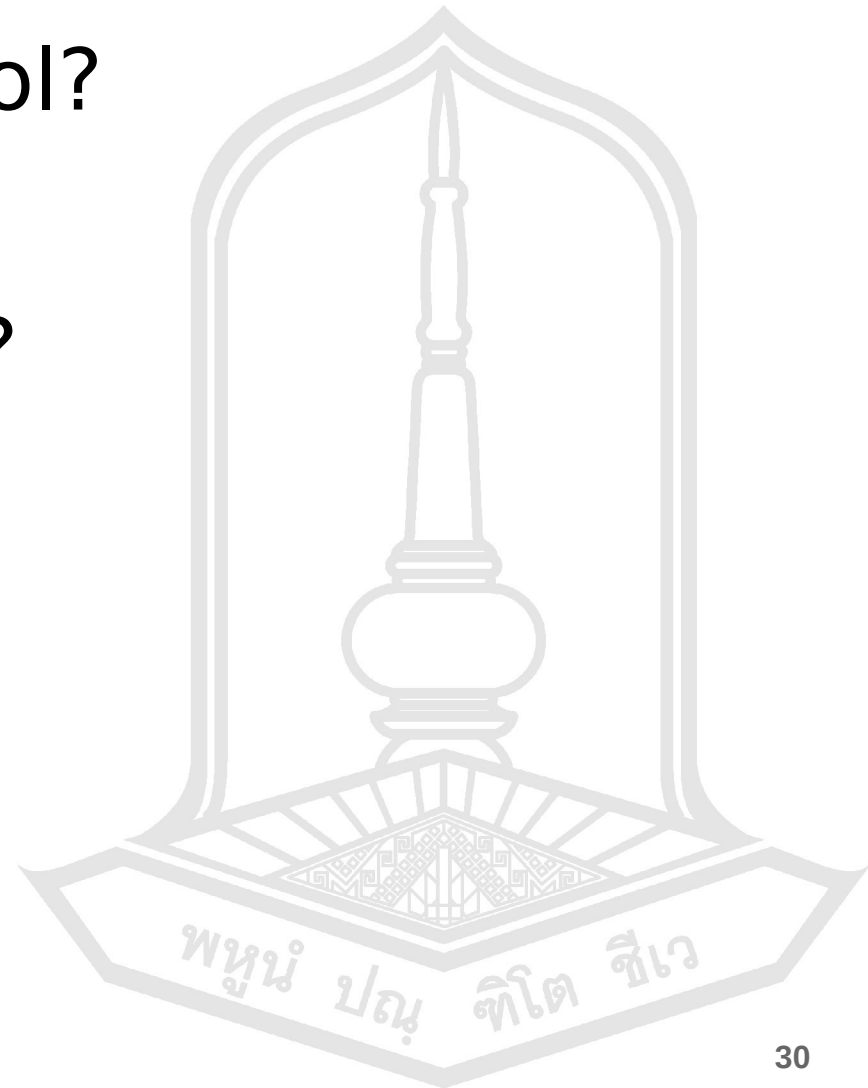


# WH Question

- Does he go to school?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **Where** does he go?
  - He **goes** to school.

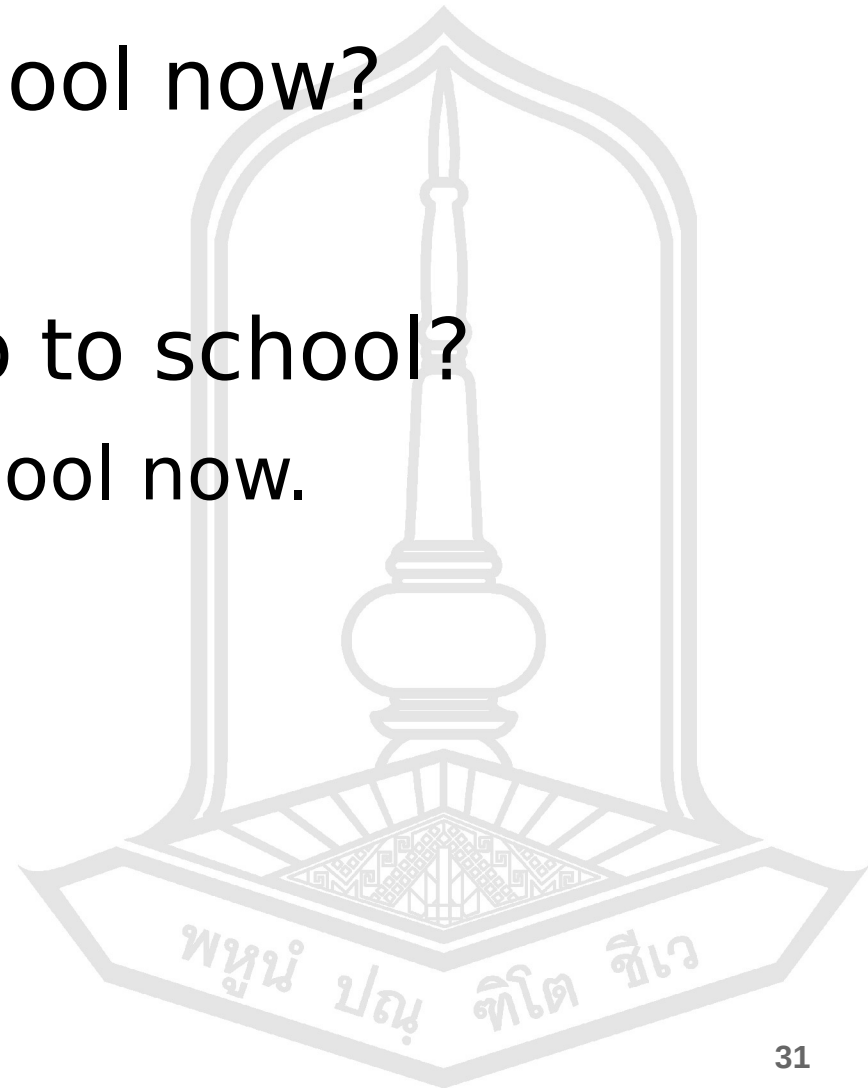


# WH Question

- Should he go to school now?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **When** should he go to school?
  - He should **go** to school now.

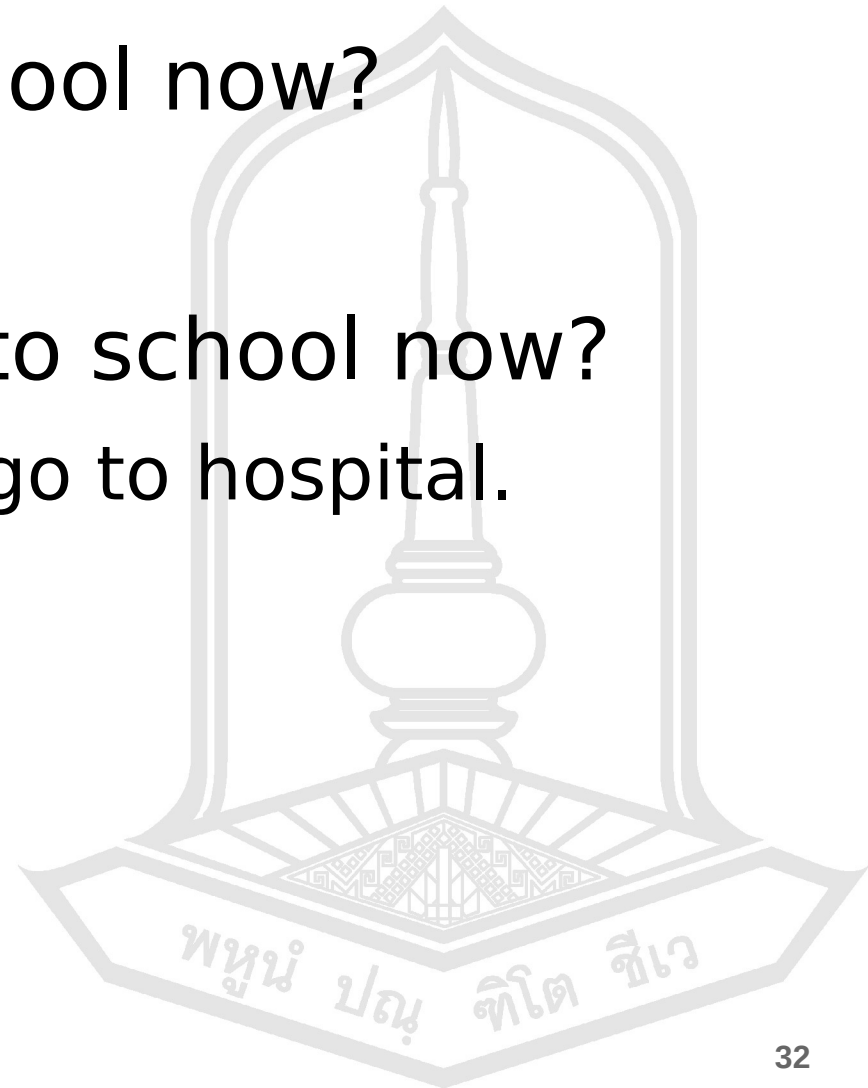


# WH Question

- Should he go to school now?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **Why** should he go to school now?
  - Because he **has** to go to hospital.





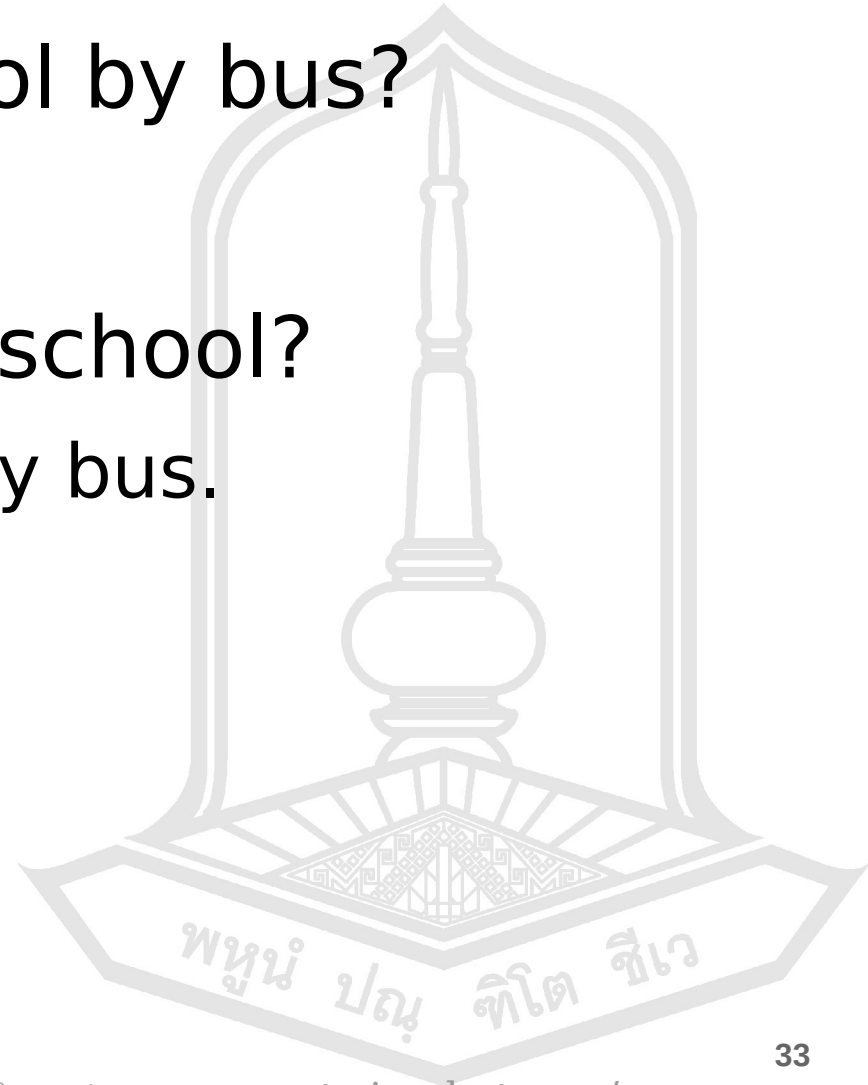
# WH Question

- **Do** they go to school by bus?

เปลี่ยนเป็น

- **How** do they go to school?
  - They **go** to school by bus.

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY



# Reminding

I / you / we /they

he / she / it

I / you / we /they

he / she / it

I / you / we /they

he / she / it

*have*

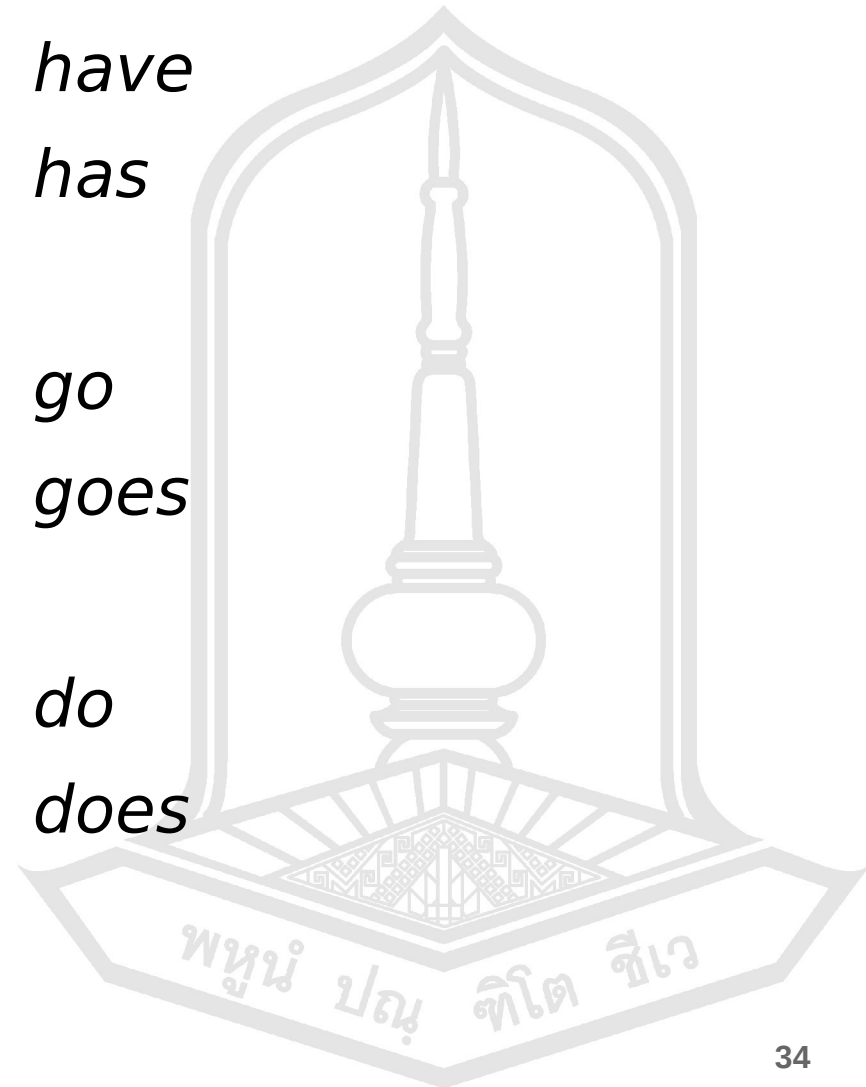
*has*

*go*

*goes*

*do*

*does*



# Brainstorming

MAHASARAKHAM  
UNIVERSITY

