

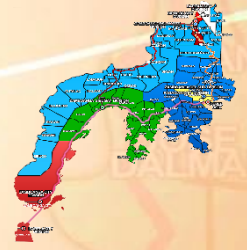


Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
 Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula



- JANUARY**
Matuguhon
- FEBRUARY**
Mahigugmaon
- MARCH**
Matinabungan
- APRIL**
Matinahuron
- MAY**
Mahapsay og Mahimpyo
- JUNE**
*Maablik og Masunod sa
Dhasaklong Oras*
- JULY**
Maantigo og Maabilidad
- AUGUST**
*Maginhuhuhunon
para sa Uban*
- SEPTEMBER**
Madaginaton
- OCTOBER**
Matinud-anon
- NOVEMBER**
Masaligan
- DECEMBER**
Maalampon

4



Zest for Progress
 Zeal of Partnership

English

Quarter 2 - Module 6:

Simple Present Tense



Name of Learner: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Name of School: _____



What I Need to Know

Welcome to another lesson in English 4. This lesson is filled with fun and creative learning activities that you will surely enjoy. As we go on, we will be learning the following:

- Identify the simple present tense of the verb;
- Recognize the correct use of simple present tense of the verb that agree with the subject;
- Use the simple present tense of the verb in sentences;



What's In

Welcome to the interactive world of English kids! In this part, we will recall past lessons on adjectives.

Read the sentences below.

Directions: Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

1. My house is {big} than yours.
2. This flower is {beautiful} than that one.
3. This is the {interesting} book I have ever read.
4. Non-smokers usually live {long} than smokers.
5. Which is the {dangerous} animal in the world?



What's New

Congratulations in answering the activity on adjectives. As we go over you will read and learn a story about a dog named Jack. The story is about showing love, care and kindness to animals. After reading it, answer the comprehension questions below.

My Dog

The name of my dog is Jack. He is black in color. He is four years old. He keeps cat away from my house. If he sees a cat, he runs after it. He barks when he sees stranger in my house. He never bites. He eats everything my mother gives him. But he likes to eat meat. Whenever I come back home from school, he wags his tail. After I finish my homework, Jack and I play together. Sometimes, he also runs and jumps after me. I love my dog. My dog also loves me very much.

Source: <http://www.learnenglish.com=simple+present+tense>

Comprehension Check-up:

1. What is the name of the dog?
2. What does the dog do if it sees a cat?
3. What does the dog do when he sees a stranger in the house?
4. When the author comes back from school, what does the dog do?
5. What do they do after doing homework?



What is it

Based on the story read, what are the verbs used in the story?

Answer: keeps, run, sees, bites, eats, likes, wags, plays, jumps, runs, love and loves.

These verbs are in the simple present tense. We use the simple present tense of the verb to talk about things we do regularly, or things that are always true.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths, and fixed arrangements.

Forms

+ S + V(s/es) + O.

- S+ don't/doesn't + V (base form) + O.

? Do/does + S + V(base form) + O ?



Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
• I run fast.	I don't run fast.	Do I run fast?
• You run fast.	You don't run fast.	Do you run fast?
• He runs fast.	He doesn't run fast.	Does he run fast?
• She runs fast.	She doesn't run fast.	Does she run fast?
• It runs fast.	It doesn't run fast.	Does it run fast?
• They run fast.	They don't run fast.	Do they run fast?
• We run fast.	We don't run fast.	Do we run fast?

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Full	Short	Full	Short	
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?
This is	-	This is not	This isn't	Is this?
That is	That's	That is not	That isn't	Is that?

Remember:

- The S+V+O pattern is frequently used to show simple present tense of the verb.
- In the S+V+O pattern, S stands for (subject), V (verb) and O (object).
- The simple present tense of the verb may be spoken or written in affirmative, negative or interrogative.
- We use 'Do' for the subjects I, You, We and They.
- We use 'Does' for the subjects 'He', 'She' and 'It'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.
- "Do" and "Does" are also called *auxiliary verb or (helping verbs)*.



What's More

Guided Activity 1

Let us practice the newly learned skill by choosing the correct form of the verb in simple present tense. Underline your answer.

1. I (cook / cooks) on Monday.
2. You (cook / cooks) on Tuesday.
3. We (cook / cooks) on Wednesday.
4. They (cook / cooks) on Thursday.
5. He (cook / cooks) on Friday.
6. She (cook / cooks) on Saturday.
7. It (cook / cooks) on Sunday.

Guided Activity 2

Directions: Choose the correct form of the verb in simple present tense. Encircle your answer inside each bracket.

1. Does Elven (play / plays) soccer?
2. Do they (eat / eats) wild guava fruits?
3. He doesn't (walk / walks) fast.
4. We don't (live / lives) here.
5. He (swim / swims) like a fish.

Guided Activity 3

Here is another activity for you to answer and practice. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. The children (be) _____ young.
a. am b. are c. is

2. The rocks (be) ____ hard.
a. am b. are c. is
3. I (be) ____ twenty-four years old.
a. am b. are c. is
4. The game (be) ____ difficult.
a. am b. are c. is
5. Teddy (be) ____ my friend.
a. am b. are c. is

Guided Activity 4

Directions: Write the correct form of the verb 'to be' in the simple present tense on the blank in each sentence.

Example: The kids (be) are listening. They (be, not) are not making noise.

1. The children (be) ____ eating bananas. They (be, not) ____ ____ eating apples.
2. The school (be) ____ small. It (be, not) ____ ____ big.
3. The books (be) ____ new. They (be, not) ____ ____ old.
4. Juliet (be, not) ____ ____ at home. She (be) ____ at school.
5. I (be, not) ____ ____ ugly. I (be) ____ pretty.

Independent Activity 1

Let us try out more on the use of simple present tense of the verb.

Use the correct form of the simple present tense of the verb in the sentence by filling out the blank in each sentence in the paragraph.

My name (be) _____ (1) John. I (be) _____ (2) fifteen years old. I live on a farm. It (be) _____ (3) in the country. It is quiet in _____ the country. It (be, not) _____ (4) loud in the country.

I wake up early. Sometimes, I wake up before the sun rises. Sometimes, _____ it (be) _____ (5) still dark when I wake up. But I don't mind. I like waking up that early. I like the way the country looks in _____ the morning.

Independent Activity 2

Directions: Complete the sentence by changing the verb inside the parenthesis () to simple present tense.

1. Sarah (cook) _____ breakfast every morning.
2. Every night, I (read) _____ my books.
3. She (turn) _____ on the light.
4. He (play) _____ the guitar very well.
5. I (wave) _____ to my sister goodbye.



What I Have Learned

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. When are we going to use the simple present tense of the verb?
_____.
2. What are the three ways to write the simple present tense of the verb?
_____.
3. What are the three 'to be' verbs in the simple present tense?
_____.
4. When do we use 'Do' in the sentence?
_____.

5. When do we use 'Does' in the sentence?

_____.



What I Can Do

Directions: Read each question carefully and identify which simple present tense of the verb makes the sentence correct. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Andy _____ the family car.
a. wash b. washes c. washs
2. The girls _____ the shopping.
a. don't b. do c. does
3. _____ I correct?
a. are b. am c. is
4. John often _____ basketball.
a. play b. playes c. plays
5. Alexa and Kate _____ movies every weekends.
a. watches b. watch c. watchs



Assessment

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb inside the box.

bake

1. A baker _____ bread and pies.

teach

2. Teachers _____ pupils and students to read and write.

treat

3. Doctors _____ sick patients in the hospitals or in clinic.

put

4. Fire fighters _____ out fire.

sell

5. The balloon man _____ colorful balloons.

References:

Source: Grace U. Rabelas et al., *K-12 Teacher's Guide in English 4*. (Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines: Department of Education, 2015), 167-168

Source: Grace U. Rabelas et al., *K-12 Learner's Material in English 4*. (Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines: Department of Education, 2015), 182-184

Online resources:

Source: "The Simple Present Tense: Useful Usage and Example Sentences," ESL Forums, last modified March 26, 2019, <http://www.eslforums.com>

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I Am a Filipino
by Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino—inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task—the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I sprung from a hardy race, child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope—hope in the free abundance of new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes—seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Lakandula in the combat against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousand years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insignia of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I also know that the East must awake from its centuried sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound his limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forebears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing:

“I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance—for myself and my children and my children's children—forever.”

(Reprinted from The Philippines Herald, August 16, 1941)