

# ENGLISH

MODULE



A1

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## INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE SAMPLE

**TOPIC:** Present Simple Tense

**LEVEL:** A1-A2

**CREATED BY:** Diana Frith

This instructional module is an original sample designed to demonstrate curriculum development, language instruction, and interactive learning strategies.

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Identify the structure of the Present Simple Tense
- Describe daily routines using appropriate verb forms
- Construct affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences
- Use the Present Simple in basic real-life communication

### WARM-UP ACTIVITY

- 1) Paint the picture, choose classmates to represent each activity in front of the class and write sentences in your notebook.



This activity focuses on practicing the third person singular (he/she) in the Simple Present Tense. Students choose one picture secretly and write three sentences describing that routine without mentioning the activity directly. They must use complete sentences in the third person form, making sure to add “-s” or “-es” to the verb when necessary. After writing their sentences, they read them aloud while the rest of the class listens carefully and tries to guess the activity being described. For example: “He wakes up early. He drinks coffee. He listens to music.” The class then guesses the routine, such as “He goes to work.” This activity strengthens speaking, listening comprehension, and correct use of the third person singular structure.

### **CONCEPT EXPLANATION:**

The Simple Present Tense is used to describe actions, events, or states that occur in the present time and are not limited to a specific moment. It commonly expresses habitual actions, repeated routines, general truths, facts, and permanent situations. This tense does not necessarily indicate that the action is happening at the exact moment of speaking; rather, it refers to actions that are regularly performed or universally accepted as true.

### **KEY USES**

#### **1. Expression of Habitual or Repeated Actions**

The Simple Present is frequently used to describe actions that occur regularly or follow a routine pattern.

Example:

I wash my car every Friday.

She studies English after school.

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#### **2. Expression of General Truths and Facts**

This tense is used to state universal truths, scientific facts, or widely accepted information.

Example:

Water boils at 100°C.

The Rolling Stones play rock and roll.

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#### **3. Conjugation Structure**

The Simple Present Tense follows a consistent conjugation pattern. The base form of the verb is used for all subjects except the third person singular (he, she, it), which requires the addition of -s or -es.

## STRUCTURE

### SIMPLE PRESENT – STRUCTURE MATRIX

(Affirmative, Negative & Interrogative Forms)

Sentence Type	Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	Example
Affirmative	I / You / We / They	—	like	I like music.
Affirmative	He / She / It	—	likes	She likes music.
Negative	I / You / We / They	do not (don't)	like	They don't like coffee.
Negative	He / She / It	does not (doesn't)	like	He doesn't like coffee.
Question	I / You / We / They	Do	like	Do you like pizza?
Question	He / She / It	Does	like	Does she like pizza?

### GUIDED PRACTICE

#### GRAMMAR

##### 01 Conjugate the verbs into the correct form

- 00 I awake (awake) rather late daily.
- 01 He \_\_\_\_\_ (become) angry for no reason.
- 02 This dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bite) less and barks more.
- 03 His father, usually \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) several rich gifts for him -how lucky he is!
- 04 All know \_\_\_\_\_ that I (draw) well.
- 05 She \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) quite well too. We both are happy with our talent.
- 06 These books \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) a lot of money indeed.
- 07 He \_\_\_\_\_ (dream) less and works more. Good for him!
- 08 She \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) rather fast and this could be dangerous for her.
- 09 They \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) all the time and therefore have few friends.
- 10 Elisabeth and Liz \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) in the phone all day

##### 02 Choose the correct form of the auxiliary to complete the phrases

- 00 Daniel likes playing guitar but He /don't/doesn't like the art class.
- 01 Where do/does the Jacksons buy their car?
- 02 Does/Do/John go to school on weekends?
- 03 Peter and Jack like singing but they /don't/doesn't like dancing.
- 04 Don't/Do/Does Catherine speak French?

- 05 My cat loves fish but it /doesn't/don't like sardines.
- 06 How many times should they do/does/ it?
- 07 Brady has gone to Mexico but he/doesn't/don't speak any Spanish.
- 08 Does/Do Mary want to come to the cinema with us tonight?
- 09 We don't /doesn't ski any when it is winter
- 10 Do/does you do chores when you are home

**03 Organize the sentences into the correct form**

- 00 she / talk on the phone / every / day \_\_\_\_\_
- 01 Jenny and Liz /shopping/ go \_\_\_\_\_
- 02 I / eat / sometimes / ham \_\_\_\_\_
- 03 my brother / cookies / like \_\_\_\_\_
- 04 teacher / very / explain / good \_\_\_\_\_
- 05 David / love / music \_\_\_\_\_
- 06 my / play / brothers / soccer \_\_\_\_\_
- 07 never / Sarah / read / a / magazines \_\_\_\_\_
- 08 at / TV / night / watch / usually / they \_\_\_\_\_
- 09 morning / every / coffee / drink / \_\_\_\_\_  
parents / my
- 10 spicy / does / like / not / Anna / food \_\_\_\_\_

**04 Put the appropriate question**

- 00 Do you eat chocolate ? Yes, I eat Chocolate
- 01 \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, He likes reading books
- 02 \_\_\_\_\_? No, you don't play sports
- 03 \_\_\_\_\_? He studies every day
- 04 \_\_\_\_\_? Janeth does her homework
- 05 \_\_\_\_\_? He feels sad
- 06 \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, we study Spanish at ten
- 07 \_\_\_\_\_? No they don't play video games
- 08 \_\_\_\_\_? No I don't watch TV
- 09 \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, I eat vegetables
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_? No, you don't study on weekends

**READING COMPREHENSION:**

**05 Answer the following questions based on the information given**

**Daily Habits**

People organize their lives through daily routines. Many students wake up early, prepare for the day, and travel to school. Others study from home and follow flexible schedules.

A typical day often includes activities such as studying, working, exercising, and spending time with family or friends. These habits help people stay organized and productive. Although each person has different responsibilities, most people repeat certain actions every day as part of their routine.

- 1) The word they refers to  
 A. habits  
 B. routines  
 C. people  
 D. activities
- 2) The word typical can be replaced by  
 A. ordinary  
 B. unusual  
 C. difficult  
 D. temporary
- 3) According to the text,  
 A. routines help people manage their daily activities.  
 B. people follow exactly the same routine every day.  
 C. students never study from home.  
 D. routines make people less productive.

#### WRITTING SENTENCES

- 4) Emily is describing her daily routine.  
 A. I drink usually coffee in the morning.  
 B. I usually drink coffee in the morning.  
 C. Usually I drink coffee in the morning always.  
 D. I drink coffee usually in the morning.
- 5) David talks about his habits after work.

David says:

- A. I go always to the gym after work.  
 B. I always go to the gym after work.  
 C. I go to the gym always after work.  
 D. Always I go to the gym after work.

#### COMPLETTING PARAGRAPH

6) Laura is a university student. She wakes up early every day. First, she (6) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ ready for class. Then she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to the university.

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|-----------|------------|-----------|
| <b>6</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>8</b>  |
| A. eats   | A. gets    | A. takes  |
| B. eat    | B. get     | B. take   |
| C. eating | C. getting | C. taking |
| D. ate    | D. got     | D. took   |

- 9) Mark writes about his routine.
1. After that, I have breakfast.
  2. I wake up at six every morning.
  3. Then I leave home to go to work.

4. Finally, I start my work at the office.

- A. 2,1,3,4
- B. 1,2,3,4
- C. 2,3,1,4
- D. 3,2,1,4

### UNDERSTANDING PICTURES



10) Sarah studies at her desk with several books and a notebook.

According to the picture,

- A. She seems bored and tired.
- B. She looks focused and concentrated.
- C. She appears confused and upset.
- D. She seems worried and nervous.

### REFLECTION & SELF-ASSESSMENT

#### 01 Answer the following questions based on the information given

01 Based on the definition provided, how would you explain the Simple Present Tense in your own words?

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02 Identify the components of the following sentence types:

- An affirmative sentence
- A negative sentence
- An interrogative sentence

How does the auxiliary verb change in each case?

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03 Why does the main verb return to its base form when we use **do/does** in questions and negatives?

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## GRAMMAR

11) Write three sentences in the present simple. You can use one of these verbs: wake up, eat, study, work, read, play, watch, drink, and go.

**Example:**

I wake up at seven every morning.

12) Answer the questions whether they are affirmative or negative

a) Do you drink coffee or tea in the morning? (Yes)

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b) Do students feel tired after a long day at school? (No)

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## SELECTED REFERENCES

- EnglishClub
- Perfect English Grammar
- UsingEnglish.com