

## LES TROIS FORMES DE TEMPS (au présent) : simple, continuous, perfect – EXERCICES

### PRESENT SIMPLE

Exercice 1 : Conjugue les verbes dans les phrases suivantes.

*Exemples: Water **boils** (boil) at 100 degrees. George **doesn't go** (not/go) to the movies very often. How many languages do you **speak** (you/speak)?*

1. The swimming pool **opens** (open) at 9:00 and **closes** (close) at 6:30 every day.
2. What time **does the bank close** (the bank / close) ?
3. I have a car, but I **do not use** (not/use) it very often.
4. How many cigarettes **do you smoke** (you/smoke) a day?
5. - "What **do you do** (you/do)?"  
- "I'm a skiing instructor."
6. - "Where **does your father come** (your father/come) from?"  
- "He **comes** (come) from Mexico."
7. It **takes** (take) me an hour to get to work. How long **does it take** (it/take) you?
8. I **play** (play) the piano, but I **don't play** (not/play) very well.

Exercice 2 : créé des questions

*Exemples: - Tom plays tennis. (How often?) → How often **does Tom play tennis**?*

*- I jog in the morning. (What time / usually?) → What time **do you usually jog** ?*

1. Ann watches television. (How often?) → **How often does Ann watch television?**
2. I write to my parents. (How often?) → **How often do you write to your parents?**
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?) → **What time do you usually have dinner?**
4. Tom works. (Where?) → **Where does Tom work?**
5. I go to the movies. (How often?) → **How often do you go to the movies?**
6. People do stupid things. (Why?) → **Why do people do stupid things?**
7. The car breaks down. (How often?) → **How often does the car break down?**

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Exercice 3: Complète les phrases avec les verbes: **get / become / change / rise / improve / fall / increase** (tu peux utiliser le même verbe plusieurs fois si tu veux).

**Exemple: The population of the world is rising very fast.**

1. The number of people without jobs **is rising** at the moment.
2. He is still sick, but he **'s getting** better slowly.
3. These days food **is becoming** more and more expensive.
4. The world **is changing**. Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living **is increasing**. Every year things are more expensive.
6. George works in Spain. At first, his Spanish wasn't good, but now it **'s improving**.
7. The economic situation is very bad, and it **'s getting** worse.

Exercice 4: Brian et Steve se croisent dans la rue. Conjugue les verbes au temps adapté.

**Brian: Hello, Steve. What are you doing (you/do) these days?**

**Steve:** I **work** (work) in a supermarket.

**Brian:** Really? **do you enjoy** (you/enjoy) it?

**Steve:** Yeah, it's OK. How about you?

**Brian:** Well, I **'m not working** (not/work) at the moment, but I'm very busy. I **'m building** (build) a house.

**Steve:** Really? **Are you doing it** (you/do) it alone?

**Brian:** No, some friends of mine **are helping** (help) me.

Exercice 5: Présent simple ou continu ? Corrige les erreurs de temps.

**Exemples: - I don't know your telephone number. → Correct**

**- Please don't make so much noise. I study. → Wrong « I'm studying »**

1. Look! Somebody is climbing that tree over there. → **Correct**
2. Can you hear those people? What do they talk about? → **What are they talking about?**
3. Are you believing in God? → **Do you believe in God?**
4. Look! That man tries to open the door of your car. → **That man's trying to open the door**
5. The moon goes around the earth. → **Correct**
6. What are you thinking about my idea? → **What do you think about my idea?**
7. I'm usually going to work by car. → **I usually go to work by car.**

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE & CONTINUOUS

Exercice 6: écris des réponses avec "just" pour décrire une action très récente.

**Exemple: Would you like something to eat? → No thank you, I've just had dinner.**

1. Have you seen John anywhere? (yes / I / just / see / him)  
→ **Yes, I've just seen him.**
2. Has Ann called yet? (yes / she / just / call)  
→ **Yes, she's just called.**
3. Would you like a cigarette? (no thanks / I / just / quit / smoking)  
→ **No thanks. I've just quit smoking.**

Exercice 7: écris des réponses avec "already" pour décrire une action déjà réalisée.

**Exemple: Don't forget to mail that letter. → I've already mailed it.**

1. Don't forget to call Eric. → **I've already called him.**
2. Why don't you read the paper? → **No thank you, I've already read it.**
3. Shall I pay the waiter? → **No, don't worry, I've already paid the bill.**

Exercice 8: lis ces situations puis écris des phrases au present perfect continuous pour les décrire.

**Exemple: Carlos is out of breath, (he/run) → He has been running.**

1. Jane is very tired, (she / work / hard) → **She's been working hard.**
2. Bob has a black eye, and Bill has a cut lip. (Bob and Bill / fight)  
→ **Bob and Bill have been fighting.**
3. George has just come back from the beach. He is very red. (he / lie / in the sun)  
→ **He's been lying in the sun.**
4. Janet is hot and tired, (she / play / tennis) → **She's been playing tennis.**

Exercice 9: tu écris une lettre à ton ami Karl. Complète avec les formes adéquates.

**Exemple: Phil / find a new job → Phil has found a new job.**

Dear Karl, Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. Fred / go / Brazil → **Fred's gone to Brazil.**
2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married → **Jack and Jill have decided to get married! Hurray!**
3. Suzanne / have / a baby → **Suzanne has had a baby. Her name is Sue, she has her mom's eyes.**
4. Liz / give up / smoking → **Liz has given up smoking. She's feeling much better now.**
5. George / pass / his driving test → **George passed his driving test! At last!**