

# PRESENT SIMPLE

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# PRESENT SIMPLE



## Afirmative

I walk  
You walk  
He walks  
She walks  
It walks  
We walk  
You walk  
They walk

## Negative

I **don't** walk  
You **don't** walk  
He **doesn't** walk  
She **doesn't** walk  
It **doesn't** walk  
We **don't** walk  
You **don't** walk  
They **don't** walk

## Interrogative

Do I walk?  
Do you walk?  
Does he walk?  
Does she walk?  
Does it walk?  
Do we walk?  
Do you walk?  
Do they walk?

## Short answers

### Affirmative

Yes, I / you / we / they **do**  
Yes, he / she / it **does**

### Negative

No, I / you / we / they **don't**  
No, he / she / it **doesn't**

# VERB TO BE

## Affirmative Statements

*(Oraciones Afirmativas)*

I **am** ...  
You **are** ...  
He **is** ...  
She **is** ...  
They **are** ...  
We **are** ...  
It **is** ...

## Negative Statements

*(Oraciones Negativas)*

I **'m not** ...  
You **'re not** ...  
He **'s not** ...  
She **'s not** ...  
They **'re not** ...  
We **'re not** ...  
It **'s not** ...

## Interrogative Statements

*(Oraciones Interrogativas)*

Am I...?  
Are you...?  
Is he...?  
Is she...?  
Are they...?  
Are we...?  
Is it...?



# Simple Present Tense



## Structure

○ S + Verb(V1)/s(es) + O

## Example

○ He plays football daily.



## Structure

○ S + do(es) + not + Verb(V1) + O

## Example

○ He does not play football daily.



## Structure

○ Do(es) + S + Verb(V1) + O + ?

## Example

○ Does he play football daily?

THE SPELLING FOR THE VERB IN THE THIRD PERSON (SHE/HE/IT) DIFFERS DEPENDING ON THE ENDING OF THAT VERB:

1. For the verbs that end in **-O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, OR -Z**, we add **-ES**



Go-Goes

Kiss-Kisses

Catch-Catches

Fiz-Fixes

2. For the verbs end in a **consonant + "y"**, we remove the **-y** and add **-IES**

Study-Studies

Cry-Cries

3. For the verbs end in a **vowel + "y"**, we just add **-S**.

Play-Plays

Enjoy-Enjoys

# YES/NO QUESTIONS (with short answers)

## Simple Present Tense: WITH 'Be' Verb

<b>Am</b> I happy? <b>Are</b> you happy? <b>Is</b> he / she / it happy? <b>Are</b> we happy? <b>Are</b> they happy?	Yes, you <b>are</b> . Yes, I <b>am</b> . Yes, he / she / it <b>is</b> . Yes, we <b>are</b> . Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, you <b>aren't</b> . No, I'm <b>not</b> . No, he / she / it <b>isn't</b> . No, we <b>aren't</b> . No, they <b>aren't</b> .
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## Simple Present Tense: WITHOUT 'Be' Verb

<b>Do</b> I work? <b>Do</b> you work? <b>Does</b> he / she / it work? <b>Do</b> we work? <b>Do</b> they work?	Yes, you <b>do</b> . Yes, I <b>do</b> . Yes, he / she / it <b>does</b> . Yes, we <b>do</b> . Yes, they <b>do</b> .	No, you <b>don't</b> . No, I <b>don't</b> . No, he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> . No, we <b>don't</b> . No, they <b>don't</b> .
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- Habits and routines
- Future timetables
- Statements of facts, generalization, scientific facts
- Describe what something does

### **Habits**

I always drink coffee at work.  
He goes to bed at 11 p.m.  
They often eat lunch at school.

### **Future timetables/schedules**

The train arrives at 3 p.m.  
We fly to Paris on Monday.  
Classes begin next week.

### **General facts/truths**

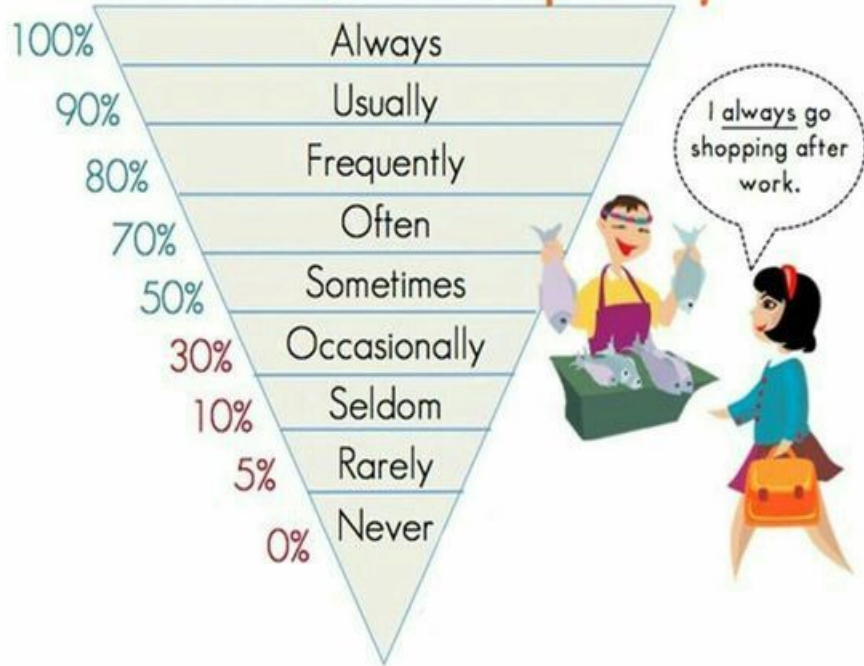
The Earth is not flat.  
The sun rises in the east.  
Water boils at 100 degrees C.

### **True in the present**

I live in Washington, D.C.  
She is sixty years old.  
He works at Microsoft.

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

## Adverbs of Frequency



How often do you...?

#1

once  
twice  
three times  
four times  
etc.

a  
an

hour  
day  
week  
month  
year  
etc.

#2

once  
twice  
three times  
four times  
etc.

every 2/3/...

hours  
days  
weeks  
months  
years  
etc.

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



## Placement

1. Before verb:  
"She always wears a scarf."
2. After BE:  
"She is always on time."
3. Between auxiliary and main verb:  
"She has always taught English."

# ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- Adverbs of frequency are often used to indicate **routine** or **repeated activities**, so they are frequently used with the **present simple tense**.

- Frequency adverbs come **after not**. **except for sometimes**. For example:

I am **not always** very busy, She isn't **normally** late. They aren't **often** tired.

She doesn't **always** wake up early. They don't **usually** study English

Grammar **sometimes** isn't tricky. They **sometimes** don't work on Saturdays

- "**Never**", "**seldom**", "**rarely**" and other adverbs of frequency with a negative sense *are not used with "not"*.

I don't **never** drink coffee. X

I **never** drink coffee. ✓