

Present Simple



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Use

- Things we do regularly (routines, habits);
Ex.: I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning.
- Permanent situations;
Ex.: They live in London.
- Things that are true in general.
Ex.: Spiders have eight legs.

Form

	Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)
I/You / We /They	Vinf work	do not (don't) + Vinf don't work
He / She / It	Vs works	does not (doesn't) + Vinf doesn't work

Ex.: I go to gym every Sunday.

He goes to gym every Monday.

They don't speak Spanish.

She doesn't speak Japanese.

Spelling rules for *he, she, it*

- + -s

Ex.: cook -> cooks, live -> lives, play -> plays

- Verbs ending in -s, -sh, -ch + -es

*Ex.: miss -> misses, watch -> watches,
brush -> brushes*

- Verbs ending in a consonant + -y: change the -y to -ies

Ex.: carry -> carries, study -> studies

Verbs do, go, have, be are irregular.

Ex: do -> does, go -> goes, have -> has

Rules for pronouncing –s ending

Rules for pronouncing the -s ending:

/z/ after a voiced sound (vowels */b/, /d/, /g/, /m/, /n/, /v/, /w/*):
goes, robs, rains, shows

/s/ after a voiceless sound (*/f/, /k/, /p/, /t/*): *talks, shops, puts*

/ɪz/ after */s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ks/*: *catches, kisses, fixes*

We also say */ɪz/* for *-ies*: *carries, worries*.

Form

Questions (?)

Do *I / you / we / they*

Does *he / she / it*

Verb?
work?

Short answers

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

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

Present Simple and adverbs of frequency

- In affirmative (+) sentences we put the adverb between the subject and the verb, but after the verb be.

Ex.: He usually arrives on time.

He is never late.

- In negative sentences we put *always, usually, often* between don't / doesn't and the verb.

Ex.: We don't usually have geography on Tuesdays.

He doesn't often go to parties.