

# PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

DESCRIBING HABITS

# AFFIRMATIVE FORM

- STRUCTURE:

SUBJECT + VERB ( \* “s” 3rd p.s.) + COPLEMENT

\* Los verbos que acompañan a un sujeto en 3<sup>a</sup> persona singular (He, She, It, Otros,...), añaden una “s” o “es” dependiendo de su grafía.

- ORTHOGRAPHIC RULES for the “s” with the 3rd person:

- The general rule is just to add an “s”.

Examples: help – helps, live – lives, look- looks

- The verbs which end in *ss*, *x*, *sh*, *ch*, add and **es** and this is pronounced /iz/

Examples: miss – misses, mix- mixes, brush-brushes, catch/catches.

- The verbs *do* and *go* add an **es** too; it's pronounced /z/

Examples: do- does, go-goes

- The verbs ending in consonant+**y**, change **y** for **i** and add **es**

Examples: dry- dries, hurry-hurries

- Those verbs ending in vowel + **y** follow the general rule, that is, they add just an **s** and they will be pronounced /z/.

Examples: play- **plays**, say-**says**

## SENTENCE EXAMPLES

**I study English at school**

**She goes to the office from Monday to Friday.**

**They play football on Saturdays**

# NEGATIVE FORM

- STRUCTURE:

SUBJECT+            **DON'T**            +**VERB** + COMPLEMENT  
                         **DOESN'T**(3rd p.s.) **INFV.**

## SENTENCE EXAMPLES:

He **doesn't** **eat** in the office.

You **don't** **go** to the cinema on Friday.

It **doesn't** **rain** much.

# INTERROGATIVE FORM

## ● STRUCTURE:

(Wh-QW)+ **DO** + SUBJECT + **VERB** + COMPLEMENT?  
**DOES** (3rd p.s.) **INFV.**

## • SHORT ANSWERS:

YES, I **DO**/ SHE **DOES**

NO, I **DON'T**/ SHE **DOESN'T**

## SENTENCE EXAMPLES:

Where **do** you **eat** at home or in the office?

**Does** she **go** to the office on Saturday?

**Do** they **play** tennis with you?

# FREQUENCY ADVERBS

<b>ALWAYS</b>	<b>SIEMPRE</b>
<b>USUALLY</b>	<b>NORMALMENTE</b>
<b>OFTEN</b>	<b>FRECIENTEMENTE</b>
<b>SOMETIMES</b>	<b>A VECES</b>
<b>HARDLY EVER</b>	<b>CASI NUNCA</b>
<b>NEVER</b>	<b>NUNCA</b>

- **These adverbs are always written before the verb except with the verb BE.**

**Examples:**

She **never** eats at home

They are **always** in the office.

Do you **often** go to the cinema on Sunday?

# TIME PHRASES

- On the contrary, these time phrases, also for Present Simple, must be written at the end of sentences:

**Once a day, week, ... ( una vez por dia, ...);  
Twice (dos veces), Three times (tres veces),  
everyday (todos los dias), every  
week, month, ... (todas las semanas)**

## Examples:

I do homework **everyday**.

She goes to the supermarket **once a week**