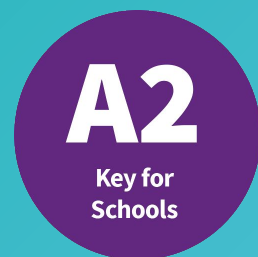


GOLD experience




Unit 1 – present simple

The present simple

Let's look at:

1. When do we use the present simple?
2. How do we make sentences in the present simple?
3. Adverbs of frequency – how and when do we use them?



When do we use the
present simple?

Function: When do we use the present simple?



I work every Saturday afternoon in a shop, so I usually do exercise in the mornings.

I work every Saturday afternoon in a shop.

Which action describes something that is always (or usually) true?

I usually do exercise in the mornings.

Which action describes a habit or routine?



- 1. I work every Saturday afternoon.*
- 2. I usually do exercise in the mornings.*

Look at what the girl says. She talks about two actions. Which are they?

Function: When do we use the present simple?



1. For something that is usually or always true.

I work every Saturday afternoon in a shop.

This is something that is true.
It's a fact.

2. For routines and habits (often with adverbs of frequency).

I usually do exercise in the mornings.

Usually is an adverb of frequency.
It tells us how often the girl does exercise. More on these later...

How do we make sentences in the present simple?

Form: present simple in positives, negatives and questions

positive

e.g. I work in a shop and my brother works in a bakery.

subject

+

Look at the examples and complete the patterns for the positive, negative and question forms with the boxes below.



negative

e.g. I don't eat meat and my mother doesn't eat fish.

subject

+

auxiliary *don't/doesn't*

auxiliary *do/does*

verb or verb + *-s/-es/-ies*

question

e.g. Do you live here? Where does your sister live?

**qu.
word**

+

subject

verb infinitive

verb infinitive

Form: present simple in positives, negatives and questions

positive

e.g. I work in a shop and my brother works in a bakery.

subject

+

verb or verb + -s/-es/-ies

Look at the examples and patterns for the positive, negative and question forms again.



With which person (*I, you, he/she/it, we, they*) do we add -s/-es/-ies to the verb in the positive?

Third person singular: he/she/it

negative

e.g. I don't eat meat and my mother doesn't eat fish.

subject

+

auxiliary *don't/doesn't*

verb infinitive

question

e.g. Do you live here? Where does your sister live?

qu. word

+

auxiliary *do/does*

subject

verb infinitive

With which person (*I, you, he/she/it, we, they*) do we use the auxiliary *does* instead of *do* in negatives and questions?

Third person singular: he/she/it

Form: present simple in positives, negatives and questions



positive

e.g. I work in a shop and my brother works in a bakery.

subject

+

verb or verb + -s/-es/-ies

No change to the verb!

But here we add an -s. 'He **works** in a bakery.'

We only change or add to the verb in the present simple in the third person singular (he/she/it).

Look! '**I work** in a shop.' '**They work** in a shop.' '**You work** in a shop.'

negative

e.g. I don't eat meat and my mother doesn't eat fish.

subject

+

auxiliary **don't/doesn't**

verb infinitive

In the negative and question form in the third person singular (he/she/it), we use **doesn't/does not/does**.

The infinitive of a verb is the form you find in a dictionary, e.g. **eat, drink, work**.

question

E.g. Do you live here? Where does your sister live?

qu.
word

+

auxiliary **do/does**

subject

verb
infinitive

Some questions (yes/no questions) don't have a question words.

Things to consider...

We now know that in the positive in the third person (*he/she/it*), we add **-s**, **-es**, or **-ies**.

Add -s to the verb (most common).

e.g.	She drives a car.	He works in a bank.
	drive + -s = drives	work + -s = works

Add -es with verbs ending in -o, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh.

e.g.	She does exercise.	He catches the bus.
	do + -es = does	catch + -es = catches

Change -y to -ies when the verb ends in a consonant + -y.

e.g.	The baby cries a lot.	She flies a lot for work.
	cry - -y = cr + -ies = cries	fly - -y = fl + -ies = flies

consonant

-y

consonant

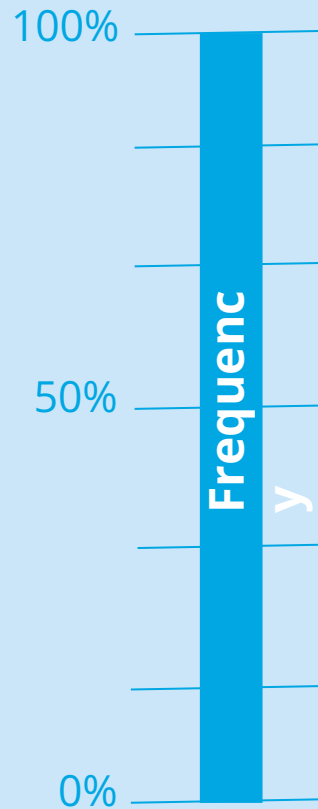
-y



...but when do we add -s, -es or -ies? It depends on the spelling of the verb. Look...

Adverbs of frequency:
when do we use them?

Function: adverbs of frequency



Adverbs of frequency tell us how often or frequently we do something. For example, '***usually*** do exercise ***everyday***.'

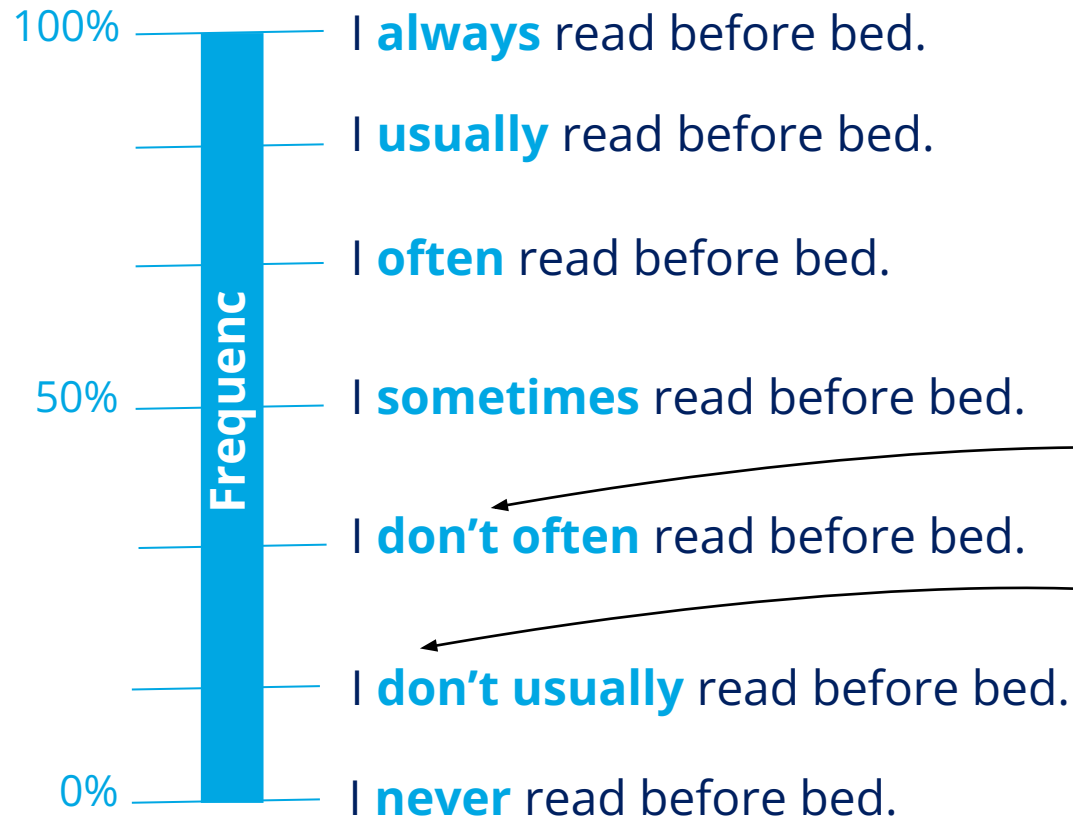
Usually is an adverb of frequency. It tells us how often the girl does exercise.

Look at the example of *usually* on the scale of frequency. Now put the other adverbs of frequency on the scale.

not
often
always
s
not
usually
sometime
s
ofte
n
neve
r
usuall
y

Function: adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often or frequently we do something.



Adverbs of frequency are very common in the present simple.



The adverbs *not often* and *not usually* are negative, so we must use the auxiliary verb *don't* or *doesn't*.

Adverbs of frequency:
how do we use them?

Adverbs of frequency: word order

Now we know when to use adverbs of frequency, but how do we use them?



always

1

She

2

is

3

late.

4

Look at this example. Where in the sentence (position 1, 2, 3, or 4) do we put the adverb of frequency?

Position
3

always

1

He

2

arrives

3

late.

4

How about with this example? Which position now?

Position
2

Adverbs of frequency: word order



1. **After** the verb *to be*.

e.g. She is **always** late.

Tim is **never** on time.



2. **Before** any other verbs.

e.g. He **always** arrives early.

Mary **sometimes** travels for work.



Usually and sometimes can also go at the beginning of the sentence, e.g. 'Sometimes I arrive late.'

Let's practise!

Practice activities

All of these examples have errors. Correct them and explain why.

1. My brother and sister ~~don't live~~ in London. My brother ~~live~~ in Cambridge and my sister ~~live~~ in Brighton.
don't live lives lives
2. Angela ~~always~~ is happy at work. She ~~enjoy~~ working with animals.
is always enjoys
3. A: ~~Does~~ Fred and Carl like spaghetti bolognese? B. No. Carl ~~no eat~~ meat.
Do doesn't eat
4. A. How often do you ~~goes~~ to the cinema? B: I ~~go usually~~ once a week.
go usually go
5. Laura ~~is speaking~~ three languages: French, English and German. ~~She work~~ for the UN.
speaks works
6. I ~~not often~~ go out on Mondays because I ~~usually am~~ tired.
don't often am usually