

**Yesterday is history.
Tomorrow is a mystery.
Today is a gift.
That is why it is called
the present.**

- Alice Morse Earle -

WE USE PRESENT SIMPLE TO TALK ABOUT...

facts



I **live** in Poland.

habits and routines



They **swim** every day.

feeling and emotions




They **like** pizza.

general truth





Sunday **comes** after Saturday.

Verb to be (am / is / are) - the Present Simple Tense



Singular	Plural
I <u>am</u>	We <u>are</u>
You <u>are</u>	You <u>are</u>
He <u>is</u> She <u>is</u> It <u>is</u>	They <u>are</u>



Use



1. **Regular habits or daily routine:** Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event or something that often happens.

- E.g.**
- I **play** soccer
 - The school **opens** every morning at 7 AM.
 - He always **forgets** her bag.
 - Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.

Use



2. Facts or generalizations: The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

- E.g.**
- Cats **like** milk.
 - Caracas **is** the capital of Venezuela
 - Windows **are not** made of wood.

Use



3. Scheduled Events in the Near Future: Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

- E.g.**
- The bus **leaves** tonight at 6 PM.
 - When **do** we **board** the plane?
 - The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.

Use



The simple present is used with adverbs like:

- Always : I **always** come to school by car
- Often: I don't come here very **often**
- Usually: He **usually** eats breakfast at 7:00 AM
- Sometimes: **Sometimes** I go to party
- Rarely: She **rarely** cooks
- Never: He is **never** late for class
- Every day: They sleep early **every day**

THE PRESENT SIMPLE: AFFIRMATIVE

	SUBJECT	VERB INFINITIVE	
S I N G U L A R	I	READ	EVERY DAY.
	YOU	READ	
	HE / SHE / IT	READS	O N C E A W E E K. A T H O M E.
P L U R A L	WE	READ	
	YOU	READ	
	THEY	READ	

Add **-S** to the infinitive of the verb



HE



SHE

IT

In the 3rd person
singular



Homer **lives** with
Marge

Grammar rules



2. But when the verb ends in

a) -o, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x we add **-es**

E.g.

I **go** → He/she/it **goes**

I **kiss** → He/she/it **kisses**

I **watch** → He/she/it **watches**

I **wash** → He/she/it **washes**

I **fix** → He/she/it **fixes**

Grammar rules



b) a **consonant** followed by **-y**, the **-y** changes into **-ie** and we add **-s**

E.g. I **study** → He/she **studies**

c) a **vowel** followed by **-y** we just add **-s**

E.g. I **play** → He/she **plays**

RULES FOR THE 3RD PERSON SINGULAR (HE / SHE / IT)

In general + s	Verbs ending in conson. + y y + ies	Verbs ending in -o, sh, tch, x, ss + es
work → works	study → studies	go → goes
eat → eats	cry → cries	wash → washes
play → plays	try → tries	watch → watches
swim → swims	spy → spies	mix → mixes
write → writes	fly → flies	kiss → kisses

Negative form

	SUBJECT	DO/DOES	NOT	VERB	
S I N G U L A R	I	DO	NOT	READ	EVERY DAY.
	YOU	DO	NOT	READ	
P L U R A L	HE / SHE / IT	DOES	NOT	READ	ONCE A WEEK.
	WE	DO	NOT	READ	AT HOME.
	YOU	DO	NOT	READ	
	THEY	DO	NOT	READ	

SHORT FORM: do not = don't

does not = doesn't

	SUBJECT	SHORT FORM	VERB	
S I N G U L A R - P L U R A L	I	DON'T	READ	EVERY DAY.
	YOU	DON'T	READ	
	HE / SHE / IT	DOESN'T	READ	ONCE A WEEK.
	WE	DON'T	READ	AT HOME.
	YOU	DON'T	READ	
	THEY	DON'T	READ	

TO BE : Interrogative and Negative

Affirmative

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

Interrogative

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

Negative

I' m not
You aren't
He isn't
She isn't
It isn't
We aren't
You aren't
They aren't

Grammar Structure



Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I live	I don't live	Do I live?
You live	You don't live	Do you live?
He live <u>s</u>	He do <u>es</u> n't live	<u>Does</u> he live?
She live <u>s</u>	She do <u>es</u> n't live	<u>Does</u> she live?
It live <u>s</u>	It do <u>es</u> n't live	<u>Does</u> it live?
We live	We don't live	Do we live?
You live	You don't live	Do you live?
They live	They don't live	Do they live?

Grammar Structure



Simple present Wh- Questions with the auxiliaries “do” and “does”

What	do you	do on Saturday morning?	-I have breakfast in a restaurant.
	does she	do on weekdays?	-She does exercise.
When	do you	go to school?	- We go to school on weekdays.
	does he	play	- He plays soccer on Wednesday.

What	do	I	Work	?
When		You	Study	
Where		They	Play	
Who		We	Go	
Why	does	It	Eat	
How		she	Drink	
Whom		He	Drive	
Which		It		

Form

+	<i>I/You/We/They</i> <i>He/She/It</i>	work. works.	
-	<i>I/You/We/They</i> <i>He/She/It</i>	do not (don't) does not (doesn't)	work. work.
?	Do Does	<i>I/you/we/they</i> <i>he/she/it</i>	work?

Short answers

Yes, *I/you/we/they* **do**. No, *I/you/we/they* **don't**.

Yes, *he/she/it* **does**. No, *he/she/it* **doesn't**.

Present Simple Word Order

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Subject	auxiliary	verb	object	place	time
Bart		meets	his friends	at the park	every saturday

In the present simple affirmative
There's no auxiliary



But we use an "-s"
in the 3rd person
singular

Present Simple Word Order

NEGATIVE FORM

<i>Subject</i>	<i>auxiliary</i>	<i>verb</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>time</i>
Bart	doesn't	meet	his friends	at the park	every saturday

In the negative, we use the auxiliary "DON'T" (or "DOESN'T" for the 3rd person singular)



Present Simple Word Order

YES/NO QUESTIONS

Question word	Auxiliary	subject	verb	object	place	time
	Does	Bart	meet	his friends	at the park	every saturday?



In Yes/No questions, we use the auxiliary "DO" (or "DOES" for the 3rd person singular)

But we don't use any question words

POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Yes, he does

No, he doesn't

Present Simple Word Order

Wh- QUESTIONS

Question word	auxiliary	subject	verb	object	place	time
Who	does	Bart	meet		at the park	every saturday?

In Wh- questions we use question words when we don't know a part of the question



We use WHO to ask about PEOPLE

ANSWER

He meets his friends at the park

live in the present,
launch yourself
on every wave,
find eternity
in each moment...

(thoreau)