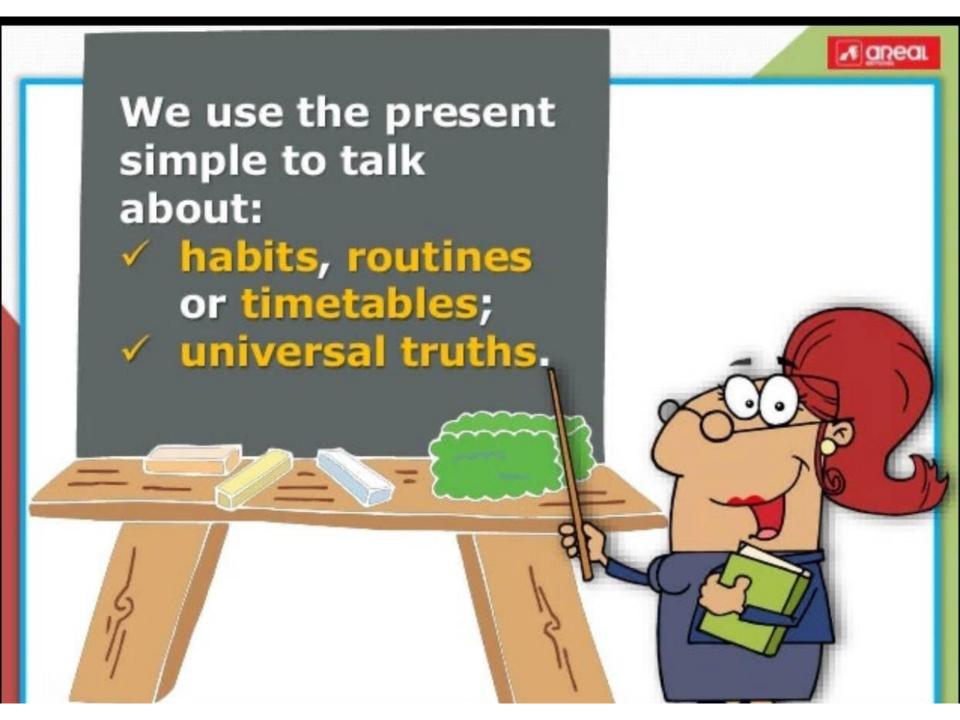
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## Simple Present Tense

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# Pattern of simple present

#### Affirmative sentence

(+) Subject + V1 e/es + Object/Complement

## Negative sentence

(-) Subject + do/does + not + V1 + Object/Complement

## Interrogative sentence

(?) Do/does + Subject + V1 + Object/Complement

#### LEARN

#### 3.1 Simple Present: Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I You We You They Tom and Sue	work	every day.	He She It My brother	works	every day.

Use the simple present to talk about habits or routines, schedules, and facts.	Habit or Routine: I <b>exercise</b> every day. Schedule: She <b>starts</b> work at eight. Fact: It <b>rains</b> a lot in April.	
<ol> <li>Add -s to the verb for he, she, it, and singular subjects.</li> </ol>	He drives to work. She works in an office. The bank opens at 9:00 a.m.	
<ol><li>Do not put be in front of another verb in the simple present.</li></ol>	<ul><li>✓ He works at a bank.</li><li>✗ He is work at a bank.</li></ul>	

- 4 Circle the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.
  - 1. Doctor Moffett love / loves his job.
  - He study / studies ants.
  - 3. A salesperson sell / sells products for a company.
  - 4. You and Anita work / works on weekends.
  - 5. Nurses help / helps people.
  - 6. We write / writes science books.
  - 7. Our office close / closes at 7:00 p.m.
  - 8. She take / takes classes at the business school.
  - 9. You walk / walks to work every day.
  - 10. I start / starts work at 8:00 a.m. every morning.

- 6 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.
  - 1. A zookeeper <u>feeds</u> (feed) animals.
  - 2. Computer programmers \_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) software.
  - 3. Photographers \_\_\_\_\_ (take) photos.
  - 4. A chef \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) food.
  - 5. A firefighter \_\_\_\_\_\_ (fight) fires.
  - 6. Musicians (play) instruments.
  - 7. A farmer \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on a farm.
  - 8. A dancer \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).

 A zookeeper feeds a rhino at the Sedgwick County Zoo in Wichita, Kansas, USA.



#### 3.2 Simple Present Spelling Rules: -s and -es Endings

1. Add -s to most verbs.	close-closes dance-dances exercise-exercises feed-feeds	love-loves open-opens play-plays put-puts	stop-stops take-takes write-writes work-works
2. Add -es to verbs ending in -sh, -ch, -s, -x, and -z.		ress-dress <b>es</b> lax-relax <b>es</b>	buzz-buzz <b>es</b>
3. Change -y to -i and add -es to verbs ending in a consonant + y.	carry-carries co	opy-copi <b>es</b>	study-studi <b>es</b>

Write eac	h verb with the correct -s	s, -es, or -ies e	ending.
1. study	studies	8.	help
2. fish		9.	miss
3. pass _		10.	fly
4. worry		11.	fix
5. explore		12.	watch
6. bite		13.	like
7. buy		14.	pay

We watch television every day.

watch



watches

#### **AFIRMATIVE**

- I live in Riobamba
- You eat pizzas.

We play soccer.

 They dance very well.

#### **NEGATIVE**

- I don`t live in Riobamba.
- You don't eat pizzas.

- We don't play soccer.
- They don't dance very well.

## INTERROGATIVE

- Do I live in Riobamba?
- Do you eat pizzas?

Do we play soccer?

 Do they dance very well?

#### **AFIRMATIVE**

- She lives in Riobamba
- He eats pizzas.

Peter plays soccer.

 Susan dances very well.

#### **NEGATIVE**

- She doesn`t live in Riobamba.
- He doesn't eat pizzas.

- Peter doesn`t play soccer.
- Susan doesn't dance very well.

#### INTERROGATIVE

- Does she live in Riobamba?
- Does he eat pizzas?

 Does Peter play soccer?

 Does Susan dance very well?

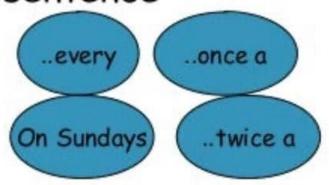
# VOCABULARY ADVERBS OF FRECUENCY



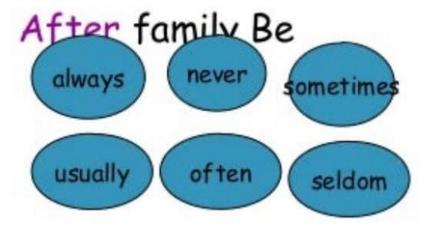
## Time expressions

# Adverb of Frequency

Beginning or end of sentence



Before the main verb



They go to ballet lesson once a week.

She always walks to school.

He is often late for school.