Present Simple

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, -x, -o + **-es**

Ex.: miss -> misses, watch ->watches, fix ->fixes

brush -> brushes, go ->goes

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

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

Verbs *have* , *be* are irregular.

Ex: have -> has, be -> am, is, are

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*	**Vinf?** work?
Does *he / she / it*	

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 <u>don't / doesn't</u> and <u>the verb.</u>

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

   He doesn't often go to parties.