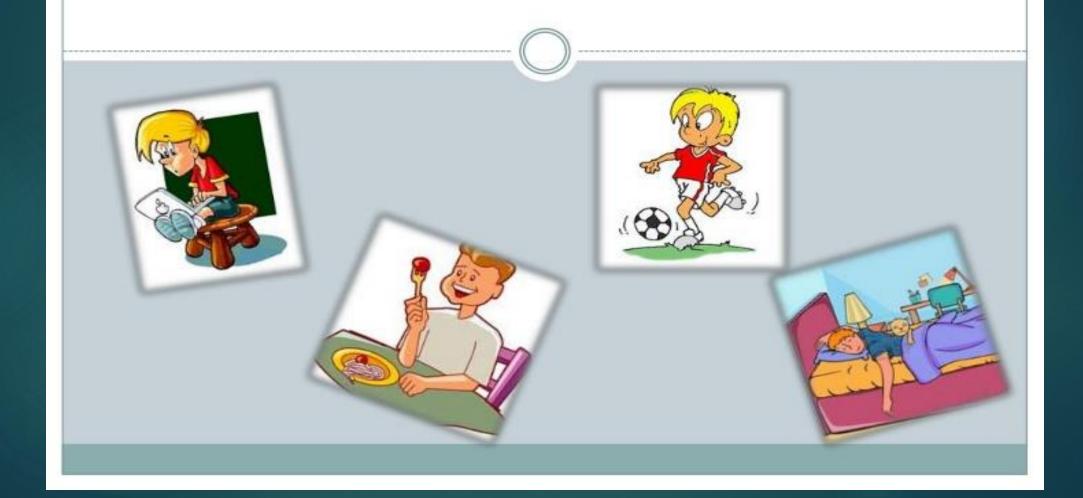
Simple Present Tense



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.

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.

- 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.

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

 To form the Simple Present we add -s to the infinitive of the verb in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it)

E.g. I live → He/she/it livesI sing → He/she/it sings

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

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

3. To form the negative and the interrogative we need the auxiliary verb to do in the present simple. This means we have to add -es in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) while the main verb will be used in the infinitive.

E.g.

Do You like? You don't like They

They

She
Does He like? He doesn't like It

Grammar Structure

Affirmative

Subject + Verb (add -e, -es to the 3rd person singular)+ complement

Negative

Subject + Aux. do/does + not + verb + complement

Interrogative

Aux. do/does + subject + verb + complement + ?

Grammar Structure

| Affirmative | | Negative | | | Interrogative | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|------------------|------|---------------|------|-------|
| 1 | live | - 1 | don't | live | Do | 1 | live? |
| You | live | You | don't | live | Do | you | live? |
| He | lives | He | do <u>es</u> n't | live | Does | he | live? |
| She | live <u>s</u> | She | doesn't | live | Does | she | live? |
| lt | live <u>s</u> | lt | do <u>es</u> n't | live | Does | 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 on Saturday morning? do on weekdays? | -I have breakfast in a restaurantShe does exercise. |
|------|---------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| When | do you | go to school? | - We go to school on weekdays. |
| | does he | play | - He plays soccer on Wednesday. |