

Simple Present Tense



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**

Grammar rules



1. 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 live**s**
 I sing → He/she/it sing**s**

Grammar rules



2. But when the verb ends in

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

E.g.

I go**o** → He/she/it go**es**

I ki**ss** → He/she/it ki**sses**

I wat**ch** → He/she/it wat**ches**

I wa**sh** → He/she/it wa**shes**

I fi**x** → He/she/it fi**xes**

Grammar rules



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

E.g. I stu**dy** → He/she stud**ies**

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

E.g. I pl**ay** → He/she play**s**

Grammar rules



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 I
You like?
They

I
You don't like
They

Does She
He like?
It

She
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
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	Do <u>es</u> he live?
She live <u>s</u>	She do <u>es</u> n't live	Do <u>es</u> she live?
It live <u>s</u>	It do <u>es</u> n't live	Do <u>es</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.