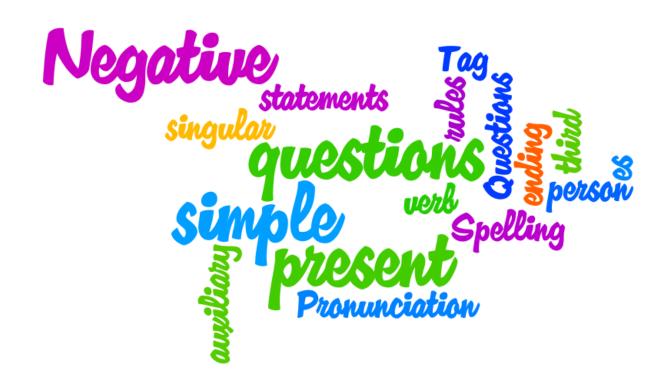
PRESENT SIMPLE





DRESENT SIMPLE - FORM

AFFIRMATIVE

I work
You work
He works
She works
It works
We work
You work
They work

NEGATIVE

I do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
He does not (doesn't) work
She does not (doesn't) work
It does not (doesn't) work
We do not (don't) work
You do not (don't) work
They do not (don't) work



DRESENT SIMPLE - FORM

INTERROGATIVE

Do I work?

Do you work?

Does he work?

Does she work?

Does it work?

Do we work?

Do you work?

Do they work?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I do / No, I don't
Yes, you do / No, you don't
Yes, he does / No, he doesn't
Yes, she does / No, she doesn't
Yes, it does / No, it doesn't
Yes, we do / No, we don't
Yes, you do / No, you don't
Yes, they do / No, they don't



PRESENT SIMPLE - TO BE

Positive	Negative
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Long	Short	Long	Short	Question
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she ?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he ?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it ?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we ?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they ?



DRESENT SIMPLE - HAVE GOT

State	ments	Questions	Nega	tives
Full form	Short form		Full form	Short form
I have got	I've got	Have I got?	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got?	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	Has he got?	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	Has she got?	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	Has it got?	It has not got	It has hasn't got
We have got	We've got	Have we got?	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got?	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	Have they got?	They have not got	They haven't go



PRESENT SIMPLE - SPELLING

RULE	EXAMPLES
1. Add –S for most verbs.	work – work S run – run S
2. Add –ES for verbs ending in –CH, -S, -SH, -X, -Z, -O.	watch – watchES pass – passES push – pushES fix – fixES do – doES relax – relaxES
3. Change the –Y to –I and add –ES when the base form ends in a consonant +y.	study - stud <mark>IES</mark> hurry - hurrIES dry – dr <mark>IES</mark>
4. Do <u>not</u> change the –y when the base form ends in a vowel +y. Add –s	play – play <mark>S</mark> enjoy – enjoy <mark>S</mark>



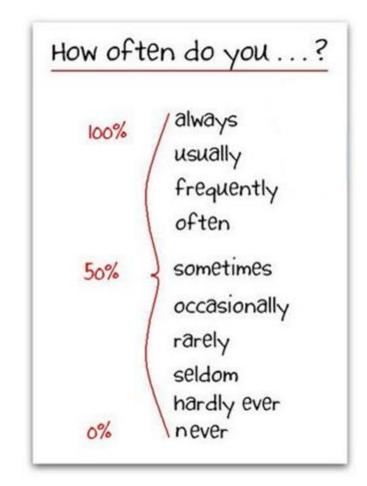
DRESENT SIMPLE SIGNAL WORDS

• FREQUENCY ADVERBS:

always
often
usually
sometimes
seldom
never

• TIME EXPRESSIONS:

every day
every week
every year
on Mondays
at the weekend
after school
once / twice / three times a week





PRESENT SIMPLE - USE

•We use the present simple to say that something happens repeatedly, regularly, normally, often, always or never. It often occurs with phrases of time such as always, never, often, sometimes, and usually, as well as every summer, on Fridays, after midnight, etc.

She often goes to bed after midnight.

•The present simple is used to talk about something permanent which is not limited to a particular time. General truth

Most young people like trendy clothes. Cats like milk.

•We use the present simple to say that a future event is a fixed part of a timetable, a programme of events, a schedule or suchlike (the "timetable future").

The next train from Dublin arrives at 10.13.

PRESENT CONTINUES





AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJ + TO BE (+) + V-ING

You ARE working
He IS working
She IS working
It IS working
We ARE working
You ARE working
They ARE working

NEGATIVE

SUBJ + TO BE (-) + V-ING

You ARE NOT working
He IS NOT working
She IS NOT working
It IS NOT working
We ARE NOT working
You ARE NOT working
They ARE NOT working



DRESENT CONTINUOUS - FOR

INTERROGATIVE

TO BE (+) + SUBJ + V-ING

SHORT ANSWER

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

Yes, I am / No, I am not Yes, you are / No, you aren't Yes, he is / No, he isn't Yes, she is / No, she isn't Yes, it is / No, it isn't Yes, we are / No, we aren't Yes, you are / No, you aren't Yes, they are / No, they aren't



P. CONTINUOUS - ING SPELLING

RULE	EXAMPLES
1. If the verb ends in an E we remove the E and add ING.	live – liv ING make – mak ING take - tak ING
2. If the verb ends in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant and the syllable is stressed, we double the final consonant and add ING.	stop – stoPPING plan – plaNNING get – geTTING *listen – listening *visit – visiting *happen - happening
3. If the verb ends in IE we change it to YING.	lie - IYING die - dYING
4.If the verbs ends in Y, there are NO changes.	play – play <mark>ING</mark> enjoy – enjoy <mark>ING</mark>



PRESENT CONTINUOUS — SIGNAL WORDS

- Actions taking place at the moment of speaking:
 - * at the moment
 - * now / just now / right now
 - * Listen!
 - * Look!
- Arrangements for the near future:
 - * in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening
 - * at noon / tonight
 - * tomorrow
 - * next ...

PRESENT CONTINUOUS - USE

•The present continuous is used when we want to say that somebody is doing something or that something is happening at the moment. The action or event is in progress and not yet complete. Common phrases of time are at the moment, now, just and still.

Fiona is washing her hair (at the moment).

•We use the present continuous to say that something is definitely planned or arranged for the future. It must be clear from the context or from the use of a phrase of future time (this afternoon, on Sunday, next week, etc.) that we are talking about the future.

We're having a barbecue on Sunday.



PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

- Daily routines or habits.
 (I get up at 8 o'clock).
- Timetables in an immediate future.

(The train leaves at 9.11 p.m.).

 Facts and things that are generally true.

(The river Thames flows through London).

Permanent situations.

(I work in a bank).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Action in progress.
- (I am watching TV).
- Definite future arrangements.
- (I'm meeting my friends this afternoon).
- Temporary situations.

(I'm leaving in New York).



PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Signal words

- always
- every ...
- often
- normally
- usually
- sometimes
- seldom
- never
- first
- then

- at the moment
- · at this moment
- today
- now
- right now
- Listen!
- Look!

Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present: be, like, love, want.