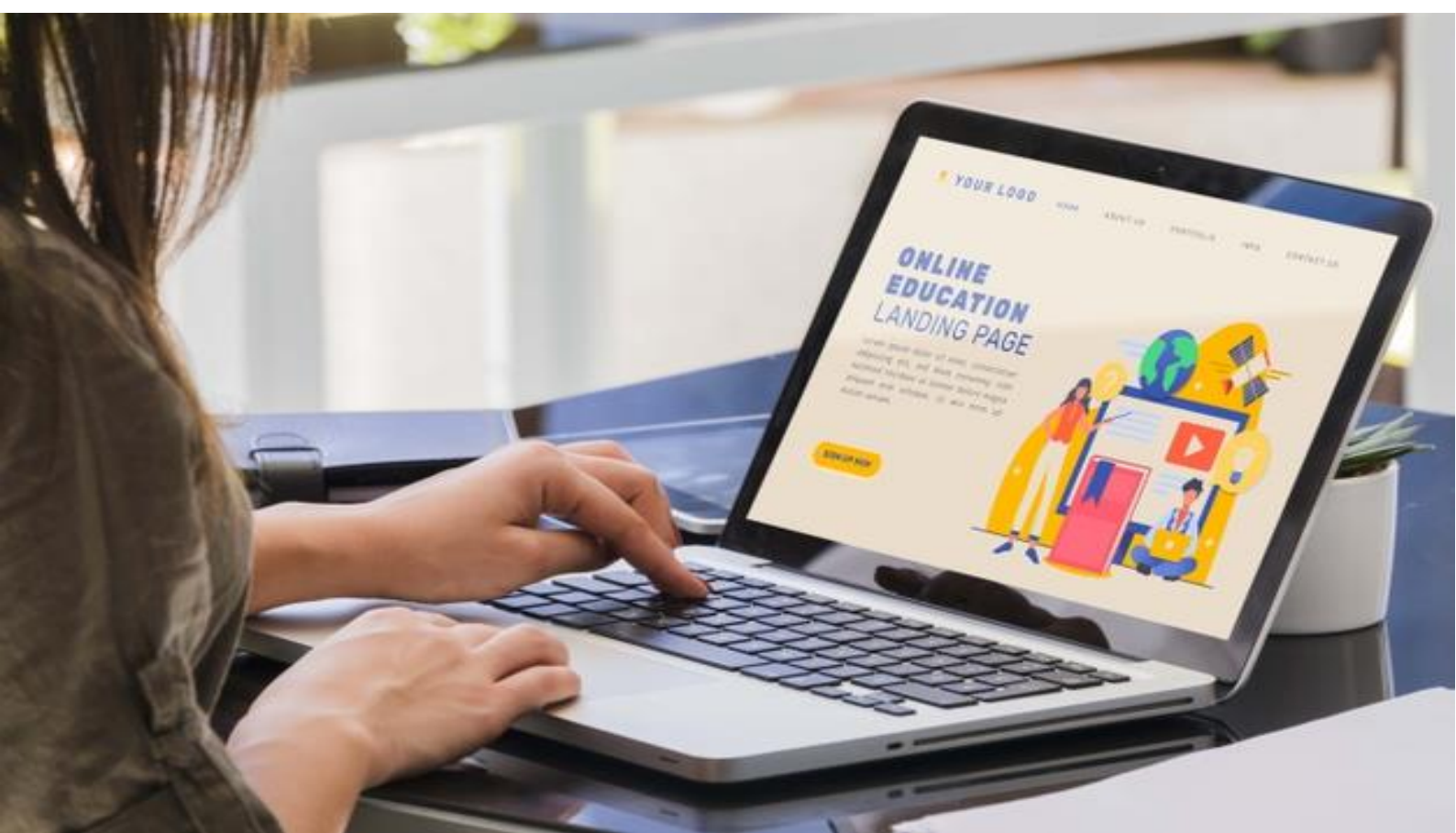


# ENGLISH YOU NEED I

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES - LESSON 02



(fonte: Freepik)

### PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### Present simple and present continuous

##### Meaning and use

- We use the present simple for:
- things that we do regularly
- facts and truths
- habits
- permanent situations

We often use adverbs of frequency and time expressions like **every day**, **once a week**, **on Fridays**.

***I check my email every day.*** (regular activity)

**Sheryl works** at the bank. (permanent situation)

- We use the present continuous for:
- things that are happening now – at the time we are speaking,
- temporary situations
- activities that are in progress

We often use time expressions like **at the moment, today, this week.**

*Just a minute. I'm **checking** my email.* (now)

*She usually works in London, but she's **working** from home this week.* (temporary situation)

*I'm **studying** Economics* (activity in progress)

### Form - Positive

The present simple has the same form as the infinitive without 'to' for *I, you, we* and *they*. For *he, she* and *it*, we add **-s** or **-es** to the infinitive.

*They **live** in Rome.*

*Julian **starts** work at nine o'clock and **finishes** at five.*

The present continuous for *I* is **subject + am + verb-ing** For *you, we* and *they*: **subject + are + verb-ing**. For *he, she, it*: **subject + is + verb-ing**. We usually use contractions (*I'm, he's, they're*, etc.) when we are speaking.

*Can I call you back later? We're **having** dinner right now.*

### Form - Negative

The negative present simple is **subject + don't** (do not) + **infinitive without 'to'** for *I, you, we* and *they*, and **subject + doesn't** (does not) + **infinitive without 'to'** for *he, she* and *it*.

*I **don't eat** meat.*

*It **doesn't** usually **snow** in October.*

The negative present continuous for *I* is **I'm not + verb-ing**. For *you, we* and *they*: **subject + aren't + verb-ing**. For *he, she, it*: **subject + isn't + verb-ing**.

*He **isn't answering** his mobile at the moment.*

### Form - questions

The present simple question form is **do/does + subject + infinitive without 'to'**.

***Do you read** the news online every day?*

***Does the supermarket sell** stamps?*

The present continuous question form is **am/is/are+ subject + verb-ing**.

*What **are you doing**?*

***Is it raining**?*

### Take note: spelling changes

In the present simple, regular verbs end in **-s** or **-es**, but **-y** changes to **-i**.

*marry – **marries**     study – **studies***

In the present continuous, all verbs end in **-ing**, but sometimes the spelling changes.

*make – **making**   sit – **sitting**   die – **dying***

### Take note: spelling

In the present simple, regular verbs end in **-s** or **-es**, but **-y** changes to **-i**.

*marry – **marries***

*study – **studies***

In the present continuous, all main verbs end in **-ing**, but sometimes the spelling changes.

*make – **making***

*sit – **sitting***

*die – **dying***

### Take note: verbs we don't use in the present continuous

There are some verbs that we don't usually use in the continuous form. They are often verbs linked to the senses and thinking, for example: **hear, see, smell, hate, know, understand, believe, want, need**.

**Wrong:** *Could you explain that again? **I'm not understanding**.*

**Correct:** *Could you explain that again? **I don't understand**.*

## PRESENT SIMPLE 2

- The company invests in Asia. / A companhia investe na Ásia.
- The sun rises in the east. / O sol nasce a leste.
- He leaves the office at 6:00 p.m. / Ele deixa o escritório às 18 h.
- Dogs bark. / Cães latem.

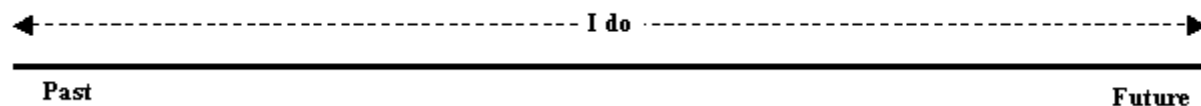
To have	Short form	Other Verbs (to work)
I have	I've	I work

he has	he's	He works		
she has	she's	She works		
it has	it's	It works		
you have	you've	you work		
we have	we've	we work		
they have	they've	they work		
Statements +	Statements -	Questions	Short answer +	Short answer -
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
She works.	She doesn't work.	Does she work?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
It works.	It doesn't work.	Does it work?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Yes you do.	No, you don't.
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?	Yes we do.	No, we don't.
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?	Yes they do.	No, they don't.

## Regular or permanent situations

When something happens regularly or is a permanent situation we usually use the simple present tense. When using the simple present the verb (with the exception of the auxiliary verbs) remains in the dictionary form (verb + **s** with he/she/it).

## Simple Present Timeline



### For example:

Q) "Where do you *live*?"

A) "I *live* in Germany."

Q) "Where **does** he *live*?"

A) "He *lives* in Germany."

Q) "What *do* you *do*?"

A) "I'm a teacher."

Q) "What **does** he *do*?"

A) "He's a teacher."

## FREQUENCY

The simple present tense is also used to show how often something happens with adverbs of frequency - always, usually, often, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never, etc.... And when discussing daily, weekly, monthly etc. routines.

**For example:**

- "I *always get up* at 6.00."
- "I *never drink* coffee before 12.00."
- "I *work* on my website *every day*."
- "Every Monday and Thursday I *go* to the gym."

We also use the simple present to ask for and give instructions or to discuss a series of actions.

**For example:**

Q) How do I make pancakes?"

A) Well, first you take 4 eggs and crack them into a bowl, then you weigh out 4 oz. of flour and sieve it into the eggs. etc.

**b) Auxiliary Verbs** - O "do" e o "does" são os dois auxiliares do presente simples, e eles sempre devem ser usados em frases negativas e interrogativas, conforme a tabela abaixo:

Negativas	Interrogativas
I do not / I don't	Do I ...?
You do not / you don't	Do you ...?
He does not / he doesn't	Does he....?
She does not / she doesn't	Does she...?
It does not / it doesn't	Does it...?
We do not / we don't	Do we...?
You do not/ you don't	Do you ...?
They do not / they don't	Do they...?

Ex.:

- I don't have to work today. (Eu não tenho que trabalhar hoje).  
She doesn't have to wash the dishes. (Ela não tem que lavar a louça).  
They don't go to school on the weekends. (Eles não vão à escola nos finais de semana).
- Do you generally wake up at seven? (Você geralmente acorda às 7h?).  
Does the dog bark a lot during the night? (O cão late muito durante a noite?).  
Does he work as a waiter at that new restaurant? (Ele trabalha como garçom naquele novo restaurante?).

It is not necessary to use the helpers "do" and "does" in affirmative sentences, however, the verbs undergo some changes in the third singular person (he, she, it). As a general rule, an "s" should be added to the verb for these people.

Ex.:

- *Mary lives downtown.* (A Mary mora no centro da cidade).  
*Bob loves chocolate.* (Bob ama chocolate).  
*Susan's dog sleeps a lot during the day.* (O cachorro da Susan dorme muito durante o dia).

No entanto, existem algumas exceções que se referem às terceiras pessoas do singular (he, she, it). São elas:

**1- Quando o verbo terminar em “y” precedido de consoante, tira-se o “y” e acrescenta-se “ies”.**

- *Carol studies at a good college.* (A Carol estuda numa boa universidade).  
*Mom fries eggs in a pan.* (Mamãe fritava ovos numa panela).

**2- Quando os verbos terminarem em “s”, “sh”, “ch”, “x” e “o”, acrescenta-se “es”.**

- *Bob fixes everything at his house.* (Bob conserta tudo na casa dele).  
*Daniel watches cartoon every morning.* (Daniel assiste desenho todas as manhãs).  
*Every day after the meals, my mom washes the dishes.* (Todo dia após as refeições, minha mãe lava a louça).  
*Jack does his homework at night.* (Jack faz seu dever de casa à noite).  
*Cindy kisses her parents every day.* (Cindy beija seus pais todos os dias).

**Present Simple: Answering Yes/No Questions**

- Do you have a dog? Yes, I do. / No, I don't
- Do I look fat in these jeans? No, you don't!
- Does John speak Italian? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.
- Does she like rock music? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
- Do we watch too much TV? Yes, we do. / No, we don't.
- Do they understand English? Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

**Present Continuous** - empregado para descrever uma ação específica que está ocorrendo, ações de maior duração que estão ocorrendo ou então um plano futuro

- You are learning English now. / Você está aprendendo inglês agora.
- Salaries are shrinking. / Os salários estão encolhendo.
- I am studying to become a lawyer. / Estou estudando para me tornar advogado.

**a) Present Progressive**

**1. Use of the *Present Progressive***

**1.1. actions happening at the moment of speaking**

Peter **is reading** a book now.

**1.2. fixed plans in the near future**

We **are going** to Basel on Saturday.

**1.3. temporary actions**

I **am working** in Rome this month.

#### 1.4. actions happening around the moment of speaking (longer actions)

My friend **is preparing** for his exams.

#### 1.5. trends ( tendências)

More and more people **are using** their computers to listen to music.

#### 1.6. repeated actions which are irritating to the speaker (with *always, constantly, forever*)

Andrew **is always coming** late.

### 2. Signal words

- now
- at the moment
- Look!
- Listen!

### 3. Form

to be (am, are, is) + Infinitiv + -ing

### 4. Examples

#### 4.1. Affirmative sentences in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms
I <b>am playing</b> football.	I'm <b>playing</b> football.
You <b>are playing</b> football.	You're <b>playing</b> football.
He <b>is playing</b> football.	He's <b>playing</b> football.

#### 4.2. Negative sentences in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms
I <b>am not playing</b> football.	I'm <b>not playing</b> football.
You <b>are not playing</b> football.	You're <b>not playing</b> football.
	You <b>aren't playing</b> football.
He <b>is not playing</b> football.	He's <b>not playing</b> football.
	He <b>isn't playing</b> football.

#### 4.3. Questions in the *Present Progressive*

Long forms	Contracted forms
Am I <b>playing</b> football?	not possible
Are you <b>playing</b> football?	
Is he <b>playing</b> football?	

### How do we make the Present Continuous Tense?

- Ex: I am singing

We often use the Present Continuous tense in English. It is very different from the Present Simple tense, both in structure and in use.

In this lesson we look at the **structure** and **use** of the Present Continuous tense, as well as some **spelling** issues, followed by a **quiz** to check your understanding:

The structure of the present continuous tense is:

subject + auxiliary verb + main verb

Be

base + ing

Look at these examples:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She	is	not	staying	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football.
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

### How do we use the Present Continuous Tense?


We use the present continuous tense to talk about:

- action happening now
- action in the future

#### Present Continuous tense for action happening now

a) for action happening **exactly now**



I am eating my lunch.		
<b>Past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>Future</b>
		
	The action is happening now.	

Look at these examples. Right now you are looking at this screen and at the same time...



...the pages are turning.




...the candle is burning.



...the numbers are spinning.

b) for action happening **around now**

The action may not be happening exactly now, but it is happening just before and just after now, and it is not permanent or habitual.


John is going out with Mary.		
<b>Past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>Future</b>
		
	The action is happening around now.	

Look at these examples:

- Muriel **is learning** to drive.
- I **am living** with my sister until I find an apartment.

### Present Continuous tense for the future

We can also use the present continuous tense to talk about the **future** - if we add a **future word!!** We must add (or understand from the context) a future word. "Future words" include, for example, **tomorrow**, **next year**, **in June**, **at Christmas** etc. We only use the present continuous tense to talk about the future when we have planned to do something before we speak. We have already **made a decision and a plan** before speaking.

I am taking my exam next month.		
<b>Past</b>	<b>present</b>	<b>future</b>
!!! 		
	A firm plan or programme	The action is in the future.

	exists now.	
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### Look at these examples:

- We're **eating** in a restaurant tonight. We've already booked the table..
- They can play tennis with you tomorrow. They're not **working**.
- When **are** you **starting** your new job?

In these examples, we have **a firm plan or programme before speaking**. The decision and plan were made **before** speaking.

## 'LIKE' FOR PREFERENCE AND DESCRIPTION

### Meaning and use

The word **like** can be used in a number of different ways. In this unit we look at two of these:

**1. Like** can be used as a **verb** to express a preference or interest in a person, place or thing.

I like your earrings. Where did you get them?

**2. Like** can also be used as a **preposition** to ask for a description of a person, place or thing.

Emily: What's your English teacher **like**?

Bob: She's kind and intelligent.

### Form (as verb)

We use **like** as a verb in this way: **subject + like + object**

Emily: I **like** sports. **Do** you **like** playing football?

Bob: Yes, I do. I also **like** fishing. **Do** you **like** fishing?

Emily: No, I don't.

### Positive

I **like** shopping.

Bob **likes** playing football.

### Negative

I **don't like** sports.

Emily **doesn't like** reading.

### Question

**Do** you **like** horror movies?

**Does** Bob **like** cartoons?

## Form (as preposition)

We use **like** as a preposition in this set phrase:

**what + to be + noun/noun phrase + like?**

Andrea: What's California **like**?

Jamie: It's hot and sunny.

## Take note: Is the question asking for preference or description?

When asking for preference, we use **like** with **do** or **does** in the question.

**Do** you **like** playing tennis?

What sports **do** you **like**?

We don't use **do** or **does** when asking for a description. Instead, we start the question with **what** and end with **like**.

**What** is she **like**?

**What's** London **like**?

**What** was your weekend **like**?

## Take note: Time and place

We can specify time and place when asking for a description by using a phrase at the end of the question.

What will the weather be like **next weekend**?

What are the beaches like **in Barcelona**?

## Spoken English

In formal speech (or writing), each word in a question usually appears separately.

**What is** your new house like?

However, we usually use contractions in informal speech (and writing).

**What's** your new house like?

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