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**INT-100D TECHNICAL ENGLISH I
GROUP N° 2**

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

MEMBERS:

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LA PAZ BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTION

In this section, we begin our explanation of English verbs with the present simple. This is the name of a verbal form more or less equivalent to forms in Spanish such as I speak, work, know, know, boil etc. Usually, the present simple, like these forms in Spanish, is used to express:

A generality (“speaks English very well”, “water boils at one hundred degrees”);

A state (“I have a lot of work today”, “I don’t know your brother yet”);

PRESENT SIMPLE

It is a verbal tense used to express habits, general truths, feelings or tastes. To conjugate it, we maintain the verbal base. Except for the third person singular, the ending -s is added. Example: I read every night before I go to sleep.

Printers:

Its primary function is to print digital information. This can be printed in different formats, it can be on different types of sheets, in color or black and white. The functions of a printer may vary by model or brand.



Laser Printers:

A laser printer is a peripheral device that uses laser technology to generate images and text on high-quality paper. Its operation is based on a process that involves the electrostatic charging of a photosensitive drum and the projection of a laser beam on it, which creates a latent image.



Conjugations:

To conjugate the present simple we use the infinitive for the subjects “I”, “you”, “we” and “they” and for the third persons “he”, “she” and “it”, we add an “-s” to the end of the verb.

For regular verbs :

For regular verbs, all forms except third person singular

Singular are equal to the basic form of the verb

- In the third person singular (he, she, it), "s" is added to the end of the verb. For example, "He works", "She works", "It works".

- In the first person plural (we) and in the second person plural (you), the verb is used in its base form. For example, "We work", "You work".

For irregular verbs:

For the negative forms of the verb to be in the present you simply have to use the word no

After the conjugate form:

- I am, You are, He/She/It is, We are, You are, They are.

AFFIRMATIVE:

The present simple affirmative is formed with the infinitive of the verb without "to".

In the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) a final -s is added to the verb.

As a general rule, we have said that the 3rd person singular in the simple present takes a final -s. But there are exceptions depending on the verb ending in -y, -o, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x.

NEGATIVE:

To use the present simple in the negative with any verb that is different from to be, we use the auxiliary don't or doesn't, normally contracted

If the verb is ordinary, the auxiliary do/does/did is used to introduce the negation: He does not (he doesn't) play rugby. He doesn't play rugby. They didn't go to the theater

Questions:

As you may have imagined, it is used to ask questions about the same topics as in the previous lesson. That is, for common, repetitive themes or universal truths.

EXAMPLES:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Wilson bought a printer	Jaime does not take care of his printer	Where can I buy a printer?
He uses his printer to print his documents.	Do not touch the printer, it is delicate.	Where was the printer created?
It's good that we have a printer.	Edgar doesn't have a printer.	Who broke the printer?
Charles Babbage created the printer in 1940.	My sister-in-law's printer broke down.	Why did you sell the printer?

Samuel broke down the printer.	The printer was not created in 2000.	How to use this printer?
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