

### 3.1 Simple Present: Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I			He		
You			She		
We			It		
You	work	every day.	My brother	works	every day.
They					
Tom and Sue					

1. Use the simple present to talk about habits or routines, schedules, and facts.

Habit or Routine: I **exercise** every day.  
Schedule: She **starts** work at eight.  
Fact: It **rains** a lot in April.

2. Add *-s* to the verb for *he*, *she*, *it*, and singular subjects.

He **drives** to work.  
She **works** in an office.  
The bank **opens** at 9:00 a.m.

3. Do not put *be* in front of another verb in the simple present.

✓ He **works** at a bank.  
✗ He **is work** at a bank.

## 3.2 Simple Present Spelling Rules: -s and -es Endings

1. Add -s to most verbs.

close-closes	love-loves	stop-stops
dance-dances	open-opens	take-takes
exercise-exercises	play-plays	write-writes
feed-feeds	put-puts	work-works

2. Add -es to verbs ending in -sh, -ch, -s, -x, and -z.

wash-washes	dress-dresses	buzz-buzzes
teach-teaches	relax-relaxes	

3. Change -y to -i and add -es to verbs ending in a consonant + y.

carry-carries	copy-copies	study-studies
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See page **A2** for additional spelling rules for -s, -es, and -ies endings.

### 3.3 Irregular Verbs: *Do*, *Go*, and *Have*

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I	do	the dishes every day.	He	does	the dishes every day.
You			She	goes	to work at 7:00 a.m.
We	go	to work at 7:00 a.m.	It	has	dinner at 6:00 a.m.
You					
They	have	dinner at 6:00 a.m.			

The verbs *do*, *go*, and *have* are irregular for *he*, *she*, *it*, and singular subjects.

She **goes** home at six-thirty.  
He **has** a meeting at two-thirty.  
John **does** the laundry on Sunday night.

### 3.4 Simple Present: Negative Statements

Subject	Do Not/ Don't	Base Form of Verb	Subject	Does Not/ Doesn't	Base Form of Verb
I					
You					
We					
You					
They	do not don't	work.	He	does not	
			She	doesn't	
			It		work.

**Be careful!** In negative statements with *does not* or *doesn't*, do not add *-s* to the base form of the verb.

✓ She **doesn't exercise** every day.  
✗ She doesn't exercises\_ every day.

### 3.5 Prepositions of Time (Part 2)

1. Many time expressions are prepositional phrases. A prepositional phrase is a preposition + a noun.



2. **Remember:** Use *at* with specific times and in the phrase *at night*.

Use *in* with *morning*, *afternoon*, and *evening*.

Use *on* with days of the week and specific dates.

The bank opens **at** nine o'clock.  
We relax **at** night.

We go to work **in** the morning.  
We eat dinner **in** the evening.

I don't work **on** Saturday.  
The meeting is **on** Monday afternoon.  
His birthday is **on** November 25th.

3. To show when an activity begins and ends, use *from . . . to*.

She works **from** nine **to** five-thirty.

4. Use *until* to talk about an activity that continues up to a specific time.

The bank is open **until** four o'clock.

5. A sentence can have more than one prepositional phrase.

He wakes up at five-thirty in the morning.

For Prepositions of Time (Part 1), see Unit 2, Lesson 3.

#### REAL ENGLISH

To be less specific, we use *around* and *about*.

*We usually eat dinner **at** **about** 8:00. (We don't eat exactly at 8:00 every night.)*

*I usually leave work **at** **around** 6:00. (I don't leave work at exactly 6:00 every night.)*

### 3.6 Like, Need, and Want + Infinitive

Subject	Verb	Infinitive	
I	like	to exercise	in the morning.
He	likes		
We	need	to relax	today.
She	needs		
They	want	to meet	every week.
He	wants		

1. An infinitive is *to* + the base form of the verb.

He likes **to play** soccer.

2. Some verbs are followed by infinitives.

We want to play soccer.  
She needs to call her boss.  
I like to read.

✓ We want **to leave**.

✗ We want leave.

### 3.7 Verb + Object / Verb + Preposition + Object

Subject	Verb/Verb + Preposition	Object	
I	teach	children.	
He	drives	a bus	every day.
We	listen to	music	a lot.
She	looks at	magazines	in her free time.

1. Many verbs take an object. The object receives the action of the verb. It can be a person or thing.

Doctors help people.  
We study English.  
She needs a new car.

2. Some verbs are followed by a preposition. Verb + preposition combinations also take an object.

Many people listen to music.  
I worry about my grades a lot.  
He waits for his sister every day after class.

### 3.8 Object Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Example Sentences
I	I like Tina.
he	He likes Tina.
she	She is nice.
it	It is fun.
we	We know Al and Eva.
you	You are friends with Al and Eva.
they	They are your friends.

Object Pronouns	Example Sentences
me	Tina likes me.
him	She likes him.
her	I like her.
it	We like it.
us	They know us.
you	They like you.
them	You like them.

1. Object pronouns replace object nouns.

He rides the bus. → He rides **it** every day.  
I talk to my parents a lot. → I talk to **them** a lot.

2. Pronouns refer back to an earlier person or thing.

George loves pizza. He eats **it** every night.  
My sister's son and daughter are cute. I love **them**.

### 3.9 Imperatives: Affirmative

Base Form of Verb	
Be	on time for the meeting.
Close	the door.
Open	your books.

1. Use imperatives to give:

- a. commands;
- b. instructions;
- c. directions;
- d. warnings;
- e. advice.

- a. **Sit** down.
- b. **Complete** each sentence.
- c. **Turn** left.
- d. **Be** careful.
- e. **Try** again.

2. Use the base form of the verb for imperatives.

**Write** your name and address.  
**Do** your homework.

3. You is the subject of imperatives, but it is not common to write or say you.

**Open** your books.  
**Call** Margaret.

4. To be polite, use *please* with imperatives.

**Please** take your shoes off.  
Take your shoes off, **please**.

### 3.10 Imperatives: Negative

Do Not/ Don't	Base Form of Verb	
Do not Don't	open	the windows.

1. To make an imperative negative, put *don't* or *do not* before the base form of the verb.

2. *Do not* is common in formal writing. It is not common in informal writing or conversations.

**Don't drink** a lot of coffee.

**Do not** park in front of this building.

#### REAL ENGLISH

In speaking, *Do not* is sometimes used for emphasis.

**Do not** eat this cake! It's for dessert.

**Do not** tell Maria about the party! It's a surprise.