

# Simple Present Tense

## Learn it!

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### Simple Present Tense

	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I eat	we eat
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	you eat	you eat
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	he/she/it eats	they eat

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### Simple Present Tense

#### Simple Present Tense Uses

- Routines and Habits
- Facts or Truths
- Scheduled Events
- Permanent Situations or States
- Instructions or Directions

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### Simple Present Tense

#### Routines and Habits

The Simple Present Tense is used to talk about things you do regularly.

I go to the gym every day.  
She drinks coffee every morning.

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### Simple Present Tense

#### Facts or Truths

The Simple Present Tense is used to state facts or truths that are always true.

The Earth orbits the sun.  
Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

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### Simple Present Tense

#### Scheduled Events

The Simple Present Tense is used for events that are scheduled in the future, especially with timetables or itineraries.

The train leaves at 6 PM.  
The meeting starts at 10 AM tomorrow.

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## Simple Present Tense

### Permanent Situations or States

The Simple Present Tense is used to describe permanent situations or states.

He lives in New York.  
She works as a teacher.

## Simple Present Tense

### Instructions or Directions

The Simple Present Tense is used when giving instructions or directions.

First, you add the flour to the bowl.  
You turn left at the traffic lights.

## Simple Present Tense

### Forming the Simple Present Tense

- Positive Sentences
- Negative Sentences
- Questions

## Simple Present Tense

### Positive Sentences

Use only the base form of the verb for subjects "I," "you," "we," and "they."

For 3rd-person singular subjects, "he," "she," and "it," add "s" or "es" to the base form of the verb.

Subject + verb

I work in an office.  
She works in an office.

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Sentences

Use "do not" (don't), or "does not" (doesn't) before the base form of the verb.

Subject + "do/does" + "not" + verb

- "Do not" is used with "I," "you," "we," and "they."
- "Does not" is used with 3rd-person singular subjects, "he," "she," and "it."

I do not work in an office.  
She does not work in an office.

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Sentences

Only the verb "to do" (do/does) is conjugated, not the main verb following it.  
The main verb remains in its base form.

I do not (don't) like coffee.  
He does not (doesn't) like coffee.

## Simple Present Tense

### Questions

Start with "do" or "does," depending on the subject, followed by the subject, and then the base form of the verb.

"Do/Does" + subject + verb (base form)...?

Do you play tennis?  
Does she play tennis?

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Negative Sentences and Questions

No need to use "do" or "does."

I am not tired.  
Are you tired?

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Negative Sentences

No need to use "do" or "does."

Subject + verb form of "to be" + "not"

He is not a teacher.  
They are not students.  
I am not late.

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Negative Sentences

"Am" is used with "I"

I am not tired.

"Is" is used with "he," "she," "it"

She is not a teacher.

"Are" is used with "you," "we," "they"

We are not ready.

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Negative Sentences - Contractions

"I am not" becomes "I'm not"  
"He is not" becomes "He isn't"  
"They are not" becomes "They aren't"

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Questions

Don't need to use "do" or "does."  
Just place the correct form of "to be" before the subject.

Verb form of "to be" + subject

Are you home?  
Is he at the office?  
Am I late?  
Are they ready?

## Simple Present Tense

### To Be - Questions

"Am" is used with "I"

Am I your teacher?

"Is" is used with "he," "she," "it"

Is she your friend?

"Are" is used with "you," "we," "they"

Are they at the party?

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Questions

Negative questions in the simple present tense are used when expressing surprise, asking for confirmation, or making a polite request.

"Do/Does" + subject + "not" + base verb ...?

Do you not like coffee?

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Questions

Negative questions often use contractions.

"Don't" instead of "do not"

"Doesn't" instead of "does not"

Do you not like coffee? (formal)

Don't you like coffee? (more natural)

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Questions

Expressing surprise	Doesn't she like pizza?	I thought she liked pizza!
Asking for confirmation	Don't they work on Mondays?	I want to check if they work or not.
Making a polite suggestion	Don't you want to sit down?	I'm offering a seat.
Expressing disapproval	Doesn't he ever listen?	I'm frustrated that he doesn't listen.

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative Questions

#### Short Answers for Negative Questions

Don't you like coffee? → Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
Doesn't he live here? → Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative "To Be" Questions

"Am/Is/Are" + subject + "not" ...?

Am I not late?

Are you not ready for the meeting?

Is she not at home?

Are they not from Canada?

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative "To Be" Questions

"Am/Is/Are" + subject + "not" ...?

Am I not late?  
Aren't you ready for the meeting?  
Isn't she at home?  
Aren't they from Canada?

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative "To Be" Questions

Expressing surprise	Isn't he a doctor? Aren't they friends?	I thought he was. I thought they were.
Asking for confirmation	Isn't it cold outside? Aren't you tired after work?	Checking if it is. Confirming.
Making a polite request	Aren't you available to help? Isn't she here to assist us?	
Expressing disapproval or frustration	Aren't you listening? Isn't he paying attention?	Expecting them to listen. Frustration that he is not.

## Simple Present Tense

### Negative "To Be" Questions

#### Short Answers for Negative "To Be" Questions

Isn't she at work? → Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.  
Aren't they interested in this project? → Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

## Simple Present Tense

### Forming Wh- Questions

Wh- questions (who, what, where, when, why, which, how) are used to ask for specific information.

Wh-word + "do/does" + subject + base verb...?

What do you eat for breakfast?

## Simple Present Tense

### Forming Wh- Questions

What do you eat for breakfast?	I eat eggs and toast.
Where does she work?	She works at a hospital.
When do they play soccer?	They play on Saturdays.
Why does he study English?	He wants to travel.
Which book do you like?	I like the blue one.
Who teaches your class?	Mr. Smith teaches my class.
How do you go to school?	I go by bus.

## Simple Present Tense

### Forming Wh- Questions

Wh- questions (who, what, where, when, why, which, how) are used to ask for specific information.

"When "who" is the subject, "do/does" is not used.  
"When "which" is used with an object, the object is placed before "do/does."

Who teaches your class?

Which book do you like?

## Simple Present Tense

### Using "How" with Expressions

How much (uncountable nouns)  
How much water do you drink?  
How many (countable nouns)  
How many friends do you have?  
How often (frequency)  
How often do you exercise?  
How long (duration)  
How long does the movie last?  
How far (distance)  
How far do you live from here?

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Add -s

Add an "s" to the end of the verb if our subject is third-person singular.

eat → eats  
play → plays  
run → runs

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Add -es

If our subject is third-person singular, but our verb ends in "s," "sh," "ch," "x," "o," or "z," we add "es" to the base form.

He watches TV.  
She fixes the car.

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Consonant + y

If our subject is third-person singular, but our verb ends in a consonant followed by "y," change "y" to "i" and add "es."

He studies English.  
She tries her best.

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Vowel + y

If our subject is third-person singular, but our verb ends in a vowel followed by "y," simply add "s."

He enjoys music.  
She plays the piano.

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Irregular Verbs

Verbs that don't follow the regular spelling patterns.

To Be  
To have  
To Do

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## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Irregular Verbs

#### To Be

I am happy.  
You are a student.  
He/She/It is a doctor.  
We are friends.  
They are at the park.

## Simple Present Tense

### Spelling Rules: Irregular Verbs

#### To Have

I have a book.  
You have a question.  
He/She/It has a car.  
We have a meeting.  
They have a dog.

## Simple Present Tense

### Time Markers

Time markers help us describe when, how often, or how regularly actions happen.

How Often  
Routine  
How Many Times  
At, In, On

## Simple Present Tense

### Frequency Words - How Often

These words tell us how often an action takes place

Always (every time/100%) - I always drink coffee in the morning.  
Usually (most of the time/90%) - She usually takes the bus to work.  
Often (many times/70%) - He often goes for long walks.  
Sometimes (time to time/50%) - They sometimes go out for dinner.  
Rarely (almost never/10%) - He rarely visits his relatives.  
Never (not at all/0%) - We never watch TV during the week.

## Simple Present Tense

### Frequency Words - How Often

When we use regular verbs, these frequency markers are placed before the main verb.

She often plays tennis.  
We sometimes eat dinner late.

## Simple Present Tense

### Frequency Words - How Often

If the sentence uses the verb to be (am, is, are), the frequency marker comes after the verb.

She is always on time.  
They are never late.

## Simple Present Tense

### Routine Time Markers

These markers tell us when something is a regular part of a routine or schedule.

Every + day/week/weekend/month

I go jogging every morning.

They visit their parents every weekend.

On + the name of a day in the week or "weekends"

We have meetings on Mondays.

We watch movies on weekends/at weekends (American/British)

## Simple Present Tense

### Routine Time Markers

These markers tell us when something is a regular part of a routine or schedule.

He exercises every morning.

We go shopping on Saturdays.

Every Saturday, we go hiking.

On Mondays, we have a team meeting.

## Simple Present Tense

### Frequency Words - How Many times

These frequency words tell how many times an action happens in a more countable manner.

I go to the gym once a week.

They exercise twice a day.

We eat steak three times a week.

## Simple Present Tense

### Frequency Words - How Many times

These frequency words tell how many times an action happens in a more countable manner.

I visit my parents twice a month.

He calls me several times a day.

Once a week, I go swimming.

Twice a day, he exercises.

## Simple Present Tense

### Specific Time Markers: At, In, On

Specific time markers, which tell us exact times or parts of the day.

At (specific times)

The bus leaves at 8 a.m.

## Simple Present Tense

### Specific Time Markers: At, In, On

Specific time markers, which tell us exact times or parts of the day.

In (parts of the day or longer periods)

I usually read in the evening.

They swim in the summer."



## Simple Present Tense

### Specific Time Markers: At, In, On

Specific time markers, which tell us exact times or parts of the day.

On (which is used for specific days or dates)

We have a meeting on Tuesday.  
Her birthday is on March 15th.

## Simple Present Tense

### Specific Time Markers: At, In, On

Specific time markers, which tell us exact times or parts of the day.

I have a class at 9 a.m.  
We go for a walk in the evening.

At 9 a.m., the class begins.  
In the afternoon, I take a break.