Simple Present Tense

Present Simple Definition

The **simple present**, **present simple** or **present indefinite** is one of the verb forms associated with the present tense in modern English. In Simple Present, the action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness. It is used to talk about an action which happens on a regular basis.

Forming the Simple Present Tense

**Positive Statements | Present Simple**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **VERB** | **REST OF THE SENTENCE** |
| I | study | in Texas school. |
| You | study | in Texas school. |
| He | studies | in Texas school. |
| Tom | studies | in Texas school. |
| The boy | studies | in Texas school. |
| She | studies | in Texas school. |
| Anna | studies | in Texas school. |
| The girl | studies | in Texas school. |
| We | study | in Texas school. |
| You | study | in Texas school. |
| They | study | in Texas school. |
| The children | study | in Texas school. |

Notice how we use ‘study’ for the subjects I, You, We, You and They and we use ‘studies’ for the subjects ‘He’ and ‘She’.

**Negative Statements | Simple Present**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUBJECT** | **DON’T (DO NOT) / DOESN’T (DOES NOT)** | **VERB** | **REST OF THE SENTENCE** |
| I | don’t | play | tennis. |
| You | don’t | play | tennis. |
| He | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| Tom | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| The boy | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| She | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| Anna | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| The girl | doesn’t | play | tennis. |
| We | don’t | play | tennis. |
| You | don’t | play | tennis. |
| They | don’t | play | tennis. |
| The men | don’t | play | tennis. |

Notice how we use ‘don’t’ for the subjects I, You, We, You and They

and we use ‘doesn’t’ for the subjects ‘He’ and ‘She’. The verb form remains the same for all [subjects](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/subject).

**Interrogative Statements / Questions | Present Simple**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DO / DOES** | **SUBJECT** | **VERB** | **REST OF THE SENTENCE** |
| Do | I | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Do | you | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | he | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | John | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | the boy | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | she | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | Anna | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Does | the girl | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Do | we | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Do | you | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Do | they | sleep | in the afternoon? |
| Do | the men | sleep | in the afternoon? |

Notice how we use ‘Do’ for the subjects I, You, We, You and They

and we use ‘Does’ for the subjects ‘He’ and ‘She’. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

Note: “Do” and “Does” are also called [Auxiliary Verbs](https://eslgrammar.org/helping-verbs-auxiliary-verb/) (or Helping Verbs).

/\*Simple Present Chart\]



