

2º ENGLISH

At present

02

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OBJECTIVES



Know vocabulary related to daily routines and habits.

Learn the rules for the Present Simple (affirmative sentences, negative sentences and questions).

Know the personal pronouns (subject and object functions).

Express possession by using personal pronouns.

Learn the adverbs of frequency and how to use them.



/ 1. Introduction, practical context

In this second unit, we will learn how to express our daily routines and habits. For these situations, we normally use the Present Simple tense and the adverbs of frequency.

Listen to the following audio, which includes a case study that will be solved along this lesson.



Fig. 1. email



Audio Intro. "Miguel goes to UK"

<https://bit.ly/2LbKJdf>





/ 2. Daily routines

Daily routines are the things that we do every day, from the moment when we wake up to the moment when we go to bed. In that long period of time, we can do many things like these:

Wake up	You do this when your alarm clock goes off in the morning.
Get up	You do this after you wake up.
Have a shower	You do this to make your body and hair clean.
Have breakfast	You do this in the morning because it is the most important meal of the day.
Brush your teeth	Your dentist will be pleased if you do this twice a day.
Go to school/work	You do this so you can meet your friends and learn new things or earn money for making a living.
Go home	You do this in the afternoon/evening when your classes or work have finished.
Do homework	You do this after school because your teacher will get angry if you don't.
Have dinner	You do this at the dinner table with your family.
Go to bed	You do this after a long day and just before you fall asleep.

/ 3. Pronouns and possessive adjectives

In English, when we want to avoid mentioning again a noun, we use pronouns. They can replace people and things in the sentence.

In the first chart below, we will learn the personal pronouns. These pronouns can function as subject or direct object in the sentence.

We use the object pronouns after prepositions. Examples: This letter isn't **for** me / Why are you looking **at** her? / Do you want to come **with** us? / You're sitting on it.

Personal pronouns (Subject)		Personal pronouns (Object)	
Pronoun	Example	Pronoun	Example
1st p. sing. I	I know Mary	1st p. sing. ME	Mary knows ME
2nd p. sing. YOU	YOU know Mary	2nd p. sing. YOU	Mary knows YOU
3rd p. sing. HE	He knows Mary	3rd p. sing. HIM	Mary knows HIM
3rd p. sing. SHE	SHE knows Mary	3rd p. sing. HER	Mary knows HER
3rd p. sing. IT	IT knows Mary	3rd p. sing. IT	Mary knows IT
1st p.pl. WE	WE know Mary	1st p.pl. US	Mary knows US
2nd p.pl. YOU	YOU know Mary	2nd p.pl. YOU	Mary knows YOU
3rd p.pl. THEY	THEY know Mary	3rd p.pl. THEM	Mary knows THEM



In this second chart below, we will learn the **possessive adjectives**. These adjectives can be placed next to the noun to indicate possession. There is a column in this chart with the personal pronouns to show the connection with the possessive adjectives.

Possessive adjectives		
Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Example
1st p. sing. I	1st p. sing. MY	I like MY job
2nd p. sing. YOU	2nd p. sing. YOUR	You like YOUR job
3rd p. sing. HE	3rd p. sing. HIS	He likes HIS job
3rd p. sing. SHE	3rd p. sing. HER	She likes HER job
3rd p. sing. IT	3rd p. sing. ITS	It likes ITS owner
1st p.pl. WE	1st p.pl. OUR	We like OUR jobs
2nd p.pl. YOU	2nd p.pl. YOUR	You like YOUR jobs
3rd p.pl. THEY	3rd p.pl. THEIR	They like THEIR jobs

/ 4. Present simple



Video 1. "Present simple"
<https://bit.ly/2MLVR2E>



In English, the Present Simple tense has several forms, according to the type of sentence in which it is used, that is, affirmative, negative and interrogative forms.

Present Simple Affirmative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I		
You	play	football
We	buy	some apples
They		
He	plays	football
She	buys	some apples
It		

It's important to pay attention to 3rd person singular (he, she it), because in that case we must add **–s** or **–es** to the verb.

Examples:

- She plays football.
- He goes to Barcelona every week.



We add **-es** when the verb finishes in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -o, -x** (passes, washes, goes...). We add **-ies** when the verbs ends in **consonant + -y** (tries, flies...).

Present Simple Negative

Subject	Verb	Objects
I	do not/ don't play do not/ don't buy	football some apples
You		
We		
They		
He	does not/ doesn't play does not/ doesn't buy	football some apples
She		
It		

In this case, it's not necessary to change the order of the elements in the sentence; we just add the auxiliary verb do not (don't) and does not (doesn't) in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), between the subject and the main verb.

Present Simple Interrogative

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb	Objects
Do	I	play buy	football? some apples?
	You		
	We		
	They		
Does	He	play buy	football? some apples?
	She		
	It		

4.1. Present simple (II)

According to Murphy (2009): "We use the Present Simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time" (p. 18).

Let's see some examples:

- I like the beach.
- The clothes shop opens at 9.00 am and closes at 9.00 pm.
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Betty gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.



According to Sánchez Benedito (2014), there are other important uses for the Present Simple:

- For expressing plans for the future: We leave on Monday for London
- For exclamations with the word **here** or **there**: Here comes the bus! There goes Ann!
- For sports broadcasts: Now Cristiano Ronaldo passes the ball to Sergio Ramos
- In instruction leaflets: Now you insert the paper on the tray of the printer
- For headlines in newspapers: Tsunami hits the Thai island of Sumatra

Now that we have revised the uses of the Present Simple, we are going to analyse another element quite important when using this tense in the interrogative form. There are some adverbs, pronouns and determiners that are used when making questions in the Present Simple tense. The position of these elements in the interrogative sentence is the following:

Interrogative Adverb, Pronoun, Determiner + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb + Objects

- **When** do you eat pizza with your family?



Fig 2. Yummy pizza

Interrogative adverbs	Interrogative determiners	Interrogative pronouns
When?		Who?
Why?	What?	Whom?
Where?	Which?	Whose?
How? How far? How often?	Whose?	What?
How long? How old?	How much? How many?	Which?
What time? What...for? What...like?		

/ 5. Case study 1: “Thieves at notting hill”

Situation: A gang of thieves has broken into several houses in the area of Notting Hill.

Question: They have stolen many things, but the police finally caught them. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are today at the police station, the thieves broke into their house last week, and they are trying to help the police officers to identify their personal belongings.

The police officer shows them several items and the police chief makes notes in a document. Let's imagine the police officer shows Mr. Smith a laptop. What possessive adjective would the police chief write in the document to express that Mr. Smith is the owner of this laptop?

Now imagine the police officer shows Mrs. Smith a ring. What possessive adjective would the police chief write in the document to express that Mrs. Smith is the owner of this ring?

Finally, imagine the police officer shows both Mr. and Mrs. Smith a Smart TV. What possessive adjective would the police chief write in the document to express that Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the owners of this Smart TV?



Fig 3. Police officer



Solution: HIS laptop, HER ring, THEIR Smart TV



Audio 1. "Greetings and introductions"
<https://bit.ly/2XnF3ns>



/ 6. Adverbs of frequency



Video 2. "Adverbs of frequency"
<https://bit.ly/2M4S0ym>



In this lesson, we have been talking about forms and uses of the Present Simple.

One of the uses we have been talking about is for expressing habits, but apart from the verb of the sentence in the Present Simple, we need some words called **adverbs of frequency**.

We are going to analyse the position of these adverbs and expressions in the sentence with the Present Simple:

- The general rule is BEFORE the verb: I **always** go to work by bus. They **usually** have lunch at 2 o'clock. Do you **often** go to the cinema?
- But in the case of the verb To Be (am, is, are), we place these adverbs AFTER the verb: It is **often** very hot here in summer. You are **never** unhappy. They aren't **usually** at home in the mornings.

Sánchez Benedito (2014) suggests a detailed list of adverbs and expressions of frequency:

again and again	always	annually
biannually	constantly	continually
continuously	daily	ever
every day/Saturday/week/month/year, etc.	every now and then/again	every other/second day/week
frequently	from time to time	
generally	hardly ever	habitually
hourly	incessantly	infrequently
invariably	monthly	never
normally	now and again	now and then
occasionally	often	on and off/off and on
once a week/month, etc.	once in a while	ordinarily
over and over again	permanently	rarely
regularly	repeatedly	scarcely
sometimes	seldom	time and again
twice a day/week, etc.	usually	weekly
yearly		



/ 7. Case study 2: “Are you ill enough?”

Situation: Mr. Thomson is at the doctor because he’s feeling a bit ill lately.

Question: When he arrives to the clinic, the doctor starts making a questionnaire to Mr. Thomson about his habits. The range of the questionnaire goes from Always (100%) to Never (0%). Put the correct percentage next to these frequency adverbs of the questionnaire.

90%	70%	60%	50%	30%	20%	10%
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

ALWAYS	100%
ALMOST ALWAYS	
VERY OFTEN	
OFTEN	
SOMETIMES	
RARELY/SELDOM	
VERY RARELY	
ALMOST NEVER	
NEVER	0%

Solution:

ALWAYS	100%
ALMOST ALWAYS	90%
VERY OFTEN	70%
OFTEN	60%
SOMETIMES	50%
RARELY/SELDOM	30%
VERY RARELY	20%
ALMOST NEVER	10%
NEVER	0%



Fig 4. Get well son!



Audio 1. “Are you ill enough?”

<https://bit.ly/2M1L1WT>





/ 8. Summary and unit's practical case resolution

Throughout this unit, we have learnt, remembered and reinforced the following concepts:

- Vocabulary related to daily routines and habits: we have learnt to express actions that we do every day from the moment that we wake up until we go to bed.
- The rules for the Present Simple (affirmative sentences, negative sentences and questions): we have learnt the three forms and the uses of the Present Simple tense
- The personal pronouns (subject and object functions): we have learnt that personal pronouns can be used when we don't want to repeat a noun in the same discourse.
- Expressing possession by using adjectives: we have learnt all the personal forms of the possessive adjectives and how to place them before a noun.
- The adverbs of frequency and how to use them: we have learnt the correct position of these adverbs in sentences with the Present Simple tense.

Case study resolution

At the beginning of this unit we had proposed the practical case of Miguel, the student of an English course in United Kingdom. He had to use expressions of daily routines in his email to his friend Ramón. The answer to this question is these expressions: Wake up/ Get up/ Have a shower/ Have breakfast/ Brush your teeth/ Go to school/ Go home/ Do homework/ Have dinner/ Go to bed.



Fig 5. Time is in your hands

/ 9. Bibliography

McCarthy, M. & O'Dell, F. (1999). English Vocabulary in Use Elementary. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

Murphy, R. (2009). Essential Grammar in Use. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

Sánchez Benedito, F. (2014). Gramática inglesa. (9ª ed.) Madrid, España: Pearson Educación.