

2º ENGLISH

At present

Daily routines

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.

Pronouns

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

These pronouns can function as subject or direct object in the sentence.

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

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	You like THEIR jobs

Present simple

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 We They	play buy	football some apples
He She It	plays buys	football some apples

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 (*She goes to Málaga every week. He plays football*).

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

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

We use the Present Simple for **things that are true in general**, or for **things that happen sometimes or all the time**.

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.

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.

Some **adverbs, pronouns and determiners** are **used when making questions** in the **Present Simple** tense.

The **position of these elements in the interrogative** sentence is the following:

- When do you eat pizza with your family?

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

Adverbs of frequency

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

- **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?

- **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.

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

ALWAYS: 100% / **ALMOST ALWAYS:** 90%

VERY OFTEN: 70% / **OFTEN:** 60%

SOMETIMES: 50%

RARELY/SELDOM: 30%

VERY RARELY: 20%

ALMOST NEVER: 10% / **NEVER:** 0%