

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

## 1. Warm Up Activity:

What are the activities in the pictures? Choose from the verbs below and write the name of each activity.

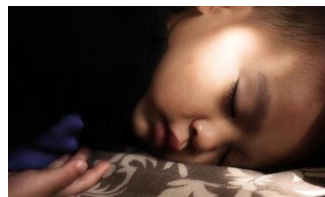
- a. Read Newspapers   b. Eat Pizza   c. Listen to music   d. Work in a Hospital  
e. Love Cats   f. Drink Coffee   g. Sleep   h. Play Tennis   i. Study Maths



\_\_\_\_\_



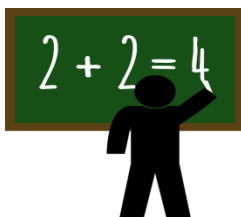
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**2. Grammar:**

We use the present simple tense:

**1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.**

I **take** the train to the office.

The train to Berlin **leaves** every hour.

John **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

**2. For facts.**

The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.

A dog **has** four legs.

We **come** from Switzerland.

**3. For habits.**

I **get up** early every day.

Carol **brushes** her teeth twice a day.

They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

**4. For things that are always / generally true.**

It **rains** a lot in winter.

The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.

They **speak** English at work.

**Verb Conjugation & Spelling**

We form the present tense using the base form.

In general, in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

<b><u>Subject</u></b>	<b><u>Verb</u></b>	<b><u>The Rest of the sentence</u></b>
I / you / we / they	<b>speak / learn</b>	English at home
he / she / it	<b>speaks / learns</b>	English at home

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in **-O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, or -Z** we add **-ES** in the third person.

go – goes

catch – catches

wash – washes

kiss – kisses

fix – fixes

buzz – buzzes

2. For verbs that end in **a consonant + Y**, we remove the Y and add **-IES**.

marry – marries

study – studies

carry – carries

worry – worries

**NOTE:** For verbs that end in **a vowel + Y**, we just add **-S**.

play – plays

enjoy – enjoys

say – says

## Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use Don' t or Doesn' t.

**Affirmative:** You speak French.

**Negative:** You **don't** speak French.

We add **don't** between the subject and the verb. We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we or they**.

**Affirmative:** He speaks German.

**Negative:** He **doesn't** speak German.

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

When the subject is he, she or it, we add doesn't between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. We don't use –S at the end of the verb.

## Negative Contractions

Don't = Do not

Doesn't = Does not

I don't like meat = I do not like meat.

## Word Order of Negative Sentences

Subject	don't/doesn't	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	don't	have / buy	cereal for breakfast
he / she / it	doesn't	eat / like etc.	

## Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

You **don't** speak Arabic.

John **doesn't** speak Italian.

We **don't** have time for a rest.

It **doesn't** move.

They **don't** want to go to the party.

She **doesn't** like fish.

## Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does.

**Affirmative:** You **speak** English.

**Question:** Do you **speak** English?

We use Do when the subject is I, you, we or they.

**Affirmative:** He **speaks** French.

**Question:** Does he **speak** French?

When the subject is he, she or it, we add DOES at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. We don't use –S at the end of the verb.

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

## Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using Do or Does. The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

Do/Does	Subject	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	have / need	a new bike?
Does	he / she / it	want etc.	

## **Examples of Questions with Do and Does:**

**Do** you need a dictionary?

**Does** Mary need a dictionary?

**Do** we have a meeting now?

**Does** it rain a lot in winter?

**Do** they want to go to the party?

**Does** he like pizza?

## Short Answers with Do and Does

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

Sample Questions	Short Answer	Short Answer
	(Affirmative)	(Negative)
Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do I need a pencil?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you like chocolate?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they like chocolate?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he like chocolate?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

Does she like chocolate?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four wheels?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

## Adverbs of Frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to show how often something happens or how often we do something.

<b>Always</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Usually</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<b>Often</b>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
<b>Sometimes</b>	✓	✓	✓				
<b>Seldom/rarely</b>	✓						
<b>Never</b>							

- They **often** go out for dinner.
- I **never** go to cinema. I don't like it.
- I don't mind going to the theater. I **sometimes** go with my husband.
- She likes dancing. She **always** goes to the night club to dance.
- They **usually** quarrel. I **rarely** see them in good terms with each other.

## **The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence**

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with to be).

**Subject + adverb + *main verb***

I **always** *remember* to do my homework.

He **normally** *gets* good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb to be.

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

**Subject + *to be* + adverb**

They *are* **never** pleased to see me.

She *isn't* **usually** bad tempered.

## 3. Exercises

**a. Complete the sentences. Use these verbs.**

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ tea at breakfast.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ football.

3 I think you \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy.

4 They \_\_\_\_\_ in a library.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ in a small flat in the centre of London.

6 Do you \_\_\_\_\_ English?

**b. Write questions and answers.**

**1. you / live / Spain? ✓**

Do you live in Spain?

Yes, I do.

**2. they / like coke? ✗**

Do they like beer?

No, they don't.

**3. they / eat / Spanish food? ✗**

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\_\_\_\_\_

# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

4. you / speak / Italian? ✗

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5. you / like / swimming? ✓

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6. they / have / an American car? ✓

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7. they / work / in a Chinese restaurant? ✗

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## 4. Language Use

a. Complete 2-I0 with a verb from the list below.

Drink, eat, have, like, listen, live, read, speak, want, watch

1. live in an apartment
2. \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and sisters
3. \_\_\_\_\_ BBC
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to rock music
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Coke
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a new mobile phone
10. \_\_\_\_\_ big cities



# • PRESENT SIMPLE STATEMENTS

**b. Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box.**

A: How far \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ from this campus?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ about two miles from here. I take the bus. How about you?

A: I only live a few blocks from Campus. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ when it doesn't rain.

B: The bus \_\_\_\_\_ slow. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

A: My friend Jose \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

B: That's good for him.

A: Not always. It's difficult to find a parking space.

**c. Fill in the blanks with jobs in the box**

A \_\_\_\_\_ works in a school

\_\_\_\_\_ works in a hospital

A \_\_\_\_\_ helps the doctor and looks after patients.

A \_\_\_\_\_ helps customers in a store.

Beyoncé is a \_\_\_\_\_

Kıvanç Tatlıtuğ is an \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_ works in a restaurant.

A \_\_\_\_\_ works for justice

A \_\_\_\_\_ protects people and works for security.

A \_\_\_\_\_ studies.

A \_\_\_\_\_ leads a company.

Binali Yıldırım is a \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_ plays instruments and writes songs.

**4. Reading comprehension.****LISA**

Lisa has a lot of hobbies and interests. She usually gets up early so she can do some exercise before work. She doesn't often have time to ski, but she sometimes goes on Saturdays during the winter. Lisa often rides a horse at a stable near her home. She sometimes goes after work, but she usually goes horseback riding on Sundays. She loves music. She always goes to concerts at weekends. She seldom watches TV because she likes doing things outside. She usually goes to the gym if it's raining outside. She isn't often alone because she has a lot of friends. She sometimes does something alone, but she usually does her activities with one of her friends. She's a happy woman!

**Answer the questions about Lisa.**

1. Why does Lisa get up early?
2. When does she go horse-riding?
3. Does she like watching TV?
4. Does she do sports?
5. When does she go concerts?

**5. Writing****a. Complete the text.**

TOM'S DAILY ROUTINE.

I \_\_\_\_\_ up early every morning. Then I usually \_\_\_\_\_ a shower before breakfast. I always \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast before going to school. Then I \_\_\_\_\_ to school on foot. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch in the school canteen with a friend. After school I always \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. In the afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_ football in the park. I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with my parents at 7 p.m. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ a little TV after dinner. At 10 p.m. I \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.

**b. Write about your weekly routine. Use adverbs of frequency.**

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