

4 LANGUAGE BANK

GRAMMAR

4.1 present simple: I/you/we/they

Positive and negative			
	I You	work have	in an office. two children.
+	We They	don't like do not like	egg sandwiches.

For the negative, use *don't* + verb: *I don't live here. Don't = do not.* Use the contraction *don't* in speaking.

Use the present simple to talk about things that are always true.

Wh- questions			
Where		you	live?
What	do		study?

Use a question word (*what, where*) + *do* + subject + verb:
Where do you work?

Questions				Short answers		
?	Do	you/we/they	have	a car?	Yes, No,	I /we/they do. don't.

For a question, use *do* + subject + verb. *Do you understand? NOT understand you?*

In short answers, use *Yes, I do. No, I don't. NOT Yes, I understand. No, I don't understand.*

4.2 present simple: he/she/it

Positive and negative			
	He She It	likes goes has	children. to Mexico. an airport.
+	He She It	doesn't live does not work doesn't have	in Barcelona. in a bank. a market.

For the negative, use *doesn't* + verb: *She doesn't like chocolate.*

Doesn't = does not. Use the contraction *doesn't* in speaking.

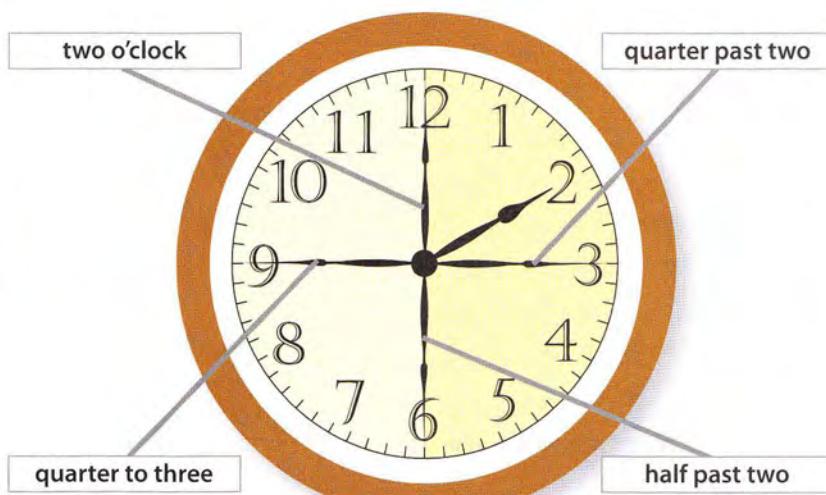
Spelling rules: present simple: he/she/it		
verbs type:	rule	example
	+ -s	work – he works love – she loves
verbs ending in:		
-ch, -o, -s, -sh, -x	+ -es	teach – he teaches do – she does
consonant + -y	y + -ies	study – he studies cry – she cries

Have is irregular: *He has a new computer.*

4.3 telling the time

Asking the time
What time is it?
What time is the film/match/lesson?

Telling the time
It's two o'clock.
The match is at three o'clock.



GRAMMAR

5.1 present simple questions: he/she/it

Yes/No questions:				
?	Does	he she it	have	a big breakfast?

Short answers		
Yes,	he she	does.
No,	it	doesn't.

Use **does** + subject + verb for a question. *Does she cook dinner? NOT ~~cooks~~ she dinner?*

In short answers, use **Yes, he does.** **No, he doesn't.** NOT **Yes, she ~~cooks~~.** **No, she doesn't cook.**

Wh- questions				
?	When What time Where What	does	he she it	get up? have breakfast? live? do?

Use a question word (*what, where, what time, when*) + **does** + subject + verb: *When does she eat?*

5.2 adverbs of frequency

Positive and negative				
+	I/You/We	always usually often	work	on Sundays.
	He/She	sometimes never	has	a coffee.
-	I/You/We	don't usually	cook	breakfast.
	He/She	doesn't often	have	

Adverbs of frequency go **before** most verbs.

I sometimes write emails in English.

Adverbs of frequency with <i>be</i>				
+	I It	'm 's	always usually	hungry. here.
-	She	isn't	often	

Adverbs of frequency go **after** the verb *be*. *I'm often tired.*

Use adverbs of frequency to say how often we do activities.

I always do my homework. He doesn't often play tennis.

never not sometimes often usually always
often

0% 10% 40% 60% 80% 100%

5.3 asking for information

Questions			
What time When	does	the tour	leave?
		the café	open?
How much	is	lunch?	
	does	it	cost?
	is	it?	

Responses	
It opens	at nine. from 6a.m. to 10p.m. every day except Monday.
It closes	at two o'clock.
It leaves	at half past nine.
It costs It's	twenty euros.

Present simple tense with other verbs:

With all other verbs, we make the present simple in the same way.

The positive is really easy. It's just the verb, with an extra 's' if the subject is 'he', 'she', or 'it'. Let's take the verb 'play' as an example:

Positive (of 'play')
I play
you play
he plays
she plays
it plays
we play
they play

For example:

- I play tennis every week.
- He likes chocolate.
- They usually go to the cinema on Fridays.

Don't forget the 's'! Even really advanced students do this!

For a few verbs, there is a spelling change with 'he', 'she' and 'it' before the 's'. For example, 'study' becomes 'studies'. (See spelling changes PDF for more information).

There are also few verbs which are irregular in the present simple:

- 'have' becomes 'has'
- 'do' becomes 'does'
- 'go' becomes 'goes'

To make the negative form, you need to use 'do not' (don't) or ' does not' (doesn't):

Negative (of 'play')	Negative Short Form
I do not play	I don't play
you do not play	you don't play
he does not play	he doesn't play
she does not play	she doesn't play
it does not play	it doesn't play
we do not play	we don't play
they do not play	they don't play

For example:

- You don't study very much.
- Julie doesn't like sport.
- We don't live in London.

We use 'do' or 'does' before the subject to make the 'yes / no' question:

Yes / No questions
do I play ?
do you play ?
does he play ?
does she play ?
does it play ?
do we play ?
do they play ?

For example:

- Do you work in an office?
- Does John play cricket every weekend?
- Do they like travelling?

Just like with 'be', if you'd like to make a 'wh' question, you put the question word at the front:

Wh Questions
Where do I play ?
What do you play ?
Why does he play ?
Who does she play ?
When do we play ?
How do they play ?

For example:

- Where do you live?
- What does she like to eat?
- Why do they work so hard?