



Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I help at home. You help at home.	I don't help at home. You don't help at home.
He helps at home. She helps at home. It helps at home.	He doesn't help at home. She doesn't help at home. It doesn't help at home.
We help at home. You help at home. They help at home.	We don't help at home. You don't help at home. They don't help at home.

The affirmative form is the base form of the verb (infinitive without *to*). To make the third person singular (*he / she / it*), add *-s* or *-es*, or for verbs ending in *-y*, remove *-y* and add *-ies*.

I sing	she sings
you go	he goes
we study	he studies

To make the negative form, use *do not* or *does not* plus the base form of the verb.

In spoken or informal written English, we use the short forms *don't* or *doesn't*.

I don't get home late.
He doesn't get home late.

Present simple: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I wash the car?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you wash the car?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he wash the car?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she wash the car?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it wash the car?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we wash the car?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you wash the car?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they wash the car?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Do they play video games? Yes, they do.
Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't.

To make the question form, use *do* or *does* plus the subject plus the base form of the verb.

We make short answers with *do* or *does* in the affirmative and *don't* or *doesn't* in the negative.

Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
What	does	she	play?
Where	do	you	study?
When	does	Harry	get up?
Who	do	they	like?
What time	does	the film	start?
How often	do	you	watch TV?

Put question words at the beginning of the question.

Where does he work?

Remember to include the auxiliary verb *do / does* in questions.

Where do you live? NOT ~~*Where you live?*~~

Usage

We use the present simple:

- to talk and ask questions about habits, routines and things that happen regularly.
What time do you get up?
Fatma eats breakfast at 8 a.m.
- to describe things that are always true, or almost always true.
I live in Kiev. My teacher doesn't speak French.
- to talk about what we think, feel or like.
Do you like Turkish music? We love Italian food.

Adverbs of frequency

always	●●●●●
normally, usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○
rarely	●○○○○
never	○○○○○

In sentences with *be*, adverbs of frequency go after the verb *be*.

Robert is always friendly.

However, with all other verbs, adverbs of frequency go before the verb.

They often help with the housework.

In questions, adverbs of frequency always go after the subject.

Do you usually wash your face in the morning?
Are your brothers always noisy?

Usage

We use adverbs of frequency to describe how often we do something.