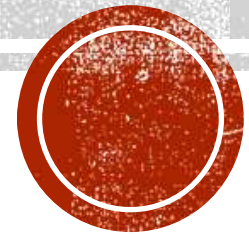


SIMPLE PRESENT

- **USES, STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR RULES**



DEFINICIÓN

El "simple present" se utiliza:

- Para expresar hábitos y rutinas, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes:
I smoke (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general)
- Para dar instrucciones o indicaciones:
You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- Para hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros:
Your exam **starts** at 09.00.
- Para referirse al futuro, detrás de algunas conjunciones: ***after, when, before, as soon as, until:***
He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.



- **Hábitos y rutinas**

He drinks tea at breakfast

She only eats fish

They watch television regularly

- **Hechos generales**

Water freezes at zero degrees

The Earth revolves around the Sun

Her mother is Peruvian

- **Eventos programados**

His mother arrives tomorrow

Our holiday starts on the 26th March

- **Eventos y acciones repetidos**

We catch the bus every morning

It rains every afternoon in the hot season

They drive to Monaco every summer

- **Instrucciones o indicaciones**

Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water

You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford

- **Construcciones de futuro**

She'll see you before she leaves

We'll give it to her when she arrives



**¡CUIDADO! EL "SIMPLE PRESENT" NO SE
UTILIZA PARA HABLAR DE LO QUE ESTÁ
OCURRIENDO EN ESTE MOMENTO.**



FORMACIÓN DEL "SIMPLE PRESENT": TO THINK

AFIRMATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	NEGATIVA
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.



NOTAS SOBRE LA TERCERA PERSONA DEL SINGULAR DEL "SIMPLE PRESENT"

- En la tercera persona del singular, el verbo **siempre termina en -s**:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.
- Para las formas negativa e interrogativa, se emplea DOES (= tercera persona del auxiliar 'DO') + el infinitivo del verbo.
*He wants ice cream. **Does** he want strawberry? He **does** not want vanilla.*
- Verbos que terminan en **-y** : en la tercera persona del singular, se cambia la **-y** por **-ies**:
*fly --> **flies**, cry --> **cries***
Excepción: cuando una vocal precede a la **-y**:
*play --> **plays**, pray --> **prays***
- Añadimos **-es** a los verbos que terminan en: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:
he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Ejemplos

- **He goes** to school every morning.
 - **She understands** English.
 - **It mixes** the sand and the water.



EJEMPLOS

Simple Present / Presente Simple Positive form / Forma Positiva		
Sujeto	Verbo en presente	Complemento
I	work go study	near the park. On Principal Street. in the park.
He She It	works goes studies	
you We They	work go study	



LET'S PRACTICE

- EXERCISE

- EXERCISE 2



REWRITE THE SENTENCES IN (+), (-) AND (?)

1: We don't have class at eight o'clock

(+)

2: I eat an apple every day

(-)

3: He is a taxi driver

(?)

4: Do they watch TV?

(-)

5: They study English every day

(?)

6: Do you have a credit card?

(-)



7: She is very happy

(-)

8: You speak Italian

(?)

9: Does he like pizza

(-)

10: He is not a teacher

(?)

