

## SIMPLE PRESENT

### Present simple Tense

We use it to talk about:

THINGS THAT ARE TRUE IN GENERAL

Zebra are mammals.

FACTS

They live in Africa.

HABITS AND ROUTINES

They eat grass every day.

FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

They feel pain just like everyone else.



### How often?

We use these words to show how often we do an activity.



I always watch cartoons.  
You usually fly balloons.  
He generally runs from rats.  
She often plays with cats.  
It sometimes climbs on a tree.  
We seldom drink ice tea.  
They never sail on the sea.

### Present simple. POSITIVE FORM

To make the positive form of the present simple we use the base form of the verb. We add **s**, **es** or **ies** in the third person singular (he, she, it).

| SUBJECT | VERB  | OBJECT |
|---------|-------|--------|
| I       | like  | cats   |
| You     | like  | bats   |
| He      | likes | dogs   |
| She     | likes | frogs  |
| It      | likes | snails |
| We      | like  | whales |
| You     | like  | bears  |
| They    | like  | hares  |

A positive form tells you that something is so.

I sing  
you sing  
he sings  
she sings  
it sings

we sing  
you sing  
they sing

I teach  
you teach  
he teaches  
she teaches  
it teaches

we teach  
you teach  
they teach

#### Spelling rules for adding s, es, or ies

The spelling for the verb in the third person singular (he, she, it) differs depending on the ending of that verb.

- s** add **s** to most verbs  
run, runs  
play, plays
- es** add **es** to verbs that end in s, ss, sh, ch, x or o  
fix, fixes  
go, goes
- ies** for verbs that end in a consonant + y, remove the y and add **ies**  
fly, flies  
try, tries

### Present simple. NEGATIVE FORM

To make the negative form, you need to use **do not** or **does not** before the base form of the verb.

I do not play the violin.  
He does not play the violin.

A contraction is a shortened form of one or two words. An apostrophe takes the place of the missing letter or letters.

do + not = don't  
does + not = doesn't

| SUBJECT | do / does not | VERB | OBJECT |
|---------|---------------|------|--------|
| I       | don't         | like | cats   |
| You     | don't         | like | bats   |
| He      | doesn't       | like | dogs   |
| She     | doesn't       | like | frogs  |
| It      | doesn't       | like | snails |
| We      | don't         | like | whales |
| You     | don't         | like | bears  |
| They    | don't         | like | hares  |

A negative form tells us what is not.

I don't sing  
you don't sing  
he doesn't sing  
she doesn't sing  
it doesn't sing

we don't sing  
you don't sing  
they don't sing

I don't teach  
you don't teach  
he doesn't teach  
she doesn't teach  
it doesn't teach

we don't teach  
you don't teach  
they don't teach

I don't cry  
you don't cry  
he doesn't cry  
she doesn't cry  
it doesn't cry

we don't cry  
you don't cry  
they don't cry

PRESENT SIMPLE & NEGATIVE FORM

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## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- 1) MARY \_\_\_\_\_ (PLAY) THE PIANO EVERY MONDAY.
- 2) MY FRIENDS \_\_\_\_\_ (GO) TO THE PARK IN SUMMER.
- 3) MY MOTHER \_\_\_\_\_ (COOK) PIZZA ON SUNDAYS.
- 4) I \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT WATCH) T.V. IN THE MORNING.
- 5) MY FATHER \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT WORK) AT THE WEEKEND.
- 6) JENNY \_\_\_\_\_ (NOT SWIM) IN WINTER.

### Present Simple. QUESTION FORM

To make the question forms, we use **do** or **does** before the subject and the base form of the verb.

| Do / Does | SUBJECT | VERB | OBJECT  |
|-----------|---------|------|---------|
| Do        | I       | like | cats?   |
| Do        | you     | like | bats?   |
| Does      | he      | like | dogs?   |
| Does      | she     | like | frogs?  |
| Does      | it      | like | snails? |
| Do        | we      | like | whales? |
| Do        | you     | like | bears?  |
| Do        | they    | like | hares?  |

**Short answers**

If the question starts with **Do** or **Does**, it is called a Yes/No question, because it requires a short answer.

**Do...?**

I, you, we, they

Yes, I do.  
Yes, you do.  
Yes, we do.  
Yes, they do.  
No, I don't.  
No, you don't.  
No, we don't.  
No, they don't.

**Does...?**

he, it, she

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

Do you play tennis?  
Yes, I do.

Use question forms to ask something.

**do I sing**  
**do you sing**  
**does he sing**  
**does she sing**  
**does it sing**

**do we sing**  
**do you sing**  
**do they sing**

**do I teach**  
**do you teach**  
**does he teach**  
**does she teach**  
**does it teach**

**do we teach**  
**do you teach**  
**do they teach**

**do I cry**  
**do you cry**  
**does he cry**  
**does she cry**  
**does it cry**

**do we cry**  
**do you cry**  
**do they cry**

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

- 1) DO YOU LIKE PIZZA? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) DOES YOUR MOTHER LIKE VIDEO GAMES? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) DO YOUR FRIENDS GO TO SCHOOL ON SUNDAYS? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) DO TIGERS EAT FRUIT? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) DO ELEPHANTS SWIM? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) DOES CAT JUMP? \_\_\_\_\_

### PUT IN ORDER AND MAKE SENTENCES

- 1) LIVE - IN - I - PACHECO \_\_\_\_\_ (AFFIRMATIVE)
- 2) DON'T - THEY - VEGETABLES - LIKE \_\_\_\_\_ (NEGATIVE)
- 3) YOUR - SPEAK - DOES - TEACHER - ? - FRENCH \_\_\_\_\_ (QUESTION)





# Present Continuous

## time expressions form

now  
at the moment  
at present  
these days  
tonight  
this week  
tomorrow, etc.

**Affirmative**  
Subject + verb to be + -ing form of the main verb

**Negative**  
Subject + negative of the verb to be + -ing form of the main verb.

**Interrogative**  
Verb to be + subject + -ing form of the main verb

### use

to talk about actions that are happening at the time of speaking or around now. It's also used to talk about fixed arrangements in the near future.

### 1 Put the verbs in brackets into Present Continuous.

- Mr. Clark is in the garden. He IS WEEDING (WEED)
- Look! Jane and Phil \_\_\_\_\_ (dance).
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (your cousins/sleep) today?
- Pam and I \_\_\_\_\_ (solve/not) a puzzle.
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/sit) on the floor?
- The kids are sad. They \_\_\_\_\_ (smile/not).
- Listen! The birds \_\_\_\_\_ (tweet) nicely.
- Nigel \_\_\_\_\_ (type) his literature essay.
- My dog \_\_\_\_\_ (lie/not) on the sofa now.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) really hard these days.

### 2 Add -ing.

|       |                |       |  |
|-------|----------------|-------|--|
| peel  | <u>PEELING</u> | eat   |  |
| stand |                | run   |  |
| visit |                | stay  |  |
| close |                | go    |  |
| fry   |                | jump  |  |
| nod   |                | tell  |  |
| wave  |                | drink |  |

### 3 Change the sentences into negative and question.

- Mr. Wallis is repairing a sink.

MR. WALLIS ISN'T REPAIRING A SINK. (-) IS MR. WALLIS REPAIRING A SINK? (?)

- I am skating in the park right now.

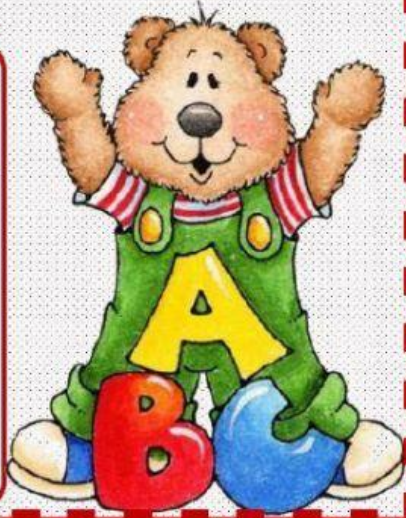
\_\_\_\_\_ (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)

- The students are talking about the trip to the zoo.

\_\_\_\_\_ (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)

- Mark is mowing Mrs. Johnson's lawn.

\_\_\_\_\_ (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (?)





# PLACES IN A CITY

- GRAMMAR -



1. Look at the map. Then, answer the questions.



1. Is there a supermarket? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are there three cars? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there a swimming pool? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is there a dog? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there two parks? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Are there two shops? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Is there a school bus? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is there a hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Are there two supermarkets? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is there a zoo? \_\_\_\_\_



**Remember!**

Is there...?



Yes, there is.



No, there isn't.

Are there...?



Yes, there are.



No, there aren't

@srocllos

COMPLETE WITH THERE IS OR THERE ARE

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ A LIBRARY
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ TWO PARKS
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ A HOTEL
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ FOUR BAKERIES
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ A MARKET
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ THREE CHURCHES

CLOTHES

**What's she wearing?**

**pink hat**

**blue scarf**

**blue gloves**

**pink sweater**

**pink boots**



***SHE IS WEARING A PINK HAT, A BLUE SCARF, BLUE GLOVES, A PINK SWEATER AND PINK  
BOOTS.***



WHAT IS SHE WEARING?

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---

---

WHAT IS SHE WEARING?

---

---

---

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# CLOTHES

1) Match the picture with the word



JACKET



JEANS

T-SHIRT



TROUSERS



DRESS



SHORTS



JUMPER



SHOES





To talk about pertenance we use these forms

Check the subject.  
The subject is the person or object in the sentence

I  
you  
We  
They  
+ Have got + books

He  
She  
It  
+ Has got + A book



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# GRAMMAR

## HAVE GOT or HAS GOT

Complete the sentences using Have got or Has got



1. The clown \_\_\_\_\_ three balloons.



2. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ a band



3. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ four presents.



4. Sally \_\_\_\_\_ a teddy bear



5. The witch \_\_\_\_\_ a cat.



6. Mary, Mike and Jimmy \_\_\_\_\_ a tent



7. My family \_\_\_\_\_ a car



8. Kate and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ a book

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## HAVE GOT

### Girl



She has got...

➤ She has got a fringe.



She hasn't got...

➤ She hasn't got glasses.



Has she got ...?

➤ Has she got blue eyes?



### Boy



He has got...

➤ He has got blond hair.



He hasn't got...

➤ He hasn't got a beard.



Has he got ...?

➤ Has he got blue eyes?



## HAVE GOT

### Children



They have got...

➤ They have got red hair.



They haven't got...

➤ They haven't got small eyes.



Have they got ...?

➤ Have they got brown eyes?



### Questions

Has she got small eyes?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Has he got a beard?

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

Have they got brown hair?

Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

### ANSWER:

- 1) HAVE YOU GOT A PET?
- 2) HAS YOUR MOTHER GOT A CAR?
- 3) HAVE YOUR FRIENDS GOT A BOOK?
- 4) HAS YOUR BROTHER/SISTER GOT A PHONE?
- 5) HAS YOUR FATHER GOT A COMPUTER?
- 6) HAVE YOU GOT A TABLET?