



GUÍA PEDAGÓGICA: INTRODUCTORIA

ÁREA DE INGLÉS

CONTENIDO: Teoría y explicación del tema

➤ PRESENTE SIMPLE

Verbo Auxiliar: Do/ Does (3rd Person)

Definición

El presente simple es un tiempo verbal del presente que se utiliza para hablar acerca de hechos o verdades generales que constituyen hábitos, horarios o programas, costumbres y rutinas de la vida cotidiana.

Reglas

Las oraciones en Presente Simple se forman utilizando la base del verbo en su forma infinitiva. Recordemos que un verbo en infinitivo se constituye de 2 partes: la partícula "to" y la base que es el verbo en presente; por ejemplo en "to play" sólo usaremos el verbo en presente ("**play**") para la formación de oraciones. A esto le llamaremos "Verbo en su Forma Simple".

Time Expressions for Present Simple

English	Spanish	English	Spanish
Always	Siempre	Often	A menudo
Sometimes	Algunas veces	Usually	Usualmente
Frequently	Frecuentemente	Rarely	Raramente
Never	Nunca	Occasionally	Ocasionalmente

Others: Every day, week, in the afternoons, summer, on Mondays, on the weekend, etc.

Además, para exponer adecuadamente el tiempo verbal de la oración, la lengua inglesa se basa en el uso de las expresiones de tiempo propias del Presente Simple.

En su forma principal (**pronombres I, you, we y they**), el verbo no sufre cambios en su ortografía.

Sin embargo, en la forma verbal de las 3ras personas del singular (**he, she, it**), existen ciertas reglas.

1. En oraciones afirmativas se debe agregar al verbo en su forma simple una "s"; mientras que a las negativas e interrogativas no, debido a que esto lo lleva implícito en el uso del auxiliar para 3ras personas "does".
2. Cuando el verbo acaba ya sea en "s", o en un sonido parecido como "ss", "sh", "ch" o "x" se agrega la terminación "es".
3. Cuando el verbo acaba en "o", también se añade "es".
4. Cuando el verbo acaba en "y", y a ésta le precede una consonante, esta debe ser sustituida por "i", para a continuación añadir "es".

En la formación de oraciones, para afirmar es necesario utilizar después del sujeto, la base del verbo en infinitivo (**más una "s" si se trata de terceras personas**), seguido del complemento y la expresión de tiempo correspondiente. En las oraciones negativas debemos usar antes del verbo el auxiliar "**do**" o "**does**" (para terceras personas); si éste último es el caso, se debe



quitar del verbo la "s", pues se encuentra ahora en el auxiliar. En las preguntas, basta con cambiar el auxiliar al inicio de la pregunta, seguido por el sujeto y el verbo principal.

Estructura de las oraciones

Afirmativas

Pronombre/ sujeto + Verbo infinitivo (3ras personas +s)+ Predicado+ Expresión de tiempo.

Negativas (Don't, doesn't)

Pronombre/ sujeto + don't/doesn't (3ras personas) + Verbo Inf. + Complemento + Expresión de tiempo

Oraciones Interrogativas (Do / does)

Do/does (3ras personas) + Pronombre /sujeto + Verbo forma simple + Complemento + expresión de tiempo + ?

Ejemplos de oraciones

Afirmativa

Elizabeth plays volleyball in the school every day.

Negativa

Elizabeth **doesn't** play volleyball in the school every day.

Interrogativa

Does Elizabeth play volleyball in the school every day?

ACTIVIDADES

Ejercicio 1 Completa las frases con la terminación correcta (-s, -es, -ies) del verbo entre paréntesis.

1. Eileen _____ (**work**) in a pub.
2. My friend Berwin _____ (**speak**) English and Welsh.
3. My mum usually _____ (**go**) to the theatre with her friends.
4. Tom _____ (**watch**) TV from 5 till 8 every day.
5. Megan _____ (**study**) very hard.
6. He _____ (**enjoy**) wine very much.
7. Andy _____ (**miss**) the school bus nearly every day.
8. Mike never _____ (**wash**) his hands before lunch.
9. She always _____ (**do**) her homework in her room.
10. John _____ his room every day. (**tidy**)



Ejercicio 2. Complete the blanks with the negative or the interrogative form of the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Mark: Hi, Tess! What are you doing?

Tess: I'm watching the football team.

Mark: Do you watch (watch) them every day?

Tess: No, I don't. They _____ (not play) every day. They play four times a week.

Mark: _____ you _____ (have) a favourite player?

Tess: No, I _____ (not have) a favourite player. Everyone on the team is good.

Mark: _____ the attacker _____ (move) fast?

Tess: No, he _____ (not move) fast, but he's very clever. _____ you _____ (like) football, Mark?

Mark: No, I _____ (not like) it. I like basketball. It's a great sport.

Ejercicio 3. Reading Comprehension – Short Stories

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING TEXT

"By the Water"



I live in a house by the water.

I sit by the water each day.

I take my bag there with me. In it, I pack a book and a blanket. I also carry a chair and a basket of food.

I walk down my back steps and sit in the same spot along the grass.

When I go out to the water in the morning, I am alone.

I hear the water.

I see the boats.

I feel calm.

It is the part of the day I like best.

Later, some children come to play by the water.

It is afternoon.



I hear them laughing.
I see them play ball.
“Nestor, Nestor!” the children yell when they see me on the beach.
I wave and smile.
“Play ball with us, Nestor!” the children shout.
“No, thanks,” I say. “I am too old to play ball. I walk with a cane and my hands
are no longer good at catching.”
I try to read my book, but it is hard with all the noise.
I watch mothers and fathers fish along the shore. I am happy.
I hear the water.
I see the boats.
I eat my lunch.
Later, the sky gets dark.
I gather all of my things and go back to the house.
I get in bed. I hear the water through my open window.
The sound puts me to sleep.

Questions:

1) Where does Nestor live?

- A. on a farm
- B. on a mountain top
- C. in a boat on the water
- D. in a house by the water

2) What does Nestor do each day?

- A. He sits by the water.
- B. He plays by the water.
- C. He runs by the water.
- D. He swims in the water.

3) Nestor lives in a house “by the water.” What is another way to write this?

- A. in the water
- B. over the water
- C. close to the water



D. far away from the water

4) What kind of person does Nestor seem to be?

A. calm

B. sad

C. loud

D. young

5) How do Nestor's feelings change during the story?

A. from calm to sleepy to happy

B. from sleepy to calm to happy

C. from calm to happy to sleepy

D. from happy to sleepy to calm

6) What does Nestor mean when he says that the "sky gets dark"?

A. that it is night

B. that it is raining

C. that the wind is blowing

D. that the sky is angry

7) What is Nestor's favorite part of the day?

A. the morning

B. when he is watching the children

C. the afternoon

D. the night

8) When does Nestor hear the water?

A. only in the morning



B. only in the afternoon

C. only in the night

D. all the time

9) What is your favorite part of the day? Why?
