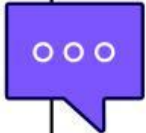




# Simple Present



# \* Tense \*



By Kania Faiza Abdullah

# Simple Present Tense



## Habits

Repeated action (not fixed times).

Frequency signals: always, usually, often, sometimes, and never.



## General Facts

Always true, no matter time and situation



## Routines

Fixed schedule

Time signals:

Every day, every morning, at 7 a.m., and on Monday

# Basic Formula

**A**

Positive Sentences

● S + V1 (s/es)

**B**

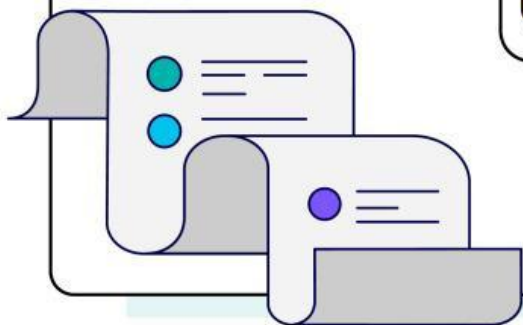
Negative Sentences

● S + do/does not + V1

**C**

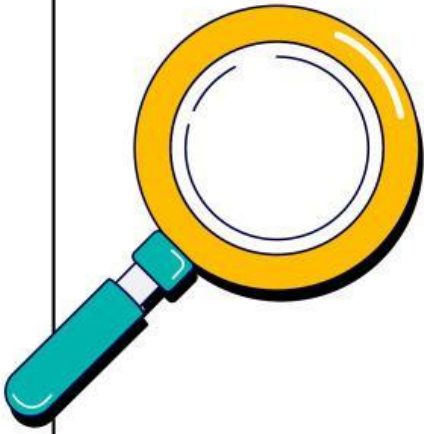
Interrogative

● Do/does + S + V1?



# Adding -s, -es & -ies

For third person singular subjects :  
he, she, & it  
So, the verb changes by adding:  
-s, -es, or -ies



# Rules for Adding **-s, -es, and -ies**



## Add -s

Add -s to the verb.

Examples:  
eat → eats  
play → plays  
read → reads



## Add -es

If verb ends with : s, sh, ch, x, and o

Examples:  
watch → watches  
go → goes  
fix → fixes



## Add -ies

If verb ends in consonant + y

Examples:  
study → studies  
try → tries  
cry → cries

# Examples:



## Habits

"They often play games"



## Negative Sentences

"I do not like coffee"



## Routines

"She goes to school at 7 a.m."



## Questions

"Does he go to school?"



## General Facts

"The sun rises in the east"



## Your Sentence

.....

## Analysis Text

In my class, the teacher explains the lesson while the students listen carefully. Some students take notes, and others ask questions when they feel confused. The teacher gives examples so everyone understands the topic better. During group work, we share ideas and help each other. Sometimes, the class feels noisy, but the teacher handles it well. In the end, we learn something new and leave the classroom with more knowledge.





Now let's  
talk about



**YOU!**

