

SIMPLE PRESENT

3.1 Simple Present: Affirmative Statements

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I You We You They Tom and Sue	work	every day.	He She It My brother	works	every day.

1. Use the simple present to talk about habits or routines, schedules, and facts.

Habit or Routine: I **exercise** every day.
Schedule: She **starts** work at eight.
Fact: It **rains** a lot in April.

2. Add -s to the verb for *he, she, it,* and singular subjects.

He **drives** to work.
She **works** in an office.
The bank **opens** at 9:00 a.m.

3. Do not put *be* in front of another verb in the simple present.

✓ He works at a bank.
✗ He is work at a bank.

4 Circle the correct form of the verb to complete each sentence.

1. Doctor Moffett **love** / **loves** his job.
2. He **study** / **studies** ants.
3. A salesperson **sell** / **sells** products for a company.
4. You and Anita **work** / **works** on weekends.
5. Nurses **help** / **helps** people.
6. We **write** / **writes** science books.
7. Our office **close** / **closes** at 7:00 p.m.
8. She **take** / **takes** classes at the business school.
9. You **walk** / **walks** to work every day.
10. I **start** / **starts** work at 8:00 a.m. every morning.

6 Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. A zookeeper feeds (feed) animals.
2. Computer programmers _____ (write) software.
3. Photographers _____ (take) photos.
4. A chef _____ (cook) food.
5. A firefighter _____ (fight) fires.
6. Musicians _____ (play) instruments.
7. A farmer _____ (work) on a farm.
8. A dancer _____ (dance).

▼ A zookeeper feeds a rhino at the Sedgwick County Zoo in Wichita, Kansas, USA.



3.2 Simple Present Spelling Rules: -s and -es Endings

1. Add -s to most verbs.	close-closes	love- loves	stop- stops
	dance- dances	open- opens	take- takes
	exercise- exercises	play- plays	write- writes
	feed- feeds	put- puts	work- works
2. Add -es to verbs ending in -sh, -ch, -s, -x, and -z.	wash- washes	dress- dresses	buzz- buzzes
	teach- teaches	relax- relaxes	
3. Change -y to -i and add -es to verbs ending in a consonant + y.	carry- carries	copy- copies	study- studies

7 Write each verb with the correct -s, -es, or -ies ending.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. study <u>studies</u> | 8. help _____ |
| 2. fish _____ | 9. miss _____ |
| 3. pass _____ | 10. fly _____ |
| 4. worry _____ | 11. fix _____ |
| 5. explore _____ | 12. watch _____ |
| 6. bite _____ | 13. like _____ |
| 7. buy _____ | 14. pay _____ |

3.3 Irregular Verbs: Do, Go, and Have

Subject	Verb		Subject	Verb	
I	do	the dishes every day.	He	does	the dishes every day.
You	go	to work at 7:00 a.m.	She	goes	to work at 7:00 a.m.
We			It	has	dinner at 6:00 a.m.
You	have	dinner at 6:00 a.m.			
They					

The verbs *do*, *go*, and *have* are irregular for *he*, *she*, *it*, and singular subjects.

She **goes** home at six-thirty.
He **has** a meeting at two-thirty.
John **does** the laundry on Sunday night.

8 Complete the paragraphs with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Manuel and Lila Vega

Manuel and Lila Vega (1) have (have) a busy lifestyle. Manuel is a doctor at a hospital. He works at night, so he (2) _____ (go) to work at 7:00 p.m. and comes home at 7:00 a.m. His wife Lila works at a bank. She (3) _____ (go) to work at 8:00 a.m. and comes home at 6:00 p.m. They don't see each other a lot during the week.

Manuel and Lila also (4) _____ (have) two children, Luis and Carla. Every morning they all (5) _____ (have) breakfast together at 7:30. Then, Luis and Carla (6) _____ (go) to school, and Lila (7) _____ (go) to work. Manuel (8) _____ (do) the dishes, and then (9) _____ (go) to bed. Carla usually (10) _____ (do) her homework at a friend's house in the afternoon, and Luis (11) _____ (have) soccer practice. Manuel gets up at 4:00 p.m. At 6:00 p.m., he (12) _____ (have) dinner with Lila, Luis, and Carla. After dinner, he (13) _____ (go) to work. Manuel and Lila (14) _____ (have) a busy schedule during the week, but on weekends they relax.

3.4 Simple Present: Negative Statements

Subject	Do Not/ Don't	Base Form of Verb	Subject	Does Not/ Doesn't	Base Form of Verb
I	do not don't	work.	He	does not doesn't	work.
You			She		
We			It		
You					
They					

Be careful! In negative statements with *does not* or *doesn't*, do not add -s to the base form of the verb.

- ✓ She **doesn't exercise** every day.
- ✗ She doesn't exercises every day.

4 Circle *doesn't* or *don't* to complete each sentence.

- An astronaut on the International Space Station doesn't / **don't** have a lot of free time.
- Astronauts **doesn't** / **don't** work all day on Saturday.
- An astronaut **doesn't** / **don't** have the same schedule every day.
- We **doesn't** / **don't** work on weekends.
- I **doesn't** / **don't** work in an office.
- My office **doesn't** / **don't** have a window.
- She **doesn't** / **don't** travel for her job.
- You **doesn't** / **don't** have a busy schedule.

5 Change each affirmative statement to a negative statement.

- My brother has a job. My brother doesn't have a job.
- I drive to work. _____
- Pilots fix planes. _____
- Our teacher does homework. _____
- I go to the gym in the morning. _____
- We have class on Sunday. _____
- You teach biology. _____
- We have an exam on Saturday night. _____

3.5 Prepositions of Time (Part 2)

<p>1. Many time expressions are prepositional phrases. A prepositional phrase is a preposition + a noun.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Preposition Noun</p> <p>at three-thirty in <u>the afternoon</u> at <u>night</u> on <u>Sunday</u></p>
<p>2. Remember: Use <i>at</i> with specific times and in the phrase <i>at night</i>.</p> <p>Use <i>in</i> with <i>morning</i>, <i>afternoon</i>, and <i>evening</i>.</p> <p>Use <i>on</i> with days of the week and specific dates.</p>	<p>The bank opens at nine o'clock. We relax at night.</p> <p>We go to work in the morning. We eat dinner in the evening.</p> <p>I don't work on Saturday. The meeting is on Monday afternoon. His birthday is on November 25th.</p>
<p>3. To show when an activity begins and ends, use <i>from . . . to</i>.</p>	<p>She works from nine to five-thirty.</p>
<p>4. Use <i>until</i> to talk about an activity that continues up to a specific time.</p>	<p>The bank is open until four o'clock.</p>
<p>5. A sentence can have more than one prepositional phrase.</p>	<p>He wakes up at five-thirty in the morning.</p>

For Prepositions of Time (Part 1), see Unit 2, Lesson 3.

REAL ENGLISH

To be less specific, we use *around* and *about*.

We usually eat dinner at about 8:00. (We don't eat exactly at 8:00 every night.)

I usually leave work at around 6:00. (I don't leave work at exactly 6:00 every night.)

7 Underline the prepositional phrases in these sentences.

1. We have class from 9:40 to 10:50.
2. On Wednesday, I have class until 3:30.
3. The party is on Saturday night.
4. The meeting doesn't end until 3:00.
5. My workweek is from Monday to Friday.
6. I work from 9:00 to 7:00 on Tuesday and Wednesday.
7. I don't work on weekends.
8. She doesn't get home until 4:00 in the afternoon.

8 Complete each sentence with the correct preposition(s).

1. She works at night.
2. The meeting is _____ Wednesday afternoon.
3. I sleep _____ 9:30 _____ the morning _____ Saturday.
4. I work _____ Monday _____ Friday.
5. Class starts _____ 8:30 _____ the morning.
6. We study _____ night.
7. The library is open _____ eleven o'clock _____ night.
8. I have lunch _____ 12:00 _____ 1:00 every day.
9. She goes to bed _____ 1:00 a.m. _____ Friday and Saturday.
10. We have a break _____ 10:30 _____ 10:45 _____ the morning.