

LEARNING UNIT # 1/Simple Present

Hello! In this lesson, you are going to learn about Simple Present Tense Structure and what it can be used for.

VERB TENSES

Present Simple* USE

Use the present simple in the following contexts.

Habits

I always drink coffee at work.

Future Timetables or Schedules

The train arrives at noon.

General Facts or Truths

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Description in the Present

She's sixty years old.

**This tense is also known as simple present.*

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American English at State **A E**



WATCH THIS VIDEO

+ Affirmative

SUBJECT		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	speak	...
he / she / it	+	speaks	...

Third person verbs need the final "s" in affirmative sentences.

✓ I **speak** Spanish.

✓ He **speaks** Italian.

✓ You **speak** Portuguese.

✓ She **speaks** French.

SUBJECT		VERB	
I / you / we / they	+	live	...
he / she / it	+	lives	...

Third person verbs need the final "s" in affirmative sentences.

✓ I **live** in an apartment.

✓ Mary **lives** in Paris.

✓ He **lives** in a big house.

✓ We **live** in Italy.

The simple present is used to refer to habits, unchanging situations or states, general truths, and scheduled events in the future.



Positive Statements

SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	study	in Texas school.
You	study	in Texas school.
He	studies	in Texas school.
Tom	studies	in Texas school.
The boy	studies	in Texas school.
She	studies	in Texas school.
Anna	studies	in Texas school.
The girl	studies	in Texas school.
We	study	in Texas school.
You	study	in Texas school.
They	study	in Texas school.
The children	study	in Texas school.

Notice how we use 'study' for the subjects I, You, We, You and They and we use 'studies' for the subjects 'He' and 'She'.

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The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in **-O**, **-CH**, **-SH**, **-SS**, **-X**, or **-Z** we add **-ES** in the third person.

- go – goes
- catch – catches
- wash – washes
- kiss – kisses
- fix – fixes
- buzz – buzzes

present Simple Spelling Rules

Most verbs takes -s in the third person singular. (He/ She/ it)

1	- ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o -es I miss- he misses I finish- he finishes I watch- he watches I mix- he mixes I go- he goes	→	-es
2	a consonant + y -ies I study - he studies I cry- he cries	→	-ies
3	a vowel + y -s I play- he plays	→	-s

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

Verbs ending in:

- -ch
- -sh
- -x
- -ss
- -o
- consonant + y

+ -es

We **work** in an office
You **work** in an office
They **work** in an office

ATTENTION
SPECIAL CASES

He **watches** television.
He **washes** the dishes.
She **fixes** radios.
He **misses** his girlfriend.
She **goes** to school.
She **does** his homework.
He **studies** English.

2. For verbs that end in a **consonant + Y**, we remove the **Y** and add **-IES**.

- marry – marries
- study – studies
- carry – carries
- worry – worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a vowel + Y, we just add **-S**.

- play – plays
- enjoy – enjoys
- say – says

Sentences of Simple Present Tense



1. She studies in school
2. He lives in Turkey.
3. John likes ice creams.
4. Jimmy drinks milk at night.
5. My father washes the car in the morning.
6. The teacher forgives their students.
7. He finishes the race on time.
8. My mother takes out the trash.
9. I like to talk to my neighbors.
10. The driver drives the car very fast.
11. She holds my hand in the crowd.
12. Sammy invites all of us to the party.
13. The food looks so delicious.
14. We love to play cricket in off lectures.
15. Robin and his friends bunk the class.
16. We arrange a party.
17. My sister cooks delicious food.
18. My friends and I go for the morning walk.
19. He plays carrom very well.
20. My friend loves to play basketball.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulvrlHnqeT4>

Written Task Instructions: Write about someone you know very well (relative, friend or co-worker) and mention what that person does on weekdays and even on weekends. Use and check the use of third singular person in English. Write a 350 -400-word text.

PREPARATION TIME



– Negative

SUBJECT	AUXILIARY	VERB
I / you / we / they	don't	... speak ...
he / she / it	doesn't	... need ...
		... like ...

+ Affirmative: He speaks Spanish.

– Negative: He **doesn't** speak Spanish.

+ Affirmative: She speaks Italian.

– Negative: She **doesn't** speak Italian.

+ Affirmative: I need help.

– Negative: I **don't** need help.

+ Affirmative: He needs help.

– Negative: He **doesn't** need help.

The base form of the infinitive = ~~to~~ go, ~~to~~ need, ~~to~~ speak, ~~to~~ live
Third person verbs lose the final "s" in negative sentences.



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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=otR5pBSWIEY>

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

In **Simple Present**, the action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness. It is used to talk about an action which happens on a regular basis.



Negative Statements

SUBJECT	DON'T (DO NOT) / DOESN'T (DOES NOT)	VERB	REST OF THE SENTENCE
I	don't	play	tennis.
You	don't	play	tennis.
He	doesn't	play	tennis.
Tom	doesn't	play	tennis.
The boy	doesn't	play	tennis.
She	doesn't	play	tennis.
Anna	doesn't	play	tennis.
The girl	doesn't	play	tennis.
We	don't	play	tennis.
You	don't	play	tennis.
They	don't	play	tennis.
The men	don't	play	tennis.

Notice how we use 'don't' for the subjects I, You, We, You and They and we use 'doesn't' for the subjects 'He' and 'She'. The verb form remains the same for all subjects.

(SPEAKING NOW!)



TOM & LAURA



SHIRLEY

Oral Task Instructions: Let's imagine Shirley is your best friend and Tom and Laura are your co-workers. Talk about them by following the next instructions.

1. Speak for 6-8 minutes.
2. Talk for 3-4 minutes about Shirley and 3-4 about Tom & Laura.
3. Use Simple Present Tense only (Affirmative and Negative sentences).
4. Reading is not allowed.
5. Speak up clearly.

PREPARATION TIME

