

SIMPLE PRESENT

Present simple Tense

We use it to talk about:

THINGS THAT ARE TRUE IN GENERAL

Zebra's are mammals.

FACTS

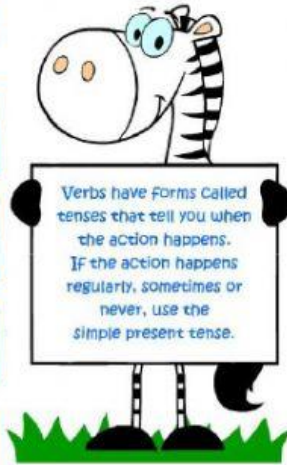
They live in Africa.

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



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

I cry
you cry
he cries
she cries
it cries
we cry
you cry
they cry

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.



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



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

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.

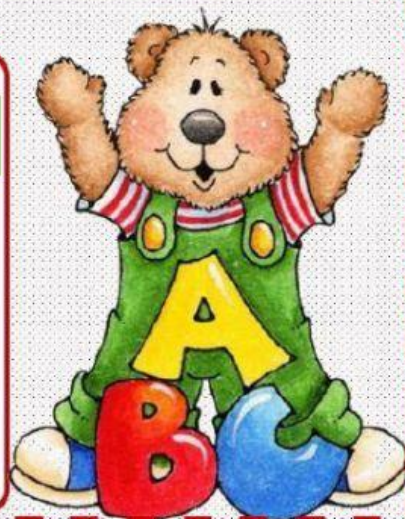
_____ (-)
_____ (?)

- 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

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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?

WHAT IS SHE WEARING?



CLOTHES

1) Match the picture with the word



JACKET



JEANS

T-SHIRT



TROUSERS



DRESS



SHORTS



JUMPER



SHOES



To talk about pertainment 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?