

GRAMMAR SNACK: THE SIMPLE PRESENT

Daisy, her brother Oliver and his best friend Alfie are talking about Daisy's new boyfriend

I **have** swimming practice on Monday. I **do** tae kwan do on Tuesdays.

Do you see him on Wednesdays ?
No, he **watches** black and white films at his cinema club on Wednesdays.

Do you **go** out together at the weekend ?
He **works** in the bookshop all day Saturday.

He **goes out** with his mates from the book club on Saturday evenings.

Does he like sport ?
He sometimes **watches** football on the telly, but he **doesn't play** any sport.

Observe quelques exemples empruntés à la première partie de la vidéo ci-dessus:

1) A quel temps les verbes sont-ils conjugués?

Présent en be + ING

Présent simple

Futur simple

2) Il est question des _____ du petit ami de Daisy.

3) Repère 3 phrases affirmatives à la 3ème personne du singulier forme affirmative. Que remarques-tu?

Au _____ (temps du verbe), on ajoute un _____ à la 3ème personne du singulier.

4) A la forme interrogative et négative, on ajoute l'auxiliaire _____ ou _____ à la 3ème personne du singulier.

La construction d'un verbe au présent simple

Forme affirmative: bV ou bV+S (3ème personne du singulier)

Si le verbe se termine par S, Z, X, SH, CH, O... on ajoute "-es" au verbe : she **misses** (elle regrette) , she **watches** (elle regarde) , he **washes** (il lave)... Dans ces 3 cas, la terminaison se prononce /ɪz/

Forme négative: DON'T+ bV / DOESN'T + bV (3ème personne du singulier)

Forme interrogative: DO + S + bV?

DOES + S + bV (3ème personne du singulier)



PRESENT SIMPLE



We use the **present simple** to talk about **HABITS, ROUTINES, GENERAL FACTS.**

Do is an auxiliary verb used in negative sentences and questions.

Don't = do not

Doesn't = does not

Examples:

I play tennis on Sundays.

She doesn't play football in the morning.

Do they play the piano every day?

+		-		?	
I	play	I	don't play	Do	I play?
You	play	You	don't play	Do	you play?
He	plays	He	doesn't play	Does	he play?
She		She		Does	she play?
It		It		Does	it play?
We	play	We	don't play	Do	we play?
You	play	You	don't play	Do	you play?
They	play	They	don't play	Do	they play?

Le **présent simple** s'utilise souvent avec

a) des **marqueurs temporels** tels que : **every ...** (every day / every week / every month / every year etc.)

b) des **adverbes de fréquence**:

never = _____

rarely / seldom / hardly ever = _____

sometimes = _____

often = _____

usually = _____

Adverbs of Frequency



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

HOW OFTEN?

ADVERBS OF DEFINITE FREQUENCY

How often? = I want to know the frequency
Example: How often do you brush your teeth?

Number + Times	A + Time Period	Time Period
Once*	a day	daily
Twice*	a week	weekly
Three times	a month	monthly
Four times	a year	annually

EVERY + Number	Time Period	EVERY + Time Period
Every two	days	Every day
Every three	weeks	Every week
Every four	months	Every month

- She visits the dentist **twice** a year.
 - He goes to the gym **three times** a week.
 - I call her **daily** to make sure she is fine.
 - There is a leap day **every four years**.
 - We pay our mortgage **every month**.

* **one time** ✗
once ✓
two times ✗
twice ✓

HOW OFTEN?

Adverbs of Definite Frequency

www.woodwardenglish.com

Le **présent simple** s'utilise aussi souvent avec

a) les **verbes qui expriment la pensée ou l'opinion**: **to agree** (être d'accord), **to believe** (croire), **to know** (savoir, connaître), **to think** (penser), **to understand** (comprendre).

EX: I **think** my bike is too old.

b) Les verbes exprimant le souhait, les goûts: **to like, to love** (aimer), **to need** (avoir besoin), **to prefer, to want** (vouloir), **to wish** (souhaiter)

EX: She **needs** money to go to the cinema.

c) Les verbes de perception: **to feel** (sentir), **to hear** (entendre), **to see** (voir), **to sound** (sonner), **to smell** (sentir), **to taste** (gouter).

EX: There's too much noise, I **don't hear** you!

d) L'apparence: **to look** (avoir l'air), **to seem** (sembler):

EX: My teacher **looks** very angry today.

GRAMMAR DRILLS

1) Put the following elements in the right order. Beware, there may be an odd man out !

meets	Mary	often	friends	his	after work	at the pub	her

grandparents	do	visit	you	?	How often	your	does

cooks	Tom	at	seldom	dinner	weekends	cook

usually	chats	Betty	friends	with	in the evening	on Facebook	is chatting

on saturday night	often	doesn't	concerts	Jonas	gives

2) Rewrite the sentences below in the negative form

a) I **drink** tea in the morning.

b) Anna **works** in a language school.

c) They **speak** Italian fluently.

d) The school **opens** at 8 am.

e) Ben **teaches** Spanish abroad.

3) Put the verbs between brackets (...) in the correct tense

They usually _____ a car when they _____ on holiday abroad. (rent / go)

In hot countries, people _____ coats in winter. (not wear)

She _____ articles for a local newspaper. (write)

His mother _____ him play video games in the evening. (not let)

She usually _____ the telly in the evening. (watch)

What time _____ your plane _____ ? (land)

She never _____ a nap in the afternoon. (take)

He and his friends _____ the Kilimanjaro once a year. (climb)

Sarah is a volunteer, she _____ in orphanage in Africa. (work)

I always _____ a swimming lesson on Saturdays. (have)

She _____ eat cakes, she only _____ gluten-free pastries. (not eat / eat)

Mike _____ the New York marathon every two year. (run)

I'm sorry to tell you that Jenny _____ the computer workshop on Saturdays. (not attend)

He is a musician ; he _____ electronic music. (do)

4. Write the question corresponding to the following statement.

WH-word + DO / DOES + S + bV ?

The train for Manchester usually leaves at 7H30.

She writes about two novels a year.

He works in a bank and he earns £1,500 a month.

We usually go hiking in July.

Ben works with Jason, your brother's best friend.

I am a professional tennis player and I practice about three times a week.