

Presente Simple

USOS. Usamos el presente simple para hablar de:

- **hechos & generalizaciones**
 - + *The Earth revolves around the Sun.*
 - *Birds don't like worms.*
 - ? *What does infidel mean?*
- **hábitos & rutinas**
 - + *The church bells ring on Sundays.*
 - *I don't eat lunch at school.*
 - ? *Does she live in New York?*
- **horarios**
 - + *The plane leaves at 6:00 p.m.*
 - *The bus doesn't arrive until 10:15 a.m.*
 - ? *When does class begin tomorrow?*

AFIRMATIVA. El presente simple se forma con la forma base del verbo, *excepto por la tercera person singular (he / she / it)*. Vea las reglas para formar la tercera persona singular.

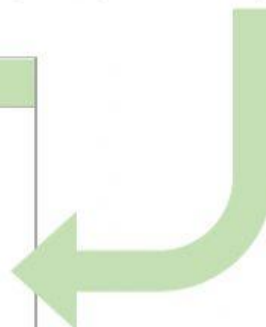
Affirmative	
I	work
We	watch
You	fly
They	go
He	works
She	watches
It	flies
	goes

Formar la 3ª persona en presente simple:

- Para la mayoría de los verbos, agrega -s.
- Para verbos que terminan en *s, ch, sh, x*: agrega -es.
- Para verbos que termina en *y*, cambia la *y* en *i* y agrega -es.
- Verbos como *go, do, have* y *be* son irregulares.

NEGATIVO. Para formar la negación, utilizamos el verbo auxiliar *do* (en su forma correcta) + *not*. Es importante tener en cuenta que el verbo auxiliar muestra el tiempo, por lo que el verbo principal está en su forma base.

Negative			
I We You They	do not	don't	work watch fly go
He She It	does not	doesn't	



INTERROGATIVO. Las preguntas cerradas (sí/no) siguen el siguiente esquema:

Do / Does + sujeto + verbo + objeto?

Do children like candy?

Does she drink coffee?

Respuesta corta +		
Yes,	I	do.
	he	
Yes,	she	does.
	it	
Yes,	we	
	you	do.
	they	

Respuesta corta -		
No,	I	don't.
	he	
No,	she	doesn't.
	it	
	we	
No,	you	don't.
	they	

La mayoría de las preguntas abiertas (las que empiezan con un interrogativo) siguen este patrón:

Interrogative + do / does + sujeto + verbo + objeto?

Why do children like candy?

When does she drink coffee?

Expresiones de tiempo. Las expresiones de tiempo que se utilizan habitualmente con el presente simple incluyen:

at	on	in
at the weekend (UK)	on the weekend	in summer (seasons)
at 6:00 p.m. (hours)	on Friday (days)	in June (months)

every	once a ...
(day, week, month...)	(day, week, month...)

También es habitual utilizar los adverbios de frecuencia. Se presentan al derecho. Es importante tener en cuenta dónde deben aparecer estas palabras en una frase.

- Cuando el verbo principal es *be*, estos adverbios van después del verbo: *I am never late.*
- Cuando el verbo principal no es *be*, los adverbios de frecuencia van antes del verbo: *She usually cleans her room on Saturday.*



Vamos a practicar...

Escribe la forma en tercera persona de estos verbos.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) go _____ | 6) want _____ | 11) wash _____ |
| 2) do _____ | 7) have _____ | 12) read _____ |
| 3) study _____ | 8) buy _____ | 13) fix _____ |
| 4) push _____ | 9) play _____ | 14) wear _____ |
| 5) eat _____ | 10) cry _____ | 15) get _____ |

Completa la frase con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

- 1) I (not read) _____ the newspaper every day.
- 2) She (like) _____ going to the cinema.
- 3) They (go) _____ to school by bus.
- 4) We (want) _____ ice cream!
- 5) He (study) _____ English and German.
- 6) You (not walk) _____ very fast.
- 7) She (finish) _____ her homework very fast.
- 8) I (play) _____ basketball.
- 9) It (work) _____ very slowly.
- 10) He (not need) _____ new shoes.

Utiliza las instrucciones y un verbo del recuadro para escribir frases en pasado simple.

get	watch	play	do	go	rain	cook	wear	drink	be
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- 1) we / for our friends (sometimes) _____
- 2) she / her homework (always) _____
- 3) they / tennis at the weekend (often) _____
- 4) I / on holiday in June (usually) _____
- 5) he / coffee for breakfast (always) _____
- 6) you / up early in the morning (never) _____
- 7) she / TV before dinner (sometimes) _____
- 8) we / jeans at the weekend (usually) _____
- 9) they / late for class (rarely) _____
- 10) it / in the summer (sometimes) _____

Look at Mark's timetable.

	Mon	Tue	Thu		Wed	Fri
09.00-10.00	Geography	French	German	08.00-08.55	German	Maths
10.00-11.00	Music	Maths	Religion	08.55-09.50	Maths	Physics
11.30-12.30	Maths	Sport	Physics	09.50-10.45	English	IT
12.30-13.30	Biology	Sport	Geography	11.15-12.10	Biology	English
15.00-16.00	Religion	English	Maths	12.10-13.05	French	German
16.00-17.00	Art	German	French	13.05-14.00	Geography	Biology

Complete the sentences in affirmative.

- 1) On Mondays, the classes _____ at 9.00. (start)
- 2) Mark _____ a maths class every day of the week. (have)
- 3) Mark and his classmates _____ IT. (study)
- 4) On Tuesdays, Mark _____ sport. (do)
- 5) His school _____ three languages. (offer)

Complete the sentences in negative.

- 1) On Wednesdays, the classes _____ at 9.00. (start)
- 2) On Fridays, Mark _____ school at 17.00. (finish)
- 3) Mark _____ English class on Thursday. (have)
- 4) His class _____ sport Monday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday. (do)
- 5) At his school, the students _____ chemistry. (study)

Complete the question with **do** or **does**. Then write short answers.

- 1) _____ Mark have an art lesson on Monday? _____
- 2) _____ classes start at 8.00 on Tuesday? _____
- 3) _____ he have sport on Friday? _____
- 4) _____ the students study religion? _____
- 5) _____ Mark go to school on Friday afternoon? _____
- 6) _____ the students study history? _____