

# Present Simple

## Form : Subject + Simple verb + Object

We use PRESENT SIMPLE to describe an action that is **regular, true or normal**.

We use the present tense:

### 1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I **take** the train to the office.
- The train to Tabriz **leaves** every hour.
- Sara **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

### 2. For facts.

- The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- We **come** from Iran.

### 3. For habits.

- I **get up** early every day.
- Mina **brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

### 4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.
- They **speak** English at work.

## Verb Conjugation & Spelling

Don't forget : in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

Subject	Verb	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	speak / learn	English at home
he / she / it	speaks / learns	English at home

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

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

## Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use **Don't or Doesn't** with all verbs EXCEPT **To Be** and **Modal verbs** (can, might, should etc.).

- Affirmative: You speak French.  
Negative: You **don't** speak French.

You will see that we add **don't** between the subject and the verb. We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks German.  
Negative: He **doesn't** speak German.

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **doesn't** between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence. We will see the reason why below.

### Negative Contractions

**Don't** = Do not

**Doesn't** = Does not

There is no difference in meaning though we normally use contractions in spoken English.

### Word Order of Negative Sentences

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

Subject	don't/doesn't	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
I / you / we / they	don't	have / buy	cereal for breakfast
he / she / it	doesn't	eat / like etc.	

\* Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without **TO** before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

## Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- Saman **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.

## Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does. It has no translation in Spanish though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.  
Question: **Do** you speak English?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.  
Question: **Does** he speak French?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

## Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.



Do/Does	Subject	Verb*	The Rest of the sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	have / need	a new bike?
Does	he / she / it	want etc.	

\*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

### Examples of Questions with Do and Does:

- **Do** you need a dictionary?
- **Does** Maryam need a dictionary?
- **Do** we have a meeting now?
- **Does** it rain a lot in winter?
- **Do** they want to go to the party?

### Short Answers with Do and Does

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

Sample Questions	Short Answer (Affirmative)	Short Answer (Negative)
Do you like chocolate?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do I need a pencil?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you both like chocolate?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they like chocolate?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he like chocolate?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she like chocolate?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four wheels?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

## Pronunciation Practice Exercises for final 's'

<b>Voiceless sounds take /s/</b> <b>Imagine the sound a snake might make</b> ...SSSSSSSSSS	<b>Voiced sounds take /z/</b> <b>Imagine the sound a bee might make...ZZZZZZZZ</b>	<b>These sounds take /iz/</b> <b>Similar to the word 'is'</b>
These sounds are voiceless: /f/ /h/ /k/ /p/ /t/	These sounds are voiced: /b/ /d/ /g/ /j/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /ng/ /r/ /v/ /w/ + all vowel sounds	/s/ /ks/ /z/ /dz/
<b>EXAMPLES:</b> laughs /laefz/ talks /tokz/	<b>EXAMPLES:</b> rubs /rubz/ sings /singz/	<b>EXAMPLES:</b> kisses /kisiz/ boxes /boksiz/

Say the following words out loud and then put them in the correct columns according to the sound of the plural or third person 's':

boys	damages	graduates	lessons	minutes	products
cheques	earns	hates	lives	paints	sandwiches
closes	faces	hours	loves	phrases	things
cooks	girls	james's	messages	places	wants

/s/	/z/	/iz/