

## Guía Present Simple

### 1er y 2do Ciclo

#### **PRESENT SIMPLE (Presente Simple):**

We use Present Simple to talk about daily routines or habits (*usamos el presente simple para hablar de rutinas o actividades rutinarias y hábitos*)

Observa el siguiente Ejemplo:



They're looking at their books.  
They **read** a lot.

**They're looking** at their books (Ellos **están mirando** sus libros)

They **read** a lot (Ellos **leen** bastante)

Ambas oraciones están en presente, pero existe una gran diferencia de significado entre las dos.

La primera está escrita en **Presente Continuo**, porque habla de una acción que los personajes de la imagen están realizando en el momento (mirar unos libros) En el caso de la segunda oración, esta es en **Presente Simple**, porque se refiere a un hábito o a una acción o conducta que nuestros personajes realizan con frecuencia. (leer bastante)

## How to Form the Simple Present? (¿Cómo formar el Presente Simple?)

In the simple present, most verbs use the root form, except in the third-person singular (which ends in **-s**). (En el presente simple, la mayoría de los verbos se utilizan a partir de su raíz, a excepción de la tercera persona singular, en cuyo caso se termina en **-s**)

**First-person singular:** *I write*

**Second-person singular:** *You write*

**Third-person singular:** He/She/It writes (nota la **-s** al final del verbo)

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	<b>read</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>have</b>
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

*positive*

I	<b>work</b>
we	<b>like</b>
you	<b>do</b>
they	<b>have</b>
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

## How to Make the Simple Present Negative? (¿Cómo hacer el Presente Simple Negativo?)

The formula for making a simple present verb negative is **do/does + not + [root form of verb]**. (La fórmula es agregar los verbos auxiliares **do o does + not + la raíz del verbo**)

*negative*

I we you they	<b>do not</b> <b>(don't)</b>	work like do have
he she it	<b>does not</b> <b>(doesn't)</b>	

También puedes usar las contracciones **don't** or **doesn't** en lugar de escribir **do not** or **does not**.

❖ Ejemplo:

**I like** Reggae music (**me gusta** la música Reggae)

**I don't like** Reggae music (**NO me gusta** la música Reggae)

❖ Si nuestro sujeto es **Third-person singular**: He/She/It debemos usar **does** or **doesn't** (does not)

**He likes** Reggae music (**A él le gusta** la música Reggae)

**He doesn't like** Reggae music (**A él NO Le gusta** la música Reggae)

Remember:

I/we/you/they **don't** ...

● **I don't** like football.

he/she/it **doesn't** ...

● **He doesn't** like football.

● **I don't** like Fred and **Fred doesn't** like me. (*not* 'Fred don't like')

● **My car doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* 'My car don't use')

● Sometimes he is late but **it doesn't** happen very often.

## How to Ask a Question? (¿Cómo hacer preguntas en Presente Simple?)

The formula for asking a question in the simple present is **do/does + [subject] + [root form of verb]**. (La fórmula para hacer preguntas en presente simple es escribir **do o does**, luego el sujeto y finalmente el verbo)

❖ Ejemplos:

**Do** you **like** Reggae music? (¿Te gusta la música reggae?)

**Do** you **speak** English? (¿Hablas inglés?)

**Do** they **play** football at night? (¿Juegan ellos football por las noches?)

❖ Si nuestro sujeto es **Third-person singular**: He/She/It re recuerda usar **does**

**Does** she **like** Reggae music? (¿Le gusta a ella la música reggae?)

**Does** he **speak** English? (¿Habla él inglés?)

Study the word order:

**do/does** + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>work</b>	in the evening?
How often	<b>Do</b>	your friends	<b>live</b>	near here?
What	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>play</b>	tennis?
How much	<b>do</b>	your parents	<b>live?</b>	
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>wash</b>	your hair?
	<b>does</b>	this word	<b>mean?</b>	
	<b>does</b>	it	<b>cost</b>	to fly to Rome?

*short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they <b>do.</b>
	he/she/it <b>does.</b>

No,	I/we/you/they <b>don't.</b>
	he/she/it <b>doesn't.</b>

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, **I don't.**'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, **they do.**'
- 'Does George work hard?' 'Yes, **he does.**'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, **she doesn't.**'

**UNIT**  
**5**

**I do/work/like etc. (present simple)**

**A**



They're looking at their books.  
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.  
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	<b>read</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>have</b>
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

**he works** / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- I **work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* 'My brother work')
- **Linda lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- **It rains** a lot in winter.

**I have** → he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** a shower every day.

*Spelling* (⇒ Appendix 5):

- es after -s / -sh / -ch: pass → passes    finish → finishes    watch → watches
- y → -ies: study → studies    try → tries
- also: do → does    go → goes

**B**

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- The shops **open** at 9 o'clock and **close** at 5.30.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to stay at luxury hotels.

**C**

**always/never/often/sometimes/usually** + present simple

- Sue **always arrives** at work early. (*not* 'Sue arrives always')
- I **usually go** to work by car but sometimes I **walk**. (*not* 'I go usually')
- Julia **never eats** breakfast.
- Tom lives near us. We **often see** him.

**I don't ...** (negative) ⇒ **UNIT 6**    **Do you ... ?** (questions) ⇒ **UNIT 7**    **I am doing and I do** ⇒ **UNIT 8**  
**always/usually/often** etc. (word order) ⇒ **UNIT 93**