

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	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

positive

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

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

short answers

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

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

- '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	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
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**