

Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I live	I don't live	Do I live..?
You live	You don't live	Do you live...?
He lives	He doesn't live	Does he live ...?
She lives	She doesn't live	Does she live...?
It lives	It doesn't live	Does it live...?
We live	We don't live	Do we live ...?
You live	You don't live	Do you live...?
They live	They don't live	Do they live..?

Reglas para formar la tercera persona del singular (he/she/it):

1. La regla general es añadir –s al verbo:
want wants, eat eats
2. Añadimos –es si el verbo termina en –ss, -sh, -ch, -x, y –o.
Kiss kisses, go goes.
3. Los verbos que terminan en **y** precedida de vocal cambiamos la -y por -i y añadimos –es:
Carry carries, fly flies

Pero si la –y está precedida de vocal no hay cambio, solo añadimos –s.

Buy buys, say says

4. Have : has

Questions

Wh-Q	Do/does	subject	Verb (base)	Complements?	Answer
1.	do	you	work	?	Yes, I do / No, I don't
2.	does	he	live	in a flat?	Yes, he does/ No, he doesn't.
3. Where	do	you	work	?	I work in a school.
4. Where	does	he	live	?	He lives in a flat.

1. El Presente simple describe **rutinas** y acciones que se repiten con regularidad:

I usually walk to school.

2. También se usa para describir **situaciones permanentes**, verdades general..

Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am working	I'm not working	Am I working...?
You are working	You aren't working	Are you working...?
He is working	He isn't working	Is he working...?
She is working	She isn't working	Is she working...?
It is working	It isn't working	Is it working...?
We are working	We aren't working	Are we working...?
You are working	You aren't working	Are you working..?
They are working	They aren't working	Are they working...?

Reglas para formar el gerundio (-ing):

1. La regla general es añadir –ing al verbo.

Go going, wear wearing

2. Los verbos que terminan en –e pierden la -e.

smoke smoking, come coming

pero los verbos que terminan en –ee no pierden ninguna -e

Agree agreeing, see seeing

3. los verbos de una sílaba que terminan en una consonante final precedida de una vocal, doblamos la consonante antes de añadir -ing

Stop stopping, get getting

Ni la –y ni la –w doblan

Play playing, show showing.

4. Verbos terminados en –ie. Cambiamos –ie por -ying

lie lying, die dying

Wh-Q	Be	Subject	-ing	Complements?
1.	Is	he	working	?
2.	are	you	laughing	?
3. What	are	you	doing	?
4. Where	is	he	going	after school?

1. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
2. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
3. I'm playing cards.
4. He's going to the sports centre.

1. Se usa para hablar de **acciones que están ocurriendo ahora** en el momento en que hablamos.

You can't speak to Jane. She is having a bath

2. Acciones que **ocurren aproximadamente en el momento** en que hablamos, aunque no en ese preciso momento.

<p><i>The sun rises in the East. (always true)</i> <i>I come from Spain. (true for a long time)</i></p> <p>3. Horarios / programas:</p> <p><i>The plane leaves at 5 o'clock</i></p>	<p><i>Don't take that book. Peter is reading it.</i></p> <p>3. Planes para el futuro.</p> <p><i>Danny and Sue are flying to Hawaii next week.</i></p>
<p><u>Adverbs of frequency and time expressions</u></p> <p>We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.</p> <p>(0%) Never rarely not often sometimes often usually always (100%)</p> <p>They go <u>before</u> the main verb:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.</i> - <i>I don't often go swimming.</i> - <i>Does she usually go to the gym?</i> <p>But <u>after</u> the verb to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>He is never late for school.</i> - <i>He isn't always late for school.</i> - <i>Is he always late for school?</i> <p>Sometimes and usually can also come at the beginning of the sentence or the end.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sometimes we play cards.</i> - <i>We play cards sometimes.</i> <p>Other frequency expressions are placed at the end of the sentence (also found at the beginning):</p> <p>Every day/week/month/year/Monday ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>He phones me every day.</i> <p>Once/twice/three times a week / month / year.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>He goes to the gym once a week.</i> 	<p><u>Time expressions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Now, at the moment, right now, at present, these days, this week/month</i> - <i>Today, tonight, next week..., on Monday....</i>
<p>Stative Verbs</p> <p>Los verbos de estado son verbos que no se usan normalmente en tiempos continuos porque describen un estado más que una acción. Estos incluyen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - believe, think, understand, know, remember, forget, prefer. - like, love, hate, want. - own, have - look, hear, taste, smell, feel <p>Examples:</p> <p><i>I want an ice cream (NOT I'm wanting...)</i></p> <p><i>I don't understand the question. (NOT I'm not understanding...)</i></p> <p><i>I love my dog very much. (NOT I'm not loving my dog...)</i></p> <p><i>Do you remember Samantha?(NOT Are you remembering....)</i></p>	