

Present Simple

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

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

- La regla general es añadir **-s** al verbo:
want wants, eat eats
- Añadimos **-es** si el verbo termina en **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, y -o**.
Kiss kisses, go goes.
- Los verbos que terminan en **y** precedida de consonante 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

- 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.

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

I usually walk to school.

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

The sun rises in the East.(always true)
I come from Spain.(true for a long time)

- Horarios / programas:**

The plane leaves at 5 o'clock

Present Continuous

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

Reglas para formar el gerundio (-ing):

- La regla general es añadir **-ing** al verbo.
Go going, wear wearing

- 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

- 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.

- 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.Wher e	is	he	going	after school?

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

- 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

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

Don't take that book. Peter is reading it.

- Planes para el futuro.**

Danny and Sue are flying to Hawaii next week.

Adverbs of frequency and time expressions

We often use adverbs of frequency with the present simple.

(0%) **Never rarely not often sometimes often usually**
always (100%)

They go before the main verb:

- I **usually** go to bed at eleven o'clock.
- I don't **often** go swimming.
- Does she **usually** go to the gym?

But after the verb **to be**:

- He is **never** late for school.
- He isn't **always** late for school.
- Is he **always** late for school?

Sometimes and **usually** can also come at the beginning of the sentence or the end.

- **Sometimes** we play cards.
- We play cards **sometimes**.

Other frequency expressions are placed at the end of the sentence (also found at the beginning):

Every day/week/month/year/Monday ...

- He phones me **every day**.

Once/twice/three times a week / month / year.....

- He goes to the gym **once a week**.

Time expressions:

- Now, at the moment, right now, at present, these days, this week/month
- Today, tonight, next week..., on Monday....

Stative Verbs

Los verbos de estado son verbos que **no se usan normalmente en tiempos continuos** porque describen un estado más que una acción. Estos incluyen:

- believe, think, understand, know, remember, forget, prefer.
- like, love, hate, want.
- own, have
- look, hear, taste, smell, feel

Examples:

I want an ice cream (~~NOT I'm wanting...~~)

I don't understand the question. (~~NOT I'm not understanding...~~)

I love my dog very much. (~~NOT I'm not loving my dog...~~)

Do you remember Samantha? (~~NOT Are you remembering....~~)