



# Present Simple

## Inglés

## LEARNING PATHWAY

- With this worksheet, you will put into practice and consolidate your knowledge on present simple.
- This topic is part of the unit related to tenses, as illustrated in the following figure.



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## INTRODUCTION

In English, verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. We are going to use the past tense to talk about things that have already passed or were done sometime before the moment we are speaking, while the present tense will be used for things that are happening at this moment, things that **are always true** or **occur repeatedly** (Swan & Walter, 2001). Lastly, we have the future tense, which will be used for things that will happen sometime in the future. In this worksheet, we are going to focus on the present tense, more specifically on the **simple present**.

# CONTENTS

## How to form the affirmative

We are going to use comparative **adjectives** for, as its name indicates, **comparing** two people, places, or things (Hall & Barduhn, 2016). Through this process, we will indicate what is/are the difference(s) between each other.

Comparative adjectives can be formed by **adding** the **suffix** '-er' or by adding the **words** 'more' and 'less' **before** the adjective (Hall & Barduhn, 2016), depending on what we want to transmit. We will know which form should be used by analyzing **the number of syllables** the word has. You will find some examples depicting what we just mentioned below:

- |                       |                                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • I / You / They / We | tell / say / feel / leave / call      |
| • He / She / It       | tells / says / feels / leaves / calls |

To make the simple present of most verbs, use the base form (the infinitive without "to") (Hall & Barduhn, 2016).

I **read** a new book every weekend

She **reads** a new book every weekend



### Important

Notice that with 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular pronouns (he/she/it), the verb **changes**.  
e.g. I **need** your help → She **needs** your help

## He/She/It

As mentioned previously, some changes will be applied to verbs when using them with the 3rd person singular. For most verbs we just need to add an "-s" at the end of the verb; however, there are other variations on this. Look at the following cases:

When the verb ends in: "-sh", "-ch", "-o", "-ss", "-x", or "-z", we will add "-es" at the end.

She **goes** to school (go)  
He **finishes** his work (finish)

For verbs ending in "-y", we have two different cases:

If the ending is a combination of vowel + y, then we will add "-s" at the end:

Play → Plays  
Stay → Stays  
Enjoy → Enjoys

If the ending is a combination of **consonant + y**, then we will add "-ies" at the end, replacing the final y:

Carry → Carries  
Study → Studies  
Marry → Marries

## How to form the negative

- |                       |                |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| • I / You / They / We | <b>don't</b>   | tell / say / feel / leave / call |
| • He / She / It       | <b>doesn't</b> | tell / say / feel / leave / call |

For the **negative form**, we will use "**don't**" or "**doesn't**", depending on the **pronoun**. Note that in the case of the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (he/she/it), we **do not** modify the main verb but the auxiliary verb "do".

I **don't like** cookies  
She **doesn't spend** much time with her sister  
He **doesn't know** how to swim  
They **don't travel** by bus too often

## How to form the interrogative

• <b>Do</b>	I / you / they / we	feel okay?
• <b>Does</b>	he / she / it	feel okay?

For the interrogative form, we will use the auxiliary verb "do" or "does" at the beginning of the sentence, depending on the pronoun. Note that in the case of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it), we do not modify the main verb but the auxiliary verb "do".

**Do** you **like** eating ice cream?  
**Does** she **work** at the post office?  
**Does** it **have** four legs?

# ACTIVITIES

The following activities will help you to put into practice what you learned throughout this worksheet, giving you the opportunity to identify which area you need to reinforce.

- Read comprehensively.
- Go over and use this worksheet to support you.
- Do not look at the answer key until you finish the activities on your own. Challenge yourself!
- If you have any questions on this topic, write them down and share them with your tutor.

**Good job!**

1. Write **affirmative** sentences using the present simple.

e.g. I **play** / plays basketball every Sunday.

- a. He take / takes English lessons every Monday's afternoon.
- b. We watch / watches TV series after school.
- c. They often visit / visits their grandparent at weekends.

To complete this activity, please check the examples in the segment called "**How to form the affirmative.**" You will be able to correctly use the present simple in its affirmative form after finishing them.

2. Write **negative** sentences using the present simple.

e.g. She \_\_\_\_\_ go to school everyday.  
She **doesn't** go to school everyday.

- a. I \_\_\_\_\_ clean my room on Mondays.
- b. She \_\_\_\_\_ attend classes from Friday to Sunday.
- c. They \_\_\_\_\_ work at a Chinese restaurant.

To complete this activity, please check the examples in the segment called **"How to form the negative."** You will be able to correctly use present simple in its negative form after finishing them.

## ANSWER KEY

1.
  - a. He take / takes English lessons every Monday's afternoon.
  - b. We watch / watches TV series after school.
  - c. They often visit / visits their grandparent at weekends.
2.
  - a. I don't clean my room on Mondays.
  - b. She doesn't attend classes from Friday to Sunday.
  - c. They don't work at a Chinese restaurant.

## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Here, a series of **fill-in-the-blank** activities are presented. You will have to complete the blank spaces with the **required information**. This activity will help you to confirm how much you have learned so far. If you have any questions, read and go over the text once again. If you still have doubts, please take notes and share them with your tutor. Remember: the main objective of this worksheet is that **you** learn. Good job!

1. Write the simple present in its **affirmative** form. Use the verb in parentheses.
  - a. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**eat**) a lot of pizza.
  - b. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**study**) Japanese on Fridays.
  - c. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (**listen**) to popular British artists.
  - d. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**prefer**) dancing to swimming.
  - e. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**spend**) a lot of money on cosmetics.
  - f. You \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) classical music.

2. Write the simple present in its **negative** form. Use the verb in parentheses.

- a. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**drink**) wine.
- b. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) going to parties.
- c. She \_\_\_\_\_ (**watch**) TV.
- d. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) as an engineer.
- e. You \_\_\_\_\_ (**enjoy**) playing videogames.
- f. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**like**) each other.

3. Write the simple present in its **interrogative** form.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ you like oranges?
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ John work for this company?
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ she eat peanut butter sandwiches?
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ they have a cat or a dog?
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ we need to leave earlier today?
- f. \_\_\_\_\_ it rain a lot in the South?

4. Correct the **mistakes**.

- a. He don't like swimming.
- b. I has a new car.
- c. What does he likes?
- d. She usually wake up at 7 o'clock.
- e. They not like frogs.
- f. I never don't drink coffee in the evening.

## ANSWER KEY

Write the simple present in its affirmative form. Use the verb in parentheses.

- a. We **eat** (eat) a lot of pizza.
- b. I **study** (study) Japanese on Fridays.
- c. My friend **listens** (listen) to popular British artists.
- d. They **prefer** (prefer) dancing to swimming.
- e. She **spends** (spend) a lot of money on cosmetics.
- f. You **like** (like) classical music.



5. Write the simple present in its negative form. Use the verb in parentheses.

- a. We **don't drink** (drink) wine.
- b. I **don't like** (like) going to parties.
- c. She **doesn't watch** (watch) TV.
- d. He **doesn't work** (work) as an engineer.
- e. You **don't enjoy** (enjoy) playing videogames.
- f. They **don't like** (like) each other.

6. Write the simple present in its interrogative form.

- a. **Do** you like oranges?
- b. **Does** John work for this company?
- c. **Does** she eat peanut butter sandwiches?
- d. **Do** they have a cat or a dog?
- e. **Do** we need to leave earlier today?
- f. **Does** it rain a lot in the South?

7. Correct the mistakes.

- a. He **doesn't** like swimming.
- b. I **have** a new car.
- c. What does he **like**?
- d. She usually **wakes** up at 7 o'clock.
- e. They **do not** like frogs.
- f. I **don't drink** coffee in the evening.

## SUMMARY

To summarize, we will use the present tense for different situations: for facts or, in other words, things that **are always true**. Equally, this tense will be used for talking about **routines** or things that frequently take place. When making use of it in its **affirmative form**, we need to pay attention to changes made for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular as different suffixes will be used depending on particular endings in verbs. For the **negative form**, we will use "don't" or "doesn't," depending on the pronoun, while for its **interrogative form** we are going to use the auxiliary verb "do" (or "does," depending on the pronoun once again).

### Key words

Grammar; Tenses; Present Tense; Simple Present

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