

PRESENT SIMPLE

A word cloud centered around the phrase "present simple questions". The words are in various colors and orientations. The largest word is "questions" in green. Other prominent words include "present" in green, "simple" in blue, and "Negative" in purple. Smaller words include "statements", "singular", "Tag", "rules", "Questions", "ending", "third", "person", "verb", "Spelling", "auxiliary", and "Pronunciation".

Negative
statements
singular
questions
Tag
rules
Questions
ending
third
person
verb
Spelling
simple
present
auxiliary
Pronunciation



PRESENT SIMPLE - FORM

AFFIRMATIVE

I work

You work

He works

She works

It works

We work

You work

They work

NEGATIVE

I do not (don't) work

You do not (don't) work

He **does not (doesn't)** work

She **does not (doesn't)** work

It **does not (doesn't)** work

We do not (don't) work

You do not (don't) work

They do not (don't) work



PRESENT SIMPLE - FORM

INTERROGATIVE

Do I work ?

Do you work ?

Does he work ?

Does she work ?

Does it work ?

Do we work ?

Do you work ?

Do they work ?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I **do** / No, I **don't**

Yes, you **do** / No, you **don't**

Yes, he **does** / No, he **doesn't**

Yes, she **does** / No, she **doesn't**

Yes, it **does** / No, it **doesn't**

Yes, we **do** / No, we **don't**

Yes, you **do** / No, you **don't**

Yes, they **do** / No, they **don't**



PRESENT SIMPLE – TO BE

Positive

Negative

<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Question</i>
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I ... ?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you ... ?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she ... ?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he ... ?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it ... ?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we ... ?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they ... ?



PRESENT SIMPLE – HAVE GOT

Statements		Questions	Negatives	
Full form	Short form		Full form	Short form
I have got	I've got	Have I got?	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got?	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	Has he got?	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	Has she got?	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	Has it got?	It has not got	It has hasn't got
We have got	We've got	Have we got?	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got?	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	Have they got?	They have not got	They haven't got



PRESENT SIMPLE - SPELLING

RULE

EXAMPLES

1. Add -S for most verbs.

work – work**S**
run – run**S**

2. Add -ES for verbs ending in -CH, -S, -SH, -X, -Z, -O.

watch – watch**ES**
pass – pass**ES**
push – push**ES**
fix – fix**ES**
do – do**ES**
relax – relax**ES**

3. Change the -Y to -I and add -ES when the base form ends in a consonant +y.

study - stud**IES**
hurry - hurr**IES**
dry – dr**IES**

4. Do not change the -y when the base form ends in a vowel +y. Add -s

play – play**S**
enjoy – enjoy**S**



PRESENT SIMPLE SIGNAL WORDS

- **FREQUENCY ADVERBS:**

always
often
usually
sometimes
seldom
never

- **TIME EXPRESSIONS:**

every day
every week
every year
on Mondays
at the weekend
after school
once / twice / three times a week

How often do you ... ?

100%

always
usually
frequently
often

50%

sometimes
occasionally
rarely
seldom
hardly ever
never

0%



PRESENT SIMPLE - USE

•We use the present simple to say that something happens repeatedly, regularly, normally, often, always or never. It often occurs with phrases of time such as always, never, often, sometimes, and usually, as well as every summer, on Fridays, after midnight, etc.

She often goes to bed after midnight.

•The present simple is used to talk about something permanent which is not limited to a particular time. General truth

**Most young people like trendy clothes.
Cats like milk.**

•We use the present simple to say that a future event is a fixed part of a timetable, a programme of events, a schedule or suchlike (the “timetable future”).

The next train from Dublin arrives at 10.13.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS





PRESENT CONTINUOUS - FORM

AFFIRMATIVE

SUBJ + TO BE (+) + V-ING

I **AM** working

You **ARE** working

He **IS** working

She **IS** working

It **IS** working

We **ARE** working

You **ARE** working

They **ARE** working

NEGATIVE

SUBJ + TO BE (-) + V-ING

I **AM NOT** working

You **ARE NOT** working

He **IS NOT** working

She **IS NOT** working

It **IS NOT** working

We **ARE NOT** working

You **ARE NOT** working

They **ARE NOT** working



PRESENT CONTINUOUS - FORM

INTERROGATIVE

TO BE (+) + SUBJ + V-ING

Am I working ?

Are you working ?

Is he working ?

Is she working ?

Is it working ?

Are we working ?

Are you working ?

Are they working ?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I am / No, I am not

Yes, you are / No, you aren't

Yes, he is / No, he isn't

Yes, she is / No, she isn't

Yes, it is / No, it isn't

Yes, we are / No, we aren't

Yes, you are / No, you aren't

Yes, they are / No, they aren't



P. CONTINUOUS – ING SPELLING

RULE

EXAMPLES

1. If the verb ends in an E we remove the E and add ING.

live – liv**ING**
make – mak**ING**
take – tak**ING**

2. If the verb ends in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant and the syllable is stressed, we double the final consonant and add ING.

stop – sto**PPING**
plan – pla**NNING**
get – ge**TTING**
*listen – listening
*visit – visiting
*happen – happening

3. If the verb ends in IE we change it to YING.

lie – **IYING**
die – d**YING**

4. If the verb ends in Y, there are NO changes.

play – play**ING**
enjoy – enjoy**ING**



PRESENT CONTINUOUS – SIGNAL WORDS

- **Actions taking place at the moment of speaking:**

- * at the moment
- * now / just now / right now
- * Listen!
- * Look!

- **Arrangements for the near future:**

- * in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening
- * at noon / tonight
- * tomorrow
- * next ...



PRESENT CONTINUOUS – USE

•The present continuous is used when we want to say that somebody is doing something or that something is happening at the moment. The action or event is in progress and not yet complete. Common phrases of time are at the moment, now, just and still.

Fiona is washing her hair (at the moment).

•We use the present continuous to say that something is definitely planned or arranged for the future. It must be clear from the context or from the use of a phrase of future time (this afternoon, on Sunday, next week, etc.) that we are talking about the future.

We're having a barbecue on Sunday.



PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

- Daily routines or habits.

(I get up at 8 o'clock).

- Timetables in an immediate future.

(The train leaves at 9.11 p.m.).

- Facts and things that are generally true.

(The river Thames flows through London).

- Permanent situations.

(I work in a bank).

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Action in progress.

(I am watching TV).

- Definite future arrangements.

(I'm meeting my friends this afternoon).

- Temporary situations.

(I'm leaving in New York).



PRESENT SIMPLE VS. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Signal words

- always
- every ...
- often
- normally
- usually
- sometimes
- seldom
- never
- first
- then

- at the moment
- at this moment
- today
- now
- right now
- Listen!
- Look!

Note: The following verbs are usually only used in Simple Present:
be, like, love, want.