



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DEL ESTADO DE MÉXICO
FACULTAD DE MEDICINA VETERINARIA Y ZOOTECNIA
LICENCIATURA EN MEDICINA VETERINARIA Y ZOOTECNIA
UNIDAD DE APRENDIZAJE DE INGLÉS 5

PRESENT SIMPLE

DRA. MARÍA UXÚA ALONSO FRESÁN



USE

To talk about permanent situations:

Water boils at 100°C

To talk about things that happen regularly or all the time

I have a bath every day.

To talk about series of actions or events completed as we speak

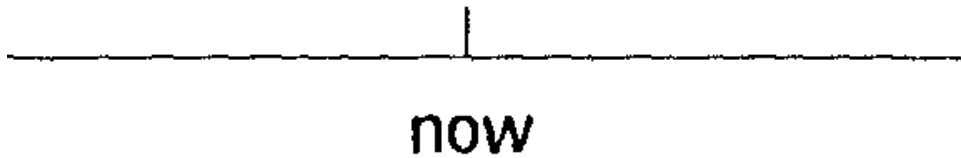
First I take a bowl and break two eggs into it. Next...

USE: REPEATED EVENTS AND GENERAL FACTS

I get up early

..... X X X X X X

REPEATED EVENTS



Ice melts at 0°

GENERAL FACTS



USE

Promises

I promise never to smoke again

Formal correspondence.- fixed phrases

We write to advise you

I enclose my cheque for \$100.00

Instructions.- To ask and give directions

How do I get to the station? You go straight on to the traffic light and.

USE

Stories.- informal narrative

In act I, Hamlet meets the ghost of his father.

Temporary situations: non-progressive verbs.- we do not use simple present to talk about temporary situations or actions going on around the present, but it is used with verbs that cannot normally be used in progressive format:
I like this wine, I believe you.

USE

We do not normally use the simple present to talk about the future

I promise I won't smoke any more

It is used to refer to future events which are timetabled:

His train arrives at 11:46

It is also used to make suggestions:

Why don't you take a day off tomorrow?

USE

It is often used with adverbs such as: always, never, occasionally, often, sometimes, usually, every week, on Mondays, twice a year, etc.

I go to church on Sundays.

With time clauses expressing routine of habitual actions:

Whenever it rains the roof leaks.

With the verb say when asking about or quoting:

What does that notice say? It says, “No parking”.

USE

With other verbs of communication:

Shakespeare advises us not to borrow or lend

It can be used in newspaper headlines:

MASS MURDERER ESCAPES

It can be used for dramatic narrative

(describing actions in plays, opera etc.):

When the curtain rises, Juliet is writin at her desk.

USE

For a planned future action or series of actions, referring to a journey:

We leave London at 10:00 next Tuesday and arrive in Paris at 13:00

With state verbs:

Existence.- be, exist

Mental states.- believe, doubt, know, realise, recognise, suppose, think, understand

USE

Wants and likes: want, like, love, hate, need, prefer

Possession: belong, have, possess, own

Senses: feel, smell, taste

Appearance: appear, look, seem

Sports commentators use it for running commentaries:

Federer serves to Nadal and runs to the net.

FORMS

Affirmative	Question	Negative
I work	do I work?	I do not work
you work	do you work?	you do not work
he/she/it works	does he/she/it work?	he/she/it does not work
we work	do we work?	we do not work
they work	do they work?	they do not work

FORMS

	Question word	does or doesn't	Subject	does not or doesn't	Base form	Base form+s	
Affirmative			<i>The race</i>			<i>starts</i>	<i>in Paris.</i>
Question	<i>(Why)</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>this machine</i>		<i>make</i>		<i>a noise?</i>
		<i>doesn't</i>	<i>this machine</i>		<i>make</i>		<i>a noise?</i>
Negative			<i>She</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>get up</i>		<i>early.</i>

SPELLING OF SINGULAR FORMS

Most verbs: add -s to infinitive	work → works sit → sits stay → stays
Verbs ending in consonant + <i>y</i> : change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add -es	cry → cries hurry → hurries reply → replies
Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh or -x: add -es to infinitive	miss → misses buzz → buzzes watch → watches push → pushes fix → fixes
Exceptions:	have → has go → goes do → does

PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciation of the final s in the third person varies according to the final sound of the base form.

It may be pronounced */ɪz/*, */s/* or */z/*.



ACTIVITIES

The simple present tense (positive statements)

Complete this newspaper story about Lord Stonebury
Put in the correct simple present form of these verbs:
go (× 4), *have* (× 3), *live* (× 2), *get*, *meet*, *own*, *play*,
read, *spend*, *talk*.

LORD STONEBURY TELLS ALL!

from an interview by our reporter Tim Bennett, and
only in the Daily Talk

Lord Stonebury is twenty-eight years old. He ... in
Belgravia in London's West End. He's very rich, and
he ... the company Office Blocks International. Every
morning the young Lord ... breakfast in bed and ...
the newspapers. He ... up at ten o'clock and usually
... for a walk in Hyde Park. He ... lunch at his club. He
sometimes ... the Directors of OBI, and they ... about
the company's plans.

In the afternoon Lord Stonebury and his friends
sometimes ... golf. Then they ... a few drinks. Or
sometimes he and a girl-friend ... for a drive in his
sports car.

After dinner Lord Stonebury ... to a night club or a
casino with one of his girl-friends. They ... home at
about two o'clock.

In the winter the young Lord ... in Monte Carlo. And
he ... his summer holidays in the West Indies.

Activity

Write the story of a typical day in *your* life.

ACTIVITIES

The simple present tense (positive and negative statements)

Amanda hasn't got a boy-friend. The Find-a-Friend Club wants to help her. Look at Amanda's answers to the club's questionnaire and write sentences about her.

Examples

Amanda reads books.

She doesn't watch a lot of television.

Put a tick in the box.

Do you ...	Yes	No
read books?	✓	
watch a lot of television?		✓
play computer games?		✓
like music?	✓	
often visit people?	✓	
like sport?		✓
go swimming?		✓
like animals?		✓
go for walks?	✓	
often go out in the evenings?		✓

Activity

You are writing a letter to the Find-a-Friend Club. Write a paragraph saying what you like and what you do in your spare time.

ACTIVITIES

The simple present tense (questions)

Tim Bennett is interviewing Brenda Bagg. Brenda writes love stories, and millions of people read her books. Complete Tim's questions by putting in the missing words.

Tim Brenda, where ... your ideas for all your stories?

Brenda Where do I get my ideas? That's hard to say. They just come to me.

Tim ... a long time to write a book?

Brenda No, it doesn't take long. I write one in about two weeks.

Tim Really? That's very quick. ... every day?

Brenda Yes, I write every day.

Tim And ... ?

Brenda Oh, I work here in the sitting-room.

Tim ... your stories?

Brenda No, I don't — my secretary types them.

Tim ... your husband ... your stories?

Brenda No, he doesn't. He hates them.

Tim ... your husband ... , Brenda?

Brenda Oh, he doesn't work. He hasn't got a job. My stories bring us lots of money, you know.

Tim ... so many people ... your books, Brenda?

Brenda I think they read them because I tell a good story. Everyone likes a good story, you know.

Activity

Take the role of a famous person who you know something about. Your partner interviews you and asks about your daily life.

ACTIVITIES

The present tense of **be** and **have**; the simple present tense

This paragraph is from a book about British towns. It's about a town called Milchester. Complete the paragraph by putting in present tense forms of *be* and *have* and the simple present tense of *bring*, *live* and *work*.

Milchester ... a lovely old town on the River Swenley. The famous castle ... lots of tourists to the town. The old streets near the castle ... many interesting little shops, and there ... a very good museum. The town also ... a theatre and a cinema. 27,000 people ... in Milchester, and quite a few of them ... at the new computer factory. Other industries ... paper-making and chocolate.

Activity

Write a short description of a town that you know well.

Eastwood, 1987

COMPLETE THE TABLE: TO BE

<i>be</i>	
affirmative	negative
I ¹ _____ ...	I ⁴ _____ ...
He/She/It ² _____ ...	He/She/It ⁵ _____ ...
You/We/They ³ _____ ...	You/We/They ⁶ _____ ...
interrogative	short answers
Am I ... ?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it ... ?	Yes, he/she/it is.
Are you/we/they ... ?	No, he/she/it isn't.
	Yes, you/we/they are. / No, you/we/they aren't.

TO BE: AFFIRMATIVE OR NEGATIVE

- 1 My name _____ Matt.
My name is Matt. / My name isn't Matt.
- 2 Our teacher _____ in the classroom.
- 3 I _____ thirsty.
- 4 We _____ at home now.
- 5 My bag _____ black.
- 6 My parents _____ from Istanbul.
- 7 I _____ 17 years old.
- 8 It _____ very hot today.

TO BE: AFFIRMATIVE

- 1 You _____ from Australia.
- 2 My English teacher _____ Mr Simpson.
- 3 Tom and Betty _____ in my class.
- 4 I _____ seventeen years old.
- 5 My pencil _____ in my bag.
- 6 We _____ at home.

TO BE: NEGATIVE

1 This coffee / hot

This coffee isn't hot.

2 Sam / in the classroom

3 We / eighteen years old

4 They / from New Zealand

5 I / hungry

TO BE: INTERROGATIVE

1 Martin / name / your / is / ?

2 you / are / Ireland / from / ?

3 at / home / is / dad / your / ?

4 teachers / and Harry / are / Neil / ?

5 Joanna / and I / American / are / ?

6 Sarah / is / hungry / ?

TO BE: QUESTIONS

- 1 Adele / your favourite singer?
- 2 we / from Hungary?
- 3 your friends / at home?
- 4 our teacher / very tall?
- 5 you / 16 years old?
- 6 you / hungry?

IDENTIFY THE PRESENT SIMPLE VERBS IN THE TEXT

H O U S E

In the TV show *House*, Dr Gregory House works at a hospital in the USA. He's a great doctor and he's very intelligent. He speaks seven languages. But Dr House isn't happy. He lives alone and he doesn't go out a lot. He walks with a stick because of a problem with his leg.

The star of *House* is the British actor Hugh Laurie. He doesn't speak with an American accent in real life – only in the TV show. 'I don't live in the USA,' he says. 'And I don't live alone. I've got a wife and three children and we live in London. But I work in the USA. They don't see me a lot.' And Hugh doesn't speak seven languages – but he speaks five!



EXERCISES IN AFFIRMATIVE

go have live see speak study watch work

- 1 We see our cousins every weekend.
- 2 My stepbrother _____ maths at university.
- 3 My uncle _____ in an apartment in London.
- 4 I _____ to school by bus.
- 5 My aunt _____ in a hospital.
- 6 My best friend _____ four languages.
- 7 My mum _____ lunch at work.
- 8 We _____ TV every evening.

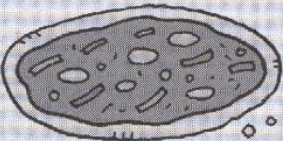
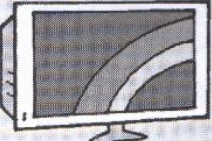
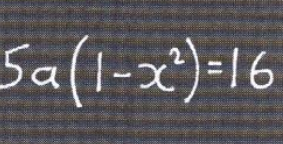



EXERCISES IN NEGATIVE

- 1 My grandparents don't live (not live) in the USA.
- 2 My cousin _____ (not have) an American accent.
- 3 Our stepdad _____ (not see) his children a lot.
- 4 Your great-grandmother _____ (not speak) English.
- 5 I _____ (not go) out a lot during the week.
- 6 Hugh Laurie _____ (not work) in a hospital.

EXERCISES IN INTERROGATIVE

- 1 Do you speak French?
- 2 _____ your friends go out at weekends?
- 3 _____ Lionel Messi play football?
- 4 _____ you watch DVDs?
- 5 _____ your best friend go to your school?
- 6 _____ you study at weekends?

EXERCISES: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES IN PRESENT SIMPLE

	Saturdays	Sundays
Tom		
Sofia		
Hannah and Sam		

1 play tennis

Hannah and Sam play tennis on Saturdays.

2 study maths

3 eat pizza

4 watch TV

5 listen to music

6 go out

PRESENT SIMPLE: WORD ORDER

1 sister / go out / my / doesn't / a lot

My sister doesn't go out a lot.

2 New York / parents / live / in / don't / Tom's

3 pizza / brother / eat / doesn't / my

4 teacher / our / doesn't / work / Sundays / on

5 Lady Gaga / like / my / don't / parents

6 Chinese / Sam / speak / doesn't

7 friends / Elizabeth's / like / we / don't

EXERCISES

1. I _____ (be) in a café now.
2. _____ (she / play) tennis every week?
3. They _____ (go) to the cinema every Wednesday.
4. _____ (she / be) a singer?
5. You _____ (find) the weather here cold.
6. _____ (they / be) on the bus?
7. Lucy _____ (ride) her bicycle to work.
8. Why _____ (he / be) in France?
9. I _____ (not / play) the piano often.
10. It _____ (not / be) cold today.

EXERCISES

11. We _____ (be) from Portugal.
12. _____ (we / make) too much noise at night?
13. Where _____ (Harry / study)?
14. _____ (it / be) foggy today?
15. We _____ (not / be) late.
16. They _____ (not / like) animals.
17. Where _____ (you / be)?
18. He _____ (not / be) an accountant.
19. _____ (the dog / eat) chicken?
20. She _____ (be) my sister.

REFERENCES

Eastwood, J. (1987): A Basic English Grammar Exercises. OUP. Yugoslavia.

Falla, T. and Davies P.A. 2014. Solutions Elementary Student Book and Workbook. 2nd. Edition. OUP. China.

Parrot M. 2000. Grammar for English language teachers. 2nd edition. CUP. U.K.

Perfect English Grammar.

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/passive.html>. Consultado el 02/08/2018

Swan, M. (2002). Practical English Usage. 2nd edition. OUP. Hong Kong.

Thomson, A.J. and Martinet, A.V. (1986). A Practical English Grammar. OUP. Hong Kong.