

# PRESENT SIMPLE

## HOW GRAMMAR WORKS

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### FORMA:

AFIRMATIVA	I/YOU/WE/THEY + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN EL TO SHE/HE/IT + VERBO INFINITIVO SIN EL TO + S
NEGATIVA	I/YOU/WE/THEY + DON'T + VERB. INF. SIN TO SHE/HE/IT + DOESN'T + VERB. INF. SIN TO
INTERROGATIVA	DO + I/WE/YOU/THEY + VERB. INF. SIN TO? DOES + SHE/HE/IT + VERB. INF. SIN TO?
RES. CORTAS	YES, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DO/DOES NO, PRONOMBRE SUJETO + DON'T/DOESN'T

FORMACION

- Por regla general..... ▶ +S

To help      she helps  
To work      she works

- Verbos acabados en S – X – SH – CH – O..... ▶ ES

To go          she goes  
To do          she does  
To miss       she misses  
To mix        she mixes  
To brush     she brushes  
To catch     she catches

- Verbos acabados en consonante+Y ..... ▶ se quita la Y + I ES:

To try          she tries  
To dry          she dries  
To hurry       she hurries

- Verbos acabados en vocal+Y siguen la regla general:

To play        she plays  
To say         she says

SHE / HE / IT - SPELLING

# EXEMPLOS

	TO WORK	TO GO	TO TRY	TO LIVE
<b>AF</b>	I work You work She works He works It works We work You work They work	I go You go She goes He goes It goes We go You go They go	I try You try She tries He tries It tries We try You try They try	I live You live She lives He lives It lives We live You live They live
<b>NEG</b>	I don't work You don't work She doesn't work He doesn't work It doesn't work We don't work You don't work They don't work	I don't go You don't go She doesn't go He doesn't go It doesn't go We don't go You don't go they don't go	I don't try You don't try She doesn't try He doesn't try It doesn't try We don't try You don't try they don't try	I don't live You don't live She doesn't live He doesn't live It doesn't live We don't live You don't live they don't live
<b>INT</b>	Do I work? Do you work? Does she work? Does he work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	Do I go? Do you go? Does she go? Does he go? Does it go? Do we go? Do you go? Do they go?	Do I try? Do you try? Does she try? Does he try? Does it try? Do we try? Do you try? Do they try?	Do I live? Do you live? Does she live? Does he live? Does it live? Do we live? Do you live? Do they live?

## SU USO:

- Se usa para hablar de acciones habituales (estilo de vida, hábitos, rutina diaria...):  
Vivienne takes her children to school every day.
- Se usa para hablar de hechos o verdades generales:  
The Moon turns around the Earth.  
The shops open at 8 o'clock.
- Se usa para hablar de situaciones permanentes:  
My father works as a waiter in a hotel.
- Se usa para acciones que han acontecido ahora o sea en el momento en que se habla, pero cuyo verbo no admite la forma del Present Continuous (STATES VERBS):  
I hope you're happy now.  
(NOT. I'm hoping you are happy now)

- Se usa para narrar la historia de un película, libro...:  
Bog Gelof plays the role of Pink in the film "The wall". He is a young man who loses his father...

- Se usa para comentarios en la radio o en la television referente al deporte:  
Maradona takes the ball, he runs with it and....

## ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA / EXPRESION DE TIEMPO

- Se usa el Present Simple con expresiones de tiempo o adverbios de frecuencia. Una expresión de tiempo o adverbio de frecuencia, es una palabra o un grupo de palabras que nos ayudan a saber cuando se hace la acción o con que frecuencia:

### EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO:

EVERY DAY	TODO LOS DIAS
EVERY WEEK	TODA LAS SEMANAS
EVERY MONTH	TODO LOS MESES
ON SUNDAYS	TODOS LOS DOMINGOS
ONCE IN A WHILE	DE VEZ EN CUANDO
ALL THE TIME	TODO EL TIEMPO

- Las expresiones de tiempo se pueden colocar al principio o final de oración:  
Every day, we go to the shop to buy bread.  
We visit Aunt Daisy every month.

EXPRESIONES DE TIEMPO

### ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA:

ALWAYS	SIEMPRE
OFTEN	A MENUDO
FAIRLY OFTEN	CASI A MENUDO
SOMETIMES	ALGUNAS VECES
USUALLY	NORMALMENTE
SELDOM / RARELY	RARAMENTE
NEVER	NUNCA
HARDLY EVER	CASI NUNCA
FREQUENTLY	FRECUENTEMENTE
GENERALLY	GENERALMENTE
REGULARLY	REGULARMENTE
NORMALLY	NORMALMENTE
OCCASIONALLY	OCASIONALMENTE

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

- Los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan DELANTE del verbo:

AFIRMATIVA	SUJ + ADV + VERBO
NEGATIVA	SUJ + DON'T/DOESN'T + ADV + VERBO
INTERROGATIVA	DO/DOES + SUJ + ADV + VERB?

I go to the cinema (often).  
I often go to the cinema.  
I don't often go to the cinema.  
Do I often go to the cinema?

- SOMETIMES – USUALLY pueden colocarse también al principio/final de oración:  
I go to the cinema (sometimes)  
I sometimes go to the cinema.  
Sometimes, I go to the cinema.  
I go to the cinema sometimes.
- Los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan DETRÁS del verbo TO BE:  
He is late (usually).  
He is usually late.