

SU 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

FORMACIÓN

- Por regla general, los verbos se añaden 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 cambian la Y por I + ES:
 To try she tries
 To dry she dries
 To hurry she hurries
- Verbos acabados en vocal+Y siguen la regla general + S
 To play she plays
 To say she says

SHE – HE – IT / SPELLING

SU USO:

- Utilizamos el present simple como futuro cuando estamos hablando sobre planes de viajes, horarios de trenes o de transportes, programas.... Estamos pensando en algo que no puede cambiar en el futuro:
 - The bus leaves at 8 am tomorrow.
 - The cinema starts at 8.30 tonight.
 - When is the next train for Rome?
 - The King of Denmark arrives in London on Monday.