

the letter s to the verb

Buy Buy + S - Buys

Say Say + S - Says

Buy Buy + S - Buys

Affirmative statements

Subject + verb (present) + complement.

I study English

She studies English

We study English

Complete the next sentences in affirmative form:

1 My sister reads (read) a book

2 Jani likes (like) dogs

3 My parents do (do) the shopping

4 We sometimes meet (meet) in front of the cinema

5 Uncle Giorgio goes (go) to the park doctor

6 Our friends play (play) football in the park

7 She goes (go) to the park every day

8 We have (have) the best ideas

9 He rides (ride) his bike every day

Example: Jona speaks English. (speak)
He watches TV. (At night watch)
The students study in the morning. (study)

Rule 1

You have to add ^s in third person He, she, it. She speaks. He reads.

Rule 2

When a verb ends with q, s, ch, sh, x or z we add thes.

Miss Miss + es = Misses

Kiss Kiss + es = Kisses

watch watch + es = watches

Rule 3

When a verb ends with y and there is a consonant before the y changes into ies

fly + ies = flies

try + ies = tries

cry + ies = cries

study + ies = studies

Rule 4

When a verb ends with y and there is a vowel before it, we simply

- 1. My sister doesn't read read or look
- 2. Frank doesn't live live | live | live
- 3. My parents don't go go | go | go the shopping
- 4. We sometimes don't meet meet | meet | meet in front of the cinema
- 5. Uncle George doesn't go go | go | go to the doctors
- 6. Our friends don't play play | play | play football in the park don't
- 7. She doesn't go go | go | go to the park every Friday
- 8. He doesn't ride ride | ride | ride his bike every day
- 9. We will have have | have | have the best ideas
- 10. Carol doesn't say say | say | say goodbye
- 11. She doesn't love love | love | love her best singer
- 12. My sister doesn't live live | live | live in a big house
- 13. The children don't eat eat | eat | eat hamburgers
- 14. Bill doesn't buy buy | buy | buy two textbooks
- 15. I don't arrive arrive | arrive | arrive at home

Example: I sleep at night. (Positive)
Paula washes a car. Peter and Juan study together at the school.
Sophie eats hot dogs.

Usage

- 1) Things that always happen
- 2) Habits
- 3) Routines
- 4) For a situation that we think is more or less permanent.
- 5) For short actions that are happening now.

Remember: Only the present time.

Present Simple is formed by the subject,

Verb and Complement

Starting with so well.

The teacher speaks Spanish.

The students listen to the English class.

The only variation is in the third person (She, He and It) because you have to add "s", "ES" or "ES" to the verb.

- 10 Carol ~~Says~~ (Say) goodbye
- 11 She ~~loves~~ (love) her best singer
- 12 My sister ~~likes~~ (like) making love
- 13 The children ~~eat~~ (eat) hamburgers
- 14 Bill ~~buy~~ (Buy) two robots
- 15 I ~~arrive~~ (arrive) at home

Negative statements

Subject + auxiliary (negative) + verb in infinitive + complement.

I don't study English. / I do not study English.
 She doesn't study English. / she does not study English

Remember: For I/you/we/they/DO
 for/she/he/it/Does

Sarah loves him

Sarah doesn't loves him

Sarah and Peter eat hot dog at mall

Sarah and Peter don't eat hot dog at mall

Write Peter doth match every (wednesday)

10 03

Question or Interrogative Form

Affirmative Sentences: Jean plays soccer every day.

Negative Sentences: Jean doesn't play soccer every day.

Question: Does Jean play soccer every day?

Affirmative: I love my new car.

Negative: I don't love my new car.

Question: Does I love my new car?

Affirmative: Peter and Walter travel to China.

Negative: Peter and Walter don't travel to China.

Question: Do Peter and Walter travel to China?

Present Simple

Different actions in the present.

Present Simple or simple present is a verb tense which is used for repetition, habits or generalization.

Only in the present simple.