*From: Rojhano and Johny*

*To: Beginners Group*

*Subj: Lesson 7 | PRESENT SIMPLE Part 2*

**Simple Present tense uses:**

**1.** To express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:

* *I smoke (habit);*
* *I work in London (unchanging situation);*
* *London is a large city (general truth)*

**2.** To give instructions or directions:

* *Walk for two hundred meters, then turn left.*

**3**. to express fixed arrangements, present or future. When talking about schedules, timetables and itineraries, the present simple tense is used to refer to a future event that is planned and is not likely to change:

* *Your exam* ***starts*** *at 09.00*
* *I* ***have*** *a meeting on Friday, but I'****m*** *free on Saturday.*
* *What time is your flight?*
* *The last train to Moscow* ***leaves*** *at 8.30.*
* *On day 4, we* ***visit*** *the waterfalls.*
* *My father* ***retires*** *in two months.*

**4.** To express future time, after some conjunctions: **after, when, before, as soon as, until**:

* *He'll give it to you when you* ***come*** *next Saturday.*

**Be careful! The simple present is not used to express actions happening now.**

Present tense habitual activities are frequently signaled by time expressions such as the following:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| all the timeevery classevery dayevery holidayevery houronce a weektwice a month | every monthevery semesterevery weekevery yearmost of the timeevery now and then | alwaysoftenrarelysometimesusuallynever |

**Examples**

**For habits**

1. He drinks tea at breakfast.
2. She only eats fish.
3. They watch television regularly.

**For repeated actions or events**

1. We catch the bus every morning.
2. It rains every afternoon in the hot season.
3. They drive to Monaco every summer.

**For general truths**

1. Water freezes at zero degrees.
2. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
3. Her mother is Peruvian.

**For instructions or directions**

1. Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.
2. You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.

**For fixed arrangements**

1. His mother arrives tomorrow.
2. Our holiday starts on the 26th March

**With future constructions**

1. She'll see you before she leaves.
2. We'll give it to her when she arrives.

**Forming the simple present tense: TO THINK**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | **Interrogative** | **Negative** |
| I think | Do I think? | I do not think |
| You think | Do you think? | You do not think |
| He thinks | Does he think? | He does not think |
| She thinks | Does she think? | She does not think |
| It thinks | Does it think? | It does not think |
| We think | Do we think? | We do not think. |
| They think | Do they think? | They do not think. |

**Notes on the simple present, third person singular:**

**1.** in the third person singular the verb always ends in -**s**:

*He want****s****, she need****s****, he give****s****, she think****s****.*

**2.** We use **do/does** to make questions or negative sentences.

*He wants ice cream.* ***Does*** *he want strawberry? No, He* ***does not*** *want Strawberry, he wants vanilla.*

**3**. Verbs ending in -**y** : the third person changes the **-y** to -**ies**:

*fly = fl****ies*** *Cry = cr****ies***

**Exception:** if there is a vowel before the -y:

*Play = plays pray = prays*

**4.** Add -**es** to verbs ending in:-**ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -o**:

*He passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes, He goes*

**We use the simple present we say how often we do things:**

* *He goes to school every morning.*
* *She understands English.*
* *It mixes the sand and the water.*
* *He tries very hard.*
* *She enjoys playing the piano.*