Present Simple

**Form**: Subject + Simple verb + Object

We use PRESENT SIMPLE to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.
   - I take the train to the office.
   - The train to Tabriz leaves every hour.
   - Sara sleeps eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.
   - The President of The USA lives in The White House.
   - A dog has four legs.
   - We come from Iran.

3. For habits.
   - I get up early every day.
   - Mina brushes her teeth twice a day.
   - They travel to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always / generally true.
   - It rains a lot in winter.
   - The Queen of England lives in Buckingham Palace.
   - They speak English at work.
Verb Conjugation & Spelling

Don’t forget: in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>The Rest of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they</td>
<td>speak / learn</td>
<td>English at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>speaks / learns</td>
<td>English at home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in -O, -CH, -SH, -SS, -X, or -Z we add -ES in the third person.
   - go – goes
   - catch – catches
   - wash – washes
   - kiss – kisses
   - fix – fixes
   - buzz – buzzes

2. For verbs that end in a consonant + Y, we remove the Y and add -IES.
   - marry – marries
   - study – studies
   - carry – carries
   - worry – worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a vowel + Y, we just add -S.
   - play – plays
   - enjoy – enjoys

Negative Sentences in the Simple Present Tense

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use Don’t or Doesn’t with all verbs EXCEPT To Be and Modal verbs (can, might, should etc.).
- Affirmative: You speak French.
  Negative: You don't speak French.

You will see that we add don't between the subject and the verb. We use Don't when the subject is I, you, we or they.

- Affirmative: He speaks German.
  Negative: He doesn't speak German.

When the subject is he, she or it, we add doesn't between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter S at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence. We will see the reason why below.

**Negative Contractions**

Don't = Do not
Doesn't = Does not

There is no difference in meaning though we normally use contractions in spoken English.

**Word Order of Negative Sentences**

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using Don't or Doesn't.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>don't/doesn't</th>
<th>Verb*</th>
<th>The Rest of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / you / we / they</td>
<td>don't</td>
<td>have / buy</td>
<td>cereal for breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>doesn't</td>
<td>eat / like etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive To have it is just the have part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with TO. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.
Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You *don't* speak Arabic.
- Saman *doesn't* speak Italian.
- We *don't* have time for a rest.
- It *doesn't* move.
- They *don't* want to go to the party.
- She *doesn't* like fish.

Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use *Do* or *Does*. It has no translation in Spanish though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.
  Question: *Do* you speak English?

You will see that we add *DO* at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use *Do* when the subject is *I*, *you*, *we* or *they*.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.
  Question: *Does* he speak French?

When the subject is *he*, *she* or *it*, we add *DOES* at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter *S* at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using *Do* or *Does*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do/Does</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb*</th>
<th>The Rest of the sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>I / you / we / they</td>
<td>have / need</td>
<td>a new bike?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>he / she / it</td>
<td>want etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive To have it is just the have part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with TO. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

**Examples of Questions with Do and Does:**

- Do you need a dictionary?
- Does Maryam need a dictionary?
- Do we have a meeting now?
- Does it rain a lot in winter?
- Do they want to go to the party?

**Short Answers with Do and Does**

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample Questions</th>
<th>Short Answer (Affirmative)</th>
<th>Short Answer (Negative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you like chocolate?</td>
<td>Yes, I do.</td>
<td>No, I don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do I need a pencil?</td>
<td>Yes, you do.</td>
<td>No, you don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you both like chocolate?</td>
<td>Yes, we do.</td>
<td>No, we don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they like chocolate?</td>
<td>Yes, they do.</td>
<td>No, they don't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does he like chocolate?</td>
<td>Yes, he does.</td>
<td>No, he doesn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does she like chocolate?</td>
<td>Yes, she does.</td>
<td>No, she doesn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it have four wheels?</td>
<td>Yes, it does.</td>
<td>No, it doesn't.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>