

Simple Present Tense - Form

THE FORMS OF SIMPLE PRESENT

Affirmative: [VERB] (+ s/es/ies in third person)

Examples:

- I **work** in a bank.
- You **get up** early every day.
- She **works** in a bank.
- She **studies** at university.
- He **goes** to the movies every Wednesday.
- It **rains** every afternoon in summer.
- We **play** baseball on Friday nights.
- You **travel** together as a happy couple.
- They **pay** with cash.

Negative: do not / does not (in third person) + [VERB]

Examples:

- I **do not speak** Portuguese.
- She **does not speak** Portuguese.
- You **don't like** apples.
- He **doesn't like** apples.

Negative contractions:

- do not = don't
- does not = doesn't

Interrogative: Do / Does (in third person) + SUBJECT + [VERB]

Examples:

- **Do** you **work** in a bank? Yes, I do / No I don't.
- **Does** she **work** in a bank? Yes, she does / No, she doesn't.

You can add a **question word** (why, where, when, how long, who, how, etc.) before **do** or **does** to ask for more information.

Examples:

- **What** do you do?
- **Where** does he work?
- **When** does she do her homework?
- **How long** do tigers live?
- **Who** do you think you are?
- **How** do we hear?

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

In the third person singular (he, she & it) the most of the verb always end in **-s**.

Examples:

- he **likes**, she **cooks**, it **costs**.

There are however some special cases. Here are the spelling rules:

There are 3 irregular verbs form:	Verbs ending in: vowel + "y" Add "-s"	Verbs ending in: "-y" Change "-y" for "-ies"	Verbs ending in: "s" , "z" , "sh" , "tch" and "ch" Add "-es"
have = has go = goes do = does	pay - pays play – plays say – says	deny - denies marry = marries study = studies	miss = misses buzz = buzzes wash = washes watch = watches teach = teaches