

PRESENTE SIMPLE

➤ Comparativa entre PRESENT SIMPLE e INFINITIVE.

	★ Verbo Importante (no necesita auxiliar) *3ª persona singular distinta	★ Verbo Importante (no necesita auxiliar) *3ª persona singular distinta	☆ Verbo Modal (no necesita auxiliar) *3ª persona singular IGUAL	Verbos kk AUXILIAR DO *3ª persona singular con S / ES	Verbos kk AUXILIAR DO *3ª persona singular con S / ES
INFINITIVE >>	To Be	To Have got	Can	To GO	To Speak
PRESENT SIMPLE	I am	I have got	I can	I go	I speak
	you are	you have got	you can	you go	you speak
	*He is	*He has got	*He can	*He goes	*He speaks
	*She is	*She has got	*She can	*She goes	*She speaks
	*It is	*It has got	*It can	*It goes	*It speaks
	We are	We have got	We can	We go	We speak
	You are	You have got	You can	You go	You speak
	They are	They have got	They can	They go	They speak

PRONOMBRES PERSONALES DE SUJETO

➤ Forma AFIRMATIVA del present simple.

<p>Be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She is beautiful and clever. - They are very tall. 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p> <p>Exercise3</p>
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<p>Have got</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have got two brothers and two sisters. - She has got dark hair. 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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<p>Verbos kk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We go to the cinema on Wednesdays. - He goes home at six. - I speak English very well. - She speaks many languages. - They read a lot of books 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p> <p>Exercise3</p>
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➤ Forma NEGATIVA del present simple.

<p>Be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She isn't beautiful and clever. (is not) - They aren't very tall. (are not) 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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<p>Have got</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I haven't got two brothers and two sisters. (have not) - She hasn't got dark hair. (has not got) 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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<p>Verbos kk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We don't go to the cinema on Wednesdays. (do not) - He doesn't go home at six. (does not) - I don't speak English very well. (do not) - She doesn't speak many languages. (does not) 	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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➤ Forma INTERROGATIVA del present simple.

<p>Be</p> <p>- She is beautiful and clever. Is she beautiful and clever? Yes, she is. No, she isn't</p> <p>- They are very tall. Are they very tall? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.</p>	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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<p>Have got</p> <p>- I have got two brothers and two sisters. Have you got two brothers and two sisters? Yes, I have. No, I haven't</p> <p>- She has got dark hair. Has she got dark hair? Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.</p>	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p>
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Verbos kk		
-	Do	We go to the cinema on Wednesdays. we go to the cinema on Wednesdays? Yes, we do. No, we don't.
-	Does	He goes home at six. he go home al six? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't
-	Do	I speak English very well. you speak English very well? Yes, I do. No, I don't
-	Does	She speaks many languages. she speak many languages? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

[Exercise1](#)[Exercise2](#)[Exercise3](#)[Exercise4](#)

➤ Forma INTERROGATIVA+QUESTION WORD en el present simple.

Be		
-		She is from London.
		Is she from London?
	Where	is she from? London.

Have got		
-		I have got two brothers and two sisters.
		Have you got two brothers and two sisters?
	How many sisters	have you got? two brothers and two sisters.

Verbos kk		
-	When	Do do We go to the cinema on Wednesdays. we go to the cinema on Wednesdays? we go to the cinema? On Wednesdays.
-	What time	Does does He goes home at six. he go home at six? he go home? At six.
-	How many languages	Does does She speaks three languages. she speak three languages? she speak ? Three languages.
-	When	Do do They do their homework after school. they do their homework after school? they do their homework? After school.

[Exercise1](#)

➤ Los ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA suelen acompañar al present simple.

<p>Los más comunes son</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Always- Usually- Often- Sometimes- Hardly ever- Seldom- Rarely- Never	<p>Exercise1</p> <p>Exercise2</p> <p>Exercise3</p> <p>Exercise4</p> <p>Exercise5</p>
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<p>Be El adverbio de frecuencia siempre <u>va después</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I am <u>always</u> tired after work.- She is <u>never</u> at home in the morning.- The players are <u>often</u> dirty after a match.	
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<p>Verbos kk El adverbio de frecuencia siempre <u>va antes</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I <u>always</u> feel tired after work.- She <u>never</u> goes home in the morning.- The players <u>often</u> get together after a match.	
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➤ Usos del present simple en los VERBOS KK.

<p>Hábitos o rutinas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I wash my teeth every morning.- My granny visits me on Sundays.- We all go to school by bus. <p>Verdades generales o hechos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- It rains a lot in Bilbao.- The Earth goes around the sun.- Your English is good. You speak very well.- Santa brings presents at Christmas. <p>Situaciones permanentes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- I live in Burgos.- My brother works in a bank. <p>Horarios</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The shops open at five and close at six.- My flight departs at 6.30.	<p>Test</p> <p>Intermediate1</p> <p>Intermediate2</p> <p>Intermediate3</p> <p>Intermediate4</p>
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➤ Los “chivatos” del present simple.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverbios de frecuencia: Usually, often... - Once a day / week / month / year... - Every day / week / month / year... - In the morning / afternoon / evening. - At night. 	Quiz
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➤ Casos confusos en present simple.

Uso de verbos que expresan preferencias o gustos				
SUJETO	VERBO PREFERENCIA	VERBO+ING	RESTO	
- Alicia	prefers	playing	playing cards today.	Exercise1 Exercise2 Exercise3
- Sam	doesn't like	going	to the cinema.	
- Pilgrims	love	speaking	Spanish.	
- My sister and I	quite like	drawing	elephants.	
- My dog Pipo	can't stand	eating	vegetables.	
- I	don't mind	working	on Sundays.	
- Do you	fancy	dancing	with me?	
- We	rather	meeting	our friends on Fridays.	

➤ Algunos verbos solo se usan en tiempos simples.

<p>Verbos de estado Hablan de situaciones y no de acciones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sentimientos. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hate, like, love, need, want. - Opiniones y creencias. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believe, feel, forget, guess, hope, imagine, know, mean, prefer, realize, recognize, remember, suppose, think, understand. - Posesion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belong to, have got, own, possess. - Los sentidos. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feel, hear, see, smell, taste. 	Exercise1 Intermediate1 Intermediate2
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