

RULES AND EXAMPLES

Repeated Actions

Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

Nurses look after patients in hospitals

I usually go away at weekends.

The earth goes around the sun.

Facts or Generalizations

The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

Cats like milk, but birds do not like milk

California is in America. It is not in United Kingdom.

Windows are made of wood

Now (Non-continuous verbs)

Sometimes speakers use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Noncontinuous Verbs and certain Mixed Verbs.

Examples:

I am here now.

She is not here now.

Tim needs help right now.



Two voices of simple present tense:

ACTIVE VOICE – the subject is the doer of the action (or the verb). Example: Once a week, Tom cleans the car.

PASSIVE VOICE – the subject receives the action expressed in the verb.

Example: Once a week, the car is cleaned by Tom.

EXERCISES

Write sentences from these words. Put the verb in the right form;

Example: (always / early / Sue / arrive)
Answer: Sue always arrives early.

- 1. (basketball / I / play / often)
- 2. (work / Margaret / hard / usually)
- 3. (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)
- 4. (dinner / we / have / always / at 7:30)
- 5. (television / Tim / watch / never)
- 6. (like / chocolates / children / usually)
- 7. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)

Write these verbs	s +-s or –es:	
Example: (read)	She	Answer: She reads
1. (think)	He	
2. (fly)	It	
3. (dance)	He	
4. (have)	She	_•
5. (finish)	It	

