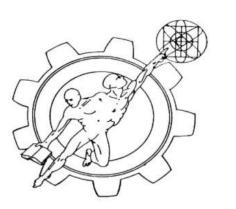
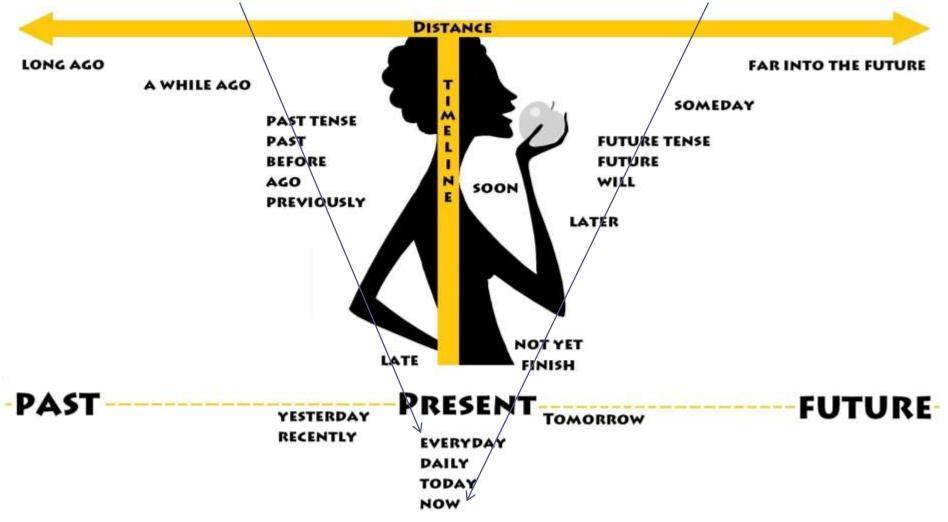
CBTIS 122 English I Module 2





- Who am I? People around me...
- TOPICS:
- Formation of the 3rdperson(he, she, it)
- singular AFF(+) form (-s, -es, -ies).
- OPRESENT S I M P L E [(+), (-), (?), (s.a.)].
- The verb "have/has" structure.
- Adverbs of frequency.

PRESENT SIMPLE and PRESENT PROGRESSIVE



		P.P.	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION?	SHORT ANSWER	TIME EXPRESSIONS
P	S I M P L	you* we they	Verb base form	don't (do not) + verb base	Do+P.P.+ base form?	(+) Yes, do / (-) No, don't	ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY always/usually/sometime s/often/never. EVERY day/week/month/year, etc. MOMENTS In the
R E		he she it	Verb (s/es/ies)	doesn't (does not) + verb base	Does+P.P.+ base form?	(+) Yes, does / (-) No, doesn't	afternoon/morning/evening. SEASONS In the spring, summer, etc. On Mondays, on the weekend, etc.
S	P	1	am + verb (ing)	am not + verb (ing)	Am+P.P.+ verb(ing)?	(+) Yes, am / (-) No, am not	
E N	R O G R E S I V E	you* we they	are + verb (ing)	aren't (are not) + verb (ing)	Are+P.P.+ verb(ing)?	(+) Yes, are / (-) No, aren't	Now. At the moment. In this moment. Right now.
1		he she it	is + verb (ing)	isn't (is not) + verb (ing)	S+P.P.+ verb(ing)?	(+) Yes, is / (-) No, isn't	Myni now.

Present Simple: We use present simple for...



Habits or actions that happen regulary.

Example:

I watch TV everyday.
You drink milk in the mornings.
We go to the school on monday.
They play tennis on weekends.

He <u>drinks</u> water all days.

She <u>eats</u> fruit after lunch.

It (school ring bell) <u>sounds</u> at 7:30 AM

Present Simple Time Expressions:

- ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY...
 always/usually/often/
 sometimes/seldom / rarely /never.
 P.P. + A. of F. + Verb (base/modify)
- EVERY... day/week/month/year, etc.
- MOMENTS... In the ... afternoon/morning/evening.
- SEASONS... In the spring, summer, fall, winter.
- On Mondays, on the weekend, etc.

Present simple...

We use the PRIESENT SIMIPLE for habits or actions that happen regularly.

* Example:

I drink ice tea in the summer.

She plays soccer on the weekend.

We do a lot of different things in our free time.

The Earth goes around the Sun.

They work very hard.

You play video-games everyday.

Personal Pronouns

V E R B S

Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it). Modify VERBS.



Eat -Eat**s**



Dance - Dances



Cry -Cr<u>ies</u>



Fly -Fl**ies**



Smile -Smile**s**



Wake up – Wake**s** up

VERBS...

NOTE: verb to be (am, is, are) not apply!!!

REGULAR

BASE FORM >>> MODIFY

- Answer >>> answer<u>s</u>.
- Borrow>>> borrow**s**.
- Copy >>> cop<u>ies</u>.
- Destroy >>> destroy<u>s</u>.
- Explain >>> explain<u>s</u>.
- Finish>>> finish<u>es</u>.
- Pass >>> pass<u>es</u>.
- Stretch >>> Stretch<u>es</u>.

IRREGULAR

BASE FORM >>> MODIFY

- Begin >>> begin**s**.
- Buy >>> buy**s**.
- Catch >>> catch **es**.
- Fall >>> fall**s**.
- Fry >>> fr**ies**.
- Run >>> run**s**.
- Sleep >>> Sleep<u>s</u>.
- Tell>>> Tell<u>s</u>.

NOTE: verb have not apply "haves" it uses has

RULE	END OF THE VERB:	Base form	- <i>s</i> , <i>-es</i> , <i>-ies</i> Form.	Modify Verb
1	MOST VERBS	Speak Eat Call Dance	ADD - S	Speaks Eats Calls Dances
2	-sh, -ch, ss, -x, -o.	Push Teach Kiss Fix Do	ADD - es	Pushes Teaches Kisses Fixes Does
3	Consonant + "y"	Cry Try Fly Worry Study	Change (y) to (i) and ADD - es = - ies	Cries Tries Flies Worries Studies
4	Vowel (a,e, i, o, u) + "y"	Pay Enjoy Pray Buy Stay	ADD - S	Pays Enjoys Prays Buys Stays

Write the modify form of these verbs to <u>he</u>, <u>she</u>, <u>it</u>.

1.	Read
2.	Repair
3.	Watch
4.	Listen
5.	Love
	Have
	Push
8.	Do
9.	Think
10	.Kiss
11.	Buy
12.	Go

- 1. Read**s**
- 2. Repairs
- 3. Watch<u>es</u>
- 4. Listen**s**
- 5. Love**s**
- 6. <u>Has</u>
- 7. Push<u>es</u>
- 8. Do<u>es</u>
- 9. Thinks
- 10.Kiss<u>es</u>
- 11. Buy**s**
- 12.Go<u>es</u>

The PRESENT SIMPLE structure.

Correct form of the PRESENT SIMPLE...

- Base form of the Verb (I, you, we, they)
- Modify verb (he, she, it)





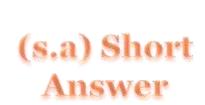
- **Do...(I, you, we, they)?**
- Does (he, she, it)...?



- (I, you, we, they)Don't = Do not
- (he, she, it) Doesn't = Does not



NEGATIVE (NOT)





- Yes,...do/does.
- No,... don't/doesn't.

(+) AFFIRMATIVE

Q

(-) NEGATIVE (not)

- $I_{\underline{\mathbf{eat}}}$ (yo como)
- YOU accept (tu aceptas)
- We <u>cut</u> (nosotros cortamos)
- They dance (ellos bailan)
- **He** pays (el paga)
- She <u>crashes</u> (ella choca)
- It <u>copies</u> (eso/aquello copia)





1

- I don't eat
- You don't accept
- We don't cut
- They don't dance
- He doesn't pay
- She doesn't crash
- It doesn't copy

- a) s, es, ies = only 3^{rd} person
- b) do not =don't



- Do *I* study ...?
- Do *you <u>swim</u> ...?
- Do we <u>run</u> ...?
- Do they <u>fix</u> ...?



(s.a.) Short Answer:

- (+)*Yes*, *I* do.
- (-)No, *I* don't.
- *(+) Yes, I do.
- *(-) No, I don't.
- (+) *Yes, we do.*
- (-) *No, we don't.*
- (+) *Yes, they do.*
- (-) *No, they don't.*





(s.a.) Short Answer:

• Does he play?

• (+)*Yes, he does.*

• (-)*No, he doesn't.*

Does she work?

• Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.

Does it jump?

• Yes, it does.

No, it doesn't.

LOOK THE CORRECT FORM...4



REMEMBER...

<u>Modify verb</u> (-s, -es, -ies) only in 3rd person affirmative form (+) and <u>Base</u> <u>form of the verb</u> for (*I*, you, we, they)

Use <u>don't</u> + verb (base form) and <u>doesn't</u> + verb (base form) in negative form (-)

To ask questions with...

<u>Do</u> (I, you, we, they) verb (base form)? and

Does (he, she, it) verb (base form)?

NEVER...

"P.P. + doesn't + modify verb (s, es, ies)"

"Does+ P.P. + modify verb (s, es, ies)?"

EXAMPLES:

- The eagles fly high in the mountains.
- It doesn't cost \$20 dollars.
- My father <u>listens</u> jazz music.
- We don't read magazines.
- Karen doesn't drink coffee.
- <u>Does</u> she <u>eat</u> fruit?
 <u>Yes</u>, she <u>does</u>. No, she <u>doesn't</u>.
- They <u>don't play</u> soccer, they play basketball.
- Mary works in the school.
- <u>Do</u> <u>clean</u> my room? <u>Yes, I do. No, I don't.</u>
- He doesn't buy candies, he buys fruit.
- <u>Do</u> you <u>like</u> English class? (*your answer*)

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES...

EXAMPLES:

1 Joe and Sue	<u>(walk)</u> everyday.		
2 My camera	(not take) good photos.		
3 My cousin	(drink) tea on Fridays.		
4 We	(not play) soccer.		
5 She	(eat) dinner at nights.		
6 Michael	(not run) fast.		
71	(have) lunch at home every day at 12:00 hrs.		
8Bill	(read) books ? <i>Yes</i>, <i>does. No, he</i>		
9 They	(not do) their homework on the weekend.		
10 Mary	<u>(like)</u> long hair.		
111	(smile) ? <i>Yes,</i> / <i>No,</i> don't.		
12 Rice	(not grow) in cold countries.		
13 My father	<u>(drink)</u> coffee.		
	(live) in Toronto ? <i>Yes,</i> does. No, she .		
15 She	(speak) English very well.		
16 you	<u>(drive)</u> a car? (<i>your answer</i>)		

COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES...

ANSWERS:

- 1.- Joe and Sue <u>walk</u> everyday.
- 2.- My camera doesn't take good photos.
- 3.- My cousin drinks tea on Fridays.
- 4.- We don't play soccer.
- 5.- She eats dinner at nights.
- 6.- Michael doesn't run fast.
- 7.- I have lunch at home every day at 12:00 hrs.
- 8.- Does Bill read books? Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
- 9.- They don't do their homework on the weekend.
- 10.- Mary <u>likes</u> long hair.
- 11.- Do I smile ? Yes, / do. No, / don't.
- 12.- Rice doesn't grow in cold countries.
- **13.- My father <u>drinks</u>** coffee.
- 14.- <u>Does</u> your sister <u>live</u> in Toronto? *Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.*
- 15.- She **speaks** English very well.
- **16.-** <u>Do</u> you <u>drive</u> a car? (*your answer*)

THE VERB TO HAVE (to has)*



She has a cell phone



I have a cell phone

He has a cell phone



They
have a
cell
phone



The verb to *have...*

We use the verb to have:

To express possession.

Example:

I have a pet...



• To describe people, animals and things.

(How they look like).

Example:

Mary has fair hair...

Personal pronouns use <u>have</u> or <u>has</u>.

(I, you, we, they) have

(he, she, it) has

• **Do** and **Does** are auxiliaries to use (-) negative, (*Q*:) question and (*s.a.*) short answer forms.



Do (I, you, we, they) have...?

Does (he, she, it) have...?

The verb to have structure.

Correct form of the verb have...













- I have (yo tengo)
- You have (tu tienes)
- We <u>have</u> (nosotros tenemos)
- They <u>have</u> (ellos tienen)
- ullet He \underline{has} (el tiene)
- She <u>has</u> (ella tien
- It <u>has</u> (eso/aquello tien





(-) NEGATIVE (not)

- I don't have
- You don't have
- We don't have
- They don't have
- He doesn't have
- She doesn't have
- It doesn't have

a) has = only 3^{rd} person

- b) do not =don't
- c) does not =doesn't



- Do *I* have ...?
- Do *you <u>have</u> ...?
- Do we have ...?
- Do they <u>have</u> …?



(s.a.) Short Answer:

- (+)*Yes*, *I* do.
- (-)*No, I don't.*
- *(+) Yes, I do.
- *(-) No, I don't.
- (+) *Yes, we do.*
- (-) *No, we don't.*
- (+) *Yes, they do.*
- (-) *No, they don't.*





(s.a.) Short Answer:

• Does he have?

• (+)*Yes, he does.*

• (-)*No, he doesn't.*

• Does she have?

• Yes, she does.

No, she doesn't.

Does it have?

Yes, it does.

No, it doesn't.

LOOK THE CORRECT FORM...3

EXAMPLES:

REMEMBER...

<u>Has</u> only in 3rd person affirmative form.

Use <u>don't</u> and <u>doesn't</u> in negative form.

To ask questions with <u>do</u> (I, you, we, they) and <u>does</u> (he, she, it)

"doesn't has" NEVER



- Bob and Ana have a dog.
- It <u>doesn't have</u> any sense.
- My cousin <u>has</u> three cars.
- We <u>don't have</u> money.
- She <u>doesn't have</u> boyfriend.
- <u>Does</u> Nick <u>have</u> children?
 Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
- They <u>don't have</u> books, they have magazines.
- Mary <u>has</u> long hair.
- <u>Do</u> I <u>have</u> homework?
 Yes, I do. No, I don't.
- Jason <u>doesn't have</u> brothers.
- <u>Do</u> you <u>have</u> any question? (your answer)



Adverbs of frequency.



We use the adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do something.

BEFORE the main verb:

[P.P. + "Ad. Of Frequency" + VERB (Base/Modify)]

John "Often" plays soccer on Saturdays.

Peter doesn't "always" have breakfast.

AFTER verb TO BE:

[P.P. + VERB (am, is, are) + "Ad. Of Frequency"]

Sherly is "never" late for school.

My parents aren't "Sometimes" on vacations.

Always(100%)

Frequently(90%)

Usually(80%)

Often(70%)

Sometimes (50%)

Seldom/rarely(20%)

Never(0%).