

# Present Tense Simple - Revision

<b>Affirmative</b> <i>Bejahter Satz</i>	<b>Negative</b> <i>Verneinter Satz</i>	<b>Question</b> <i>Fragesatz</i>
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?
He <u>works</u> .	He <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> he work?
She <u>works</u> .	She <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> she work?
It <u>works</u> .	It <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> it work?
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?

Rule for affirmatives:

he-she-it, the "-s" must fit!

Rule for negatives:

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

Rule for questions:

Do + subject + verb

Now you: Fill out the following table!

<b>Use the following verbs*</b>	<b>Affirmative</b> <i>Bejahter Satz</i>	<b>Negative</b> <i>Verneinter Satz</i>	<b>Question</b> <i>Fragesatz</i>
walk →	I walk.	I don't walk.	Do I walk?
talk →	You talk.	You don't talk.	Do you talk?
read →	He reads.	He doesn't read.	Does he read?
meet →	She meets.	She doesn't meet.	Does she meet?
work →	It works.	It doesn't work.	Does it work?
listen →	We listen.	We don't listen.	Do we listen?
speak →	You speak.	You don't speak.	Do you speak?
play →	They play.	They don't play.	Do they play?

\* If you don't know the meaning of the verbs, look them up and write its translation next to them.

## solutions

### Formation of Affirmatives

- Bildung von bejahten Sätzen -

Use the INFINITIVE. Only when you use the third person singular you add an "-(e)s".

Example:      I work.  
                  He workss.  
                  She workss.  
                  It workss.  
                  I watch TV.  
                  He watcheses TV.  
                  She watcheses TV.  
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Spelling of the third person singular forms:

Most verbs: add "-s" to infinitive	work → works <u>s</u> sit → sits <u>s</u> stay → stays <u>s</u>
Verbs ending in consonant + y: change "y" to "i" and add "-es"	cry → cries <u>es</u> hurry → hurries <u>es</u> reply → replies <u>es</u>
Verbs ending in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -o, or -x: add "-es" to infinitive	miss → misses <u>es</u> buzz → buzzes <u>es</u> watch → watches <u>es</u> push → pushes <u>es</u> fix → fixes <u>es</u> go → goes <u>es</u>
Exceptions:	have → has <u>s</u>

Now you: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

1. I read a book.
2. Paul sees an airplane.
3. The Bakers live in New York.
4. Mr and Mrs Palmer read the newspaper every day.
5. The boys like playing football.

## solutions

### Formation of Negatives And Questions

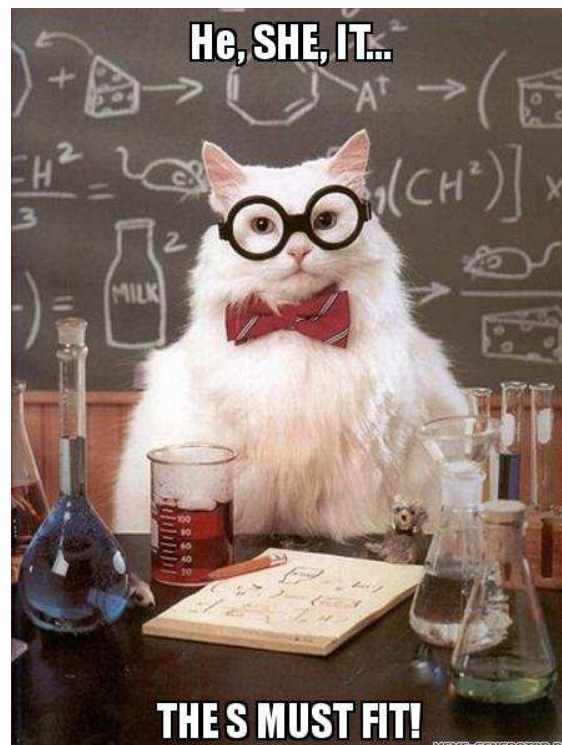
- Bildung von verneinten Sätzen und Fragen -

Use "do" to make a negative or a question.

<u>Example:</u>	I <u>don't</u> work.	<u>Do</u> I work?
	He <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> he work?
	She <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> she work?
	It <u>doesn't</u> work.	<u>Does</u> it work?

Now you: Make up questions and negatives. Use the following verbs:

verbs	Negative	Question
hurry	I <u>don't hurry</u> to school.	<u>Do I hurry</u> to school?
watch	You <u>don't watch</u> TV at home.	<u>Do you watch</u> TV at home?
cook	He <u>doesn't cook</u> a nice meal.	<u>Does he cook</u> a nice meal?
see	She <u>doesn't see</u> me.	<u>Does she see</u> me?
come	It <u>doesn't come</u> to me.	<u>Does it come</u> to me?
write	We <u>don't write</u> letters.	<u>Do we write</u> letters?
visit	You <u>don't visit</u> your grandma.	<u>Do you visit</u> your grandma?
phone	They <u>don't phone</u> each other.	<u>Do they phone</u> each other?



## solutions

### 😊 Exercises 😊

#### Part One: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

*Teil Eins: Entscheide, ob Du ein "-s" an das Verb anhängst.*

1. You **see** my parents in the streets.
2. They **come** home.
3. Maud **plays** the piano.
4. The children **write** letters to their grandparents.
5. The teacher **explains** the exercises.
6. Dad **cooks** at home.
7. We **visit** our friends in New York.
8. The neighbour **works** at the fire station.
9. The secretary **telephones** most of the day.
10. The fire fighters **put** out the fire.

#### Part Two: Decide whether an "-e" is missing.

*Teil Zwei: Entscheide, ob ein "-e" fehlt.*

1. He read\_ \_s a text.
2. She watch\_ e\_ s TV.
3. Mary teach\_ e\_ s English at a High school.
4. Peter do\_ e\_ s his homework.
5. The student look\_ \_s out of the window.



#### Part Three: Decide whether the "-y" turns into "-ie" when the "-s" is added.

*Teil Drei: Entscheide, ob das "-y" zu "-ie" wird, wenn das "-s" angehängt wird.*

1. Michael **hurries** to school.
2. The teacher **annoys** the pupils with bad jokes.
3. He **says** something to his neighbour.
4. The boss **stays** calm when he is angry.
5. Mrs Mayer **worries** about the weather.

#### Part Four: Form affirmatives, negatives or questions.

*Teil Vier: Bilde bejahte Aussagesätze, verneinte Aussagesätze oder Fragen.*

1. **Do you live** in Brighton?
2. I **don't live** in England.
3. The Parkers **live** there.
4. Mr Parker **works** at the harbor.
5. He **doesn't like** his work.
6. Mrs Parker **likes** her job as a secretary.

## solutions

### ☺ More Exercises ☺

#### Part One: Decide whether to put an "-s" behind the verb.

*Teil Eins: Entscheide, ob Du ein "-s" an das Verb anhängst.*

1. The workers **put** much effort into what they do.
2. The three girls from next door **walk** through the park.
3. The boy **thinks** about how to solve the problem.
4. The dog **barks**, because he is happy.
5. It **rains** all day long.
6. The flowers **grow** beautifully.
7. Paul and his brother **play** in the garden.
8. The telephone **rings** three times.
9. My father **drives** me home after school.
10. The pictures **hang** at the wall.



#### Part Two: Decide whether an "-e" is missing.

*Teil Zwei: Entscheide, ob ein "-e" fehlt.*

1. The lady say\_ \_s something to the gentleman.
2. The bus park\_ \_s at the side of the street.
3. She push\_ e\_ s her fried through the door.
4. Susan rush\_ e\_ s to the supermarket.
5. The postman bring\_ \_s the daily mail.

#### Part Three: Decide whether the "-y" turns into "-ie" when the "-s" is added.

*Teil Drei: Entscheide, ob das "-y" zu "-ie" wird, wenn das "-s" angehängt wird.*

1. The cat **plays** with the wool.
2. The butcher **carries** lots of meat.
3. The pupil **tries** to understand what the teacher says.
4. She **hurries** to the pharmacy.
5. The child **cries** all night long.

#### Part Four: Form affirmatives, negatives or questions.

*Teil Vier: Bilde bejahte Aussagesätze, verneinte Aussagesätze oder Fragen.*

1. Mrs Parker **doesn't want** to stay at home all day.
2. The children, Cindy and Bert, **go** to school.
3. **Do the children come** home after school?
4. Cindy **attends** a grammar school.
5. She **doesn't cycle** to school. She **takes** the bus.
6. How **do you** get to school?