

# Lesson II

## Unit 2: Present Simple

*p. 4*

# The present simple is used to

- **say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.**
- **say that something is true in general.**
- *The boy gets up at seven o'clock in the morning.*
- *Water runs downhill.*
- *Nurses look after patients in hospitals.*
- *I usually go away at weekends.*
- *The earth goes round the sun.*
- *The cafe opens at 7.30 in the morning.*

# Auxiliary do

- To make **negative statements** or **questions** we need the auxiliary **do**.
- **Do – don't** (I, they, you, we, plural nouns)
- **Does – doesn't** (he, she, it, singular nouns)
- I **don't** need any information.
- She **doesn't** need any information.
- What **do** you need?
- What **does** she need?
- **Do** you need extra information?
- **Does** she need money?

# Note

- In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb:
- *‘What **do you do?**’ ‘I work in a shop.’*
- *He’s always so lazy. He **doesn’t do** anything to help.*

# Negative Statement Pattern

Subject	Verb		Complement		
Noun/Pronoun	Auxiliary Do Simple/S- form	Main Simple	Object	Place	Time
<i>Bill</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>live</i>		<i>in a dormitory.</i>	
<i>These boys</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>get up</i>			<i>at 7:00.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>breakfast</i>	<i>at my work.</i>	
<i>They</i>	<i>don't</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>football</i>		<i>everyday.</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>doesn't</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>in the lab</i>	<i>on Saturdays.</i>

# Yes / No question pattern

AUX DO (NOT)	SUBJECT	VERB	Complement		
Simple/S		Simple	Object	Place	Time
<i>Does</i>	<i>Bill</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in a dormitory?</i>		
<i>Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.</i>					
<i>Doesn't</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>get up</i>			<i>at 7:00?</i>
<i>Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.</i>					
<i>Do</i>	<i>the Stephens</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>breakfast</i>	<i>at home</i>	<i>at 8:00?</i>
<i>Yes, they do. No, they don't.</i>					

# Information Question Patterns

## Subject Unknown

QW	(doesn't) VERB or S-Form	Complement		
		Object	Place	Time

- *Who takes chemistry ? Jack and Betty.*
- *Who works in the lab on Saturday ? Nobody.*
- *What amuses Jack ? TV.*
- *What relaxes Bill ? Good music.*
- *Who doesn't take chemistry ? George.*

# Part of Complement Unknown

**QW + DO/DOES (NOT) + SUBJECT + VERB SIMPLE + Co. ?**

- *What doesn't Bill like ?*
- *Where do the Stephens live ?*
- *When don't they eat lunch?*
- *Who / Whom does Betty see in the lab ?*



# Verb unknown

**QW + DO/DOES (NOT) + SUBJECT + DO + Co. ?**

- *What does Betty do on Saturday ?*
- *What doesn't Bill do on Fridays ?*
- *What do the Stephens do for recreation ?*

# PRONOUNS: object forms

Subjects (pronouns or nouns)	Singular	Plural
<b>I</b>	<b>Me</b>	
<b>We</b>		<b>Us</b>
<b>You</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>You</b>
<b>They</b> <b>Plural Noun (e.g. the girls)</b>		<b>Them</b>
<b>He</b>	<b>Him</b>	
<b>She</b>	<b>Her</b>	
<b>It</b>	<b>It</b>	

# Place Phrases

They are usually introduced by **prepositions**, and thus they are also called **prepositional phrases**.

Place Phrases			
Preposition	Article	Adjective	Noun
<i>in</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>dormitory</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>the</i>		<i>library</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>sunny</i>	<i>laboratory</i>
<i>at</i>			<i>home.</i>

**Note**/ Two or more place phrases may be used together: *in the box on the shelf.*

# Time Phrases

Prep.	(Art)	Noun
<i>in</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>morning</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>afternoon</i>
<i>in</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>evening</i>
<i>at</i>		<i>noon</i>
<i>at</i>		<i>night</i>
<i>on</i>		<i>Saturdays.</i>

- **Note 1/** The **S** on the end of ***Saturdays*** indicates that the activity occurs regularly. We add to days of the week and to other time words:
- ***on weekdays, on holidays, on weekends, on Saturday nights.***
- **Note 2/** Time phrases with ***every*** are not introduced by a preposition: ***every day, every week, every year.***
- **Note 3/** Time is often expressed by two or more consecutive phrases:
- ***at seven thirty in the morning, at four in the afternoon.***

# I promise / I apologize etc.

- Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example,
- when you promise to do something, you can say '*I promise ...*'
- when you suggest something, you can say '*I suggest ...*':
- *I promise I won't be late.* (not I'm promising)
- '*What do you suggest I do?*' '*I suggest that you ...*'
- In the same way we say:

*I apologize ... / I advise ... / I insist ... / I agree ... / I refuse ... etc.*

**You ask Lisa questions about herself and her family. Write the questions.**

1 You know that Lisa plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.

How often *do you play tennis* ?

2 Perhaps Lisa's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Lisa.

..... your sister .....

3 You know that Lisa goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.

.....

4 You know that Lisa's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Lisa.

.....

5 You're not sure whether Lisa speaks Spanish. You want to know. Ask her.

.....

6 You don't know where Lisa's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Lisa.

.....

1. Does your sister play tennis?
2. How often do you go to the cinema?
3. What does your brother do?
4. Do you speak Spanish?
5. Where do your grandparents live?

# The End

## Assignment

**2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 on page 5. (rapid)**  
**p. 31: e., g. ; p. 34: a., b., c. (G in use)**