

SUBJECT: ENGLISH ONE

CAREER: GENERAL NURSING

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GROUP: "U"

FIRST QUARTER

WORK: SUPER NOTE OF AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES IN
THE PRESENT SIMPLE USING ONLY THIRD PERSONS
AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES WITH DO NOT AND WITH
DOES NOT.

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Parcial 4 **TEMA: CONTINUOUS PRESENT AND SIMPLE PRESENT**

Objetivo: Students will recognize continuous present in different situations. They will identify simple present in a dialog.

SUPER NOTE FROM 15 AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES IN SIMPLE PRESENT USING ONLY THIRD PERSONS AND 10 NEGATIVE SENTENCES WITH DO NOT AND 10 WITH DOES NOT.

The present simple (present simple) describes an action that happens every day, or an action that happens all the time, which we generally use the present simple to talk about facts (events), customs or states of mind.

The grammar of the present simple stipulates that when speaking of third persons of the singular (He, She, It) an "-s" or "-es" must be added at the end of the verb (depending on the case) for affirmative sentences.

This is how the rules for verbs conjugated with third persons of the present simple there are 4 which must be met in the case of verbs conjugated with third persons of the singular, that is, in case of adding "-s" or "-es", these rules are determined taking into account the ending of the verb.

That is why in the case of third persons singular, He, she it, it must be considered that:

- Most verbs have an s appended to the end.
- When the verb ends in o, s, sh, ch, x or z it must be added es.
- When the verb ends in y preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add es.
- When y is preceded by a vowel, as is the case with play, only one s is added.

For example, 15 affirmative sentences in simple present using only third persons.

1. She reads the newspaper every day.
2. We come to school by bus.
3. You work very hard.
4. She likes to sit in the sun.
5. We play in the park every day.
6. He watches his son in the park.
7. We always try to arrive on time.
8. He always walks to school.
9. She does the work of two people

10. The dog chases the cat all around the house.
11. Mr. Green works with my uncle
12. They always play tennis on Sundays.
13. He studies for his English class.
14. We eat together every day.
15. She attends church every day.

Negative sentences in the present simple (simple present tense) are formed by writing do not or does not before the verb, in this case do and does function as an auxiliary verb. Does is written as the third person singular He, She, it; and do for the rest. It is important that when negative sentences are written for third parties, the s or es at the end of the verb should be eliminated and written in its simple form. The contractions don't (do not) and doesn't (does not) are commonly used.

For example, 10 negative sentences with do not

1. I do not work
2. We do not come to school by bus.
3. You do not work very hard.
4. We do not play in the park every day.
5. We do not try to arrive on time.
6. They do not play tennis on Sundays.
7. We do not eat together every day.
8. I do not speak several foreign languages.
9. We do not go to the movies every weekend.
10. You do not watch television every night.

For example, 10 negative sentences with does not

1. She does not read the newspaper every day.
2. She does not like to sit in the sun.
3. He does not watch his son in the park.
4. He does not walk to school.
5. She does not work for my uncle.
6. The dog does not chase the cat all around the house.
7. Mr. Green does not work with my uncle.
8. He does not study for his English class.
9. She does not attend church every day.
10. She does not eat in the cafeteria every day.