



**Mi Universidad**

**Topics.**

*Nombre del Alumno: Ximena Yudith Morales Maldonado.*

*Nombre del tema: topics of the unit I. English II*

*Unidad: I*

*Nombre de la Materia: Inglés II.*

*Nombre del profesor: Jhoani Elizabeth Pérez Lopez*

*Cuatrimestre: I*

# TOPICS OF THE UNIT 1. ENGLISH II

In this first unit we saw basic things such as the used of the Simple present tense and its structure. Just like the DO and DOES and structure.

Present Simple tense		
	To Be	Verbs
Form	Affirmative	He is a teacher. I play football.
	Negative	He is not a teacher. I don't play football.
	Interrogative	Is he a teacher? Do you play football?

## Simple present tense

The present simple and the past simple are verb tenses in English that are used to express actions at different times of time.

- It's used to describe actions that occur in the present.
- "Don't" or "doesn't" are used to build negative sentences.



## DO / DOES DON'T / DOESN'T

In English present simple tense "DO" is used with the pronouns "I, YOU, WE and THEY", while "DOES" is used with the pronouns "HE, SHE and IT".

"DO" and "DOES" are simple forms of the verb "TO DO", which in Spanish is translated as "to do". They are used to form negative and interrogative sentences.

In English "DON'T" and "DOESN'T" are used to form negative sentences in the simple present tense.

Example of negative sentences in the present simple. "DON'T" is used for people "I, YOU, WE and THEY" while used "DOESN'T" is used for people "HE, SHE and IT".

Example of negative sentences in the present simple:

- "I don't want that"
- "She doesn't like to eat sea food"
- "He doesn't drink"

"DON'T" and "DOESN'T" are contractions of "DO NOT" and "DOES NOT" respectively.

Examples of sentences with "do" and "does" are:

- "I do my homework"
- "She does her best always"
- "Do you know her?"

### Structure affirmative (+)

➤ Subject + verb + complement  
Example: I drink too much coffee.

### Structure negative (-)

➤ Subject + auxiliary + do/does not + verb + complement  
Example: I do not drink too much coffee.

### Structure interrogative (?)

➤ DO/DOES + subject + verb + complement  
Example: DO I drink too much coffee?

## RULES

- In the third person singular, the verb always ends in -s.
- When verb end o, sh, ch, ss, x and z, you must add es to the end.
- For the negative and interrogative forms, we use does (third person auxiliary DO).
- Verb ending in -y in the person singular, the -y is changed to -ies. Exception when a vowel precedes the -y.

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE		
DO		
Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I sleep early.	He doesn't sleep early.	Do you sleep early?
You sleep early.	She doesn't sleep early.	Do they sleep early?
He sleep early.	It doesn't sleep early.	Do they sleep early?
They sleep early.	They don't sleep early.	Do they sleep early?
DOES		
Affirmative (+)	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
She sleeps early.	She doesn't sleep early.	Does she sleep early?
He sleep early.	He doesn't sleep early.	Does he sleep early?
It sleep early.	It doesn't sleep early.	Does it sleep early?
They sleep early.	They don't sleep early.	Do they sleep early?
TIME EXPRESSIONS		LANGUAGE IN USE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• always</li> <li>• usually</li> <li>• often</li> <li>• sometimes</li> <li>• every day</li> <li>• every week</li> <li>• every month</li> <li>• every year</li> <li>• once a week</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General truth</li> <li>• Habits</li> <li>• Timetable (scheduled events)</li> <li>• Permanent situations</li> <li>• Permanent feelings</li> <li>• Fixed prices</li> <li>• Strong emotions</li> <li>• Opinions</li> </ul>

### Structure DO / DOES

The structure to form questions with "do" is:

DO + subject + main verb + C. <sup>For</sup> they <sup>we</sup> they

The structure to form affirmative sentences with "do" and "does" is:

Subject + auxiliary do + main verb. • He • She • It

### Structure DON'T / DOESN'T

Subject + DON'T / DOESN'T + verb + complement