



Present Simple Tense Interactive Worksheet **Answers**

In order to complete this worksheet, you should watch the grammar video about the present simple tense in English. You should complete this worksheet at the same time as watching the video.

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EXERCISE A: Write the five situations when we use the present simple tense with an example sentence in each situation.

- 1) Give personal information or talk about yourself or somebody else

Example: My name is Hannah. I am 25 years old. I like chocolate.

- 2) Facts and truths

Example: The world is round. The capital of England is London. English is a language.

- 3) Habits and activities that are done regularly.

Example: I play tennis every Saturday. I go to the cinema every day. I celebrate my birthday every year.

- 4) Future Events

Example: She has English class tomorrow. The restaurant opens at 7pm tonight. The train leaves this afternoon.

- 5) Stative Verbs

Example: Want, think, feel, love

EXERCISE B: Write down the 7 personal pronouns in English.

I you he she it we they

EXERCISE C: Fill in the gap with a letter to complete the sentence.

In order to properly create the present simple tense, we need to add the letter **S** to the end of the infinitive verb in the third person singular.

EXERCISE D: Complete the sentence by filling in the gaps with letters.

We add ES to the third person singular when the last letters of the infinitive verb are: **X, Z, S, CH, O,** or **SH**.

EXERCISE E: Complete the sentence by filling in the gaps with letters or words.

For verbs ending in the letter Y, we eliminate the **Y**, then insert the letters **IES**. We only follow this rule if the penultimate letter is a **consonant**. However, if the penultimate letter is a **vowel**, then we follow the traditional present simple rule and add S in the third person singular.

EXERCISE F: Fill in the table with the correct conjugation of the verb to have in column 1 and to be in column 2.

Personal Pronoun	TO HAVE	TO BE
I	have	am
you	have	are
he	has	is
she	has	is
it	has	is
we	have	are
they	have	are

EXERCISE G: Complete the table with the present simple negative form of the verb “read”.

Personal Pronoun	TO READ (-)
I	don't read
you	don't read
he	doesn't read
she	doesn't read
it	doesn't read
we	don't read
they	don't read

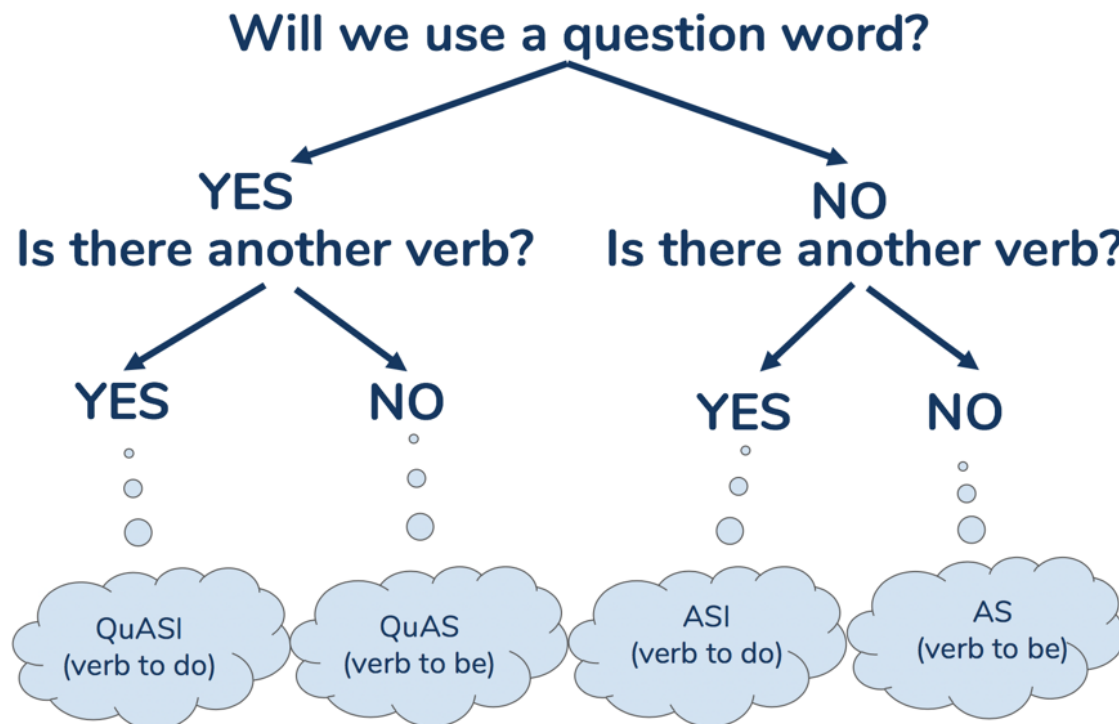
EXERCISE H: Fill in the table with the correct conjugation in the negative of the verb to have in column 1 and to be in column 2.

Personal Pronoun	TO HAVE	TO BE
I	don't have	am not
you	don't have	are not
he	doesn't have	is not
she	doesn't have	is not
it	doesn't have	is not
we	don't have	are not
they	don't have	are not

EXERCISE 1: Fill in the table with the correct information. In column 1 you have the acronym of each question structure in the present simple. In column 2 you should write what each letter stands for in this acronym. In column 3 you should write an example question that uses this structure.

Question Structure	Question Structure	Example Question
QuASI	Qu → Question word A → Auxiliary verb (do) S → Subject I → Infinitive	What do I like? What do you like? What does he/she/it like? What do we like? What do they like?
QuAS	Qu → Question word A → Auxiliary verb (be) S → Subject	Who am I? Who are you? Who is he/she/it? Who are we? Who are they?
ASI	A → Auxiliary verb (do) S → Subject I → Infinitive	Do I sing? Do you sing? Does he/she/it sing? Do we sing? Do they sing?
AS	A → Auxiliary verb (be) S → Subject	Am I happy? Are you happy? Is he/she/it happy? Are we happy? Are they happy?

EXERCISE J: Fill in the correct question structure in each bubble on the question word tree.



EXERCISE K: Complete the sentences by filling in the gaps with the correct words.

Short responses have **3** parts. When responding to questions with the ASI structure, these parts are: yes, then **the subject**, then **the auxiliary verb to do (do/does)** or no, then **the subject**, then **the auxiliary verb to do (don't/doesn't)**. When responding to questions with the AS structure, these parts are: yes, then **the subject**, then **the auxiliary verb to be (am, are, is)** or no, then **the subject**, then **the auxiliary verb to be in the negative**.