

Present Simple

‘Ενεστώτας Απλός’

A ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ

The background of the image shows two jellyfish swimming in a deep blue, dark environment. The jellyfish have translucent, bell-shaped bodies with a pinkish-purple hue. Their long, thin, and delicate tentacles trail behind them as they move. The lighting is soft, highlighting the ethereal and graceful nature of these marine creatures.

What do you do every day?
I swim in the sea.

Positive or Affirmative

I play
You play
He plays
She plays
It plays
We play
You play
They play

Question or Interrogative ?

Do I play?
Do you play?
Does he play?
Does she play?
Does it play?
Do we play?
Do you play?
Do they play?

Negative ✖

I don't play
You don't play
He doesn't play
She doesn't play
It doesn't play
We don't play
You don't play
They don't play

I go

He go+**es** => He go**es**

Do I go **?**

Does he go **?**

I **don't** go

he **doesn't** go

He / she / It + verb + s...

Or: -es, -ies

- I play → He/she/it plays
[a,e,i,o,u + y] + s
- I dance → He/she/it dances
[-e] + s
- I cry → He / she / it cries
[consonant + y] > drop "y" and add: -ies
- I go → He / she / it goes
[-o, -sh, -ch, -x, -ss] + es

Simple Present - Spelling rules

Write the verbs in 3rd person singular form of the verb

1. climb

2. do

3. eat

4. have

5. watch

6. run

7. read

8. ride

9. go

10. study

11. dance

12. wash

13. drink

14. fly

15. sing

16. write

17. brush

18. make

19. cry

20. take

Why do we use Present Simple?

- To talk about things we do every day. Our **habits**.
e.g.: I walk to school every day.
- To talk about something that is **true**.
e.g.: I live in Athens.
- **Timetables**.
e.g.: The train leaves at 17:00.
- To tell a **story** or a joke.
e.g.: Tom goes to school and he doesn't see anyone.
- Scientific **facts**.
e.g.: The Earth revolves around the Sun.

Stative Verbs

They describe “states” or “conditions”.

Stative verbs in English			
Possession & measurements	Thoughts & opinions	Senses & perceptions	Preferences & feelings
have belong consist contain cost depend fit include involve measure owe own possess weigh	agree believe concern disagree doubt forget imagine know mean promise realise recognise remember suppose suspect think understand	be appear feel hear look see seem smell sound taste	appreciate care deserve desire dislike enjoy hate hope like love mind need prefer want wish

Present Continuous

‘Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας’

A ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ

A photograph of two jellyfish swimming in deep blue water. The jellyfish are translucent with a pinkish-purple hue. One jellyfish is in the foreground, slightly to the right, and the other is behind it and to the left. Both have long, thin, trailing tentacles. The text "What are you doing now?" is overlaid in large white font, and "I am swimming." is overlaid in smaller white font below it.

What are you doing now?
I am swimming.

am / is / are + verb + ing

Positive or Affirmative

I am playing
You are playing
He is playing
She is playing
It is playing
We are playing
You are playing
They are playing

Question or Interrogative ?

Am I playing?
Are you playing?
Is he playing?
Is she playing?
Is it playing?
Are we playing?
Are you playing?
Are they playing?

Negative ✗

I am not playing
You are not playing
He is not playing
She is not playing
It is not playing
We are not playing
You are not playing
They are not playing

Spelling Rules

verb + **ing**

General Rule

In general we just add -ING to the end of a verb.

- ✎ eat → eating
- ✎ go → going
- ✎ read → reading



Verbs ending in W, X, or Y

Do NOT double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is W, X, or Y.

- ✎ snow → snowing
- ✎ fix → fixing
- ✎ play → playing



Verbs ending in Consonant + E

Remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ING.

- ✎ dance → dancing
- ✎ ride → riding
- ✎ write → writing



Verbs ending in IE

Remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -YING.

- ✎ die → dying
- ✎ lie → lying
- ✎ tie → tying



Consonant + Vowel + Consonant

When a verb with one syllable ends in a C + V + C we double the final consonant.

Exception: When the verb ends in W, X, or Y.

- ✎ cut → cutting
- ✎ run → running
- ✎ stop → stopping



Consonant + Vowel + Letter L

Double the final L

Do NOT double the final L unless stressed

- ✎ equal → equalling equaling
- ✎ travel → travelling traveling
- ✎ control → controlling controlling

Last syllable is NOT stressed

Two or more syllables and final syllable is NOT stressed, do NOT double final letter.

- ✎ happen → happening
- ✎ open → opening
- ✎ visit → visiting



Last syllable IS stressed

Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable IS stressed, double the final letter.

- ✎ begin → beginning
- ✎ forget → forgetting
- ✎ submit → submitting



Why do we use Present Continuous?

- To talk about something we are doing now, at the moment.
e.g.: I am writing a story now.
- To talk about something that we are doing this week, this month, this year.
e.g.: We're painting our house these days.
- To talk about something that will happen in the future (100% sure).
e.g.: I am visiting my grandparents this weekend.
- To describe a picture.
e.g.: The girl is holding a ring.

The “stative verbs” are only used in Present Simple because they don’t show an action.

Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Only in Present Simple:

- ✱ Believe
- ✱ Forget
- ✱ Know
- ✱ Want
- ✱ Mean
- ✱ Prefer
- ✱ Remember
- ✱ Understand
- ✱ Love
- ✱ Like
- ✱ Hate
- ✱ Need
- ✱ Cost

You look great today.

You are looking at me now!

His perfume smells nice.

He is smelling the flowers.

I have a dog.

I'm having a party today!

I think that this is a good idea.

I am thinking of / about buying a new car.

I see you.

I am seeing the doctor.

Netflix: Are you still there?

Me:

