

- Die **einfache Gegenwart** bezeichnet gewohnheitsmäßige, sich wiederholende Handlungen.
- Sie wird auch in Aussagen verwendet, die allgemein gültig sind.

How do you go to the office?	I walk there.	But I don't walk home.
Where does he/she work ?	He/She works in ...	But he/she doesn't work in ...
Where do you live ?	We live in ...	But we don't live in ...
What do they learn at school?	They all learn ...	But they don't all learn ...

- **Wichtig** "He / She / It – das 's' muss mit." In der 3. Person Singular wird ein -s an das Ende des Verbs angehängt (*work* ▶ *works*), *do* wird zu *does* und *don't* zu *doesn't*.
- **Rechtschreibung** Wenn -y auf einen Konsonanten folgt, wird in der 3. Person Singular -y zu -ies: *try* ▶ *tries*. Wenn das Verb auf -sh oder -ch endet, wird in der 3. Person Singular -es angehängt: *wash* ▶ *washes*.

1 Cross out the wrong word.

- 1 I usually *take / takes* the bus. It always *arrive / arrives* on time. 2 The shops *open / opens* at 9 on weekdays. 3 We *like / likes* getting up late on Sundays. 4 What time *do / does* Jane *start / starts* work? 5 She *finish / finishes* at 6.30. 6 She *don't / doesn't* have much free time. 7 *Do / Does* you like olives? – I *don't / doesn't*.

2 Write in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Kim (+ eat) there every day. 2 Jim (+ wash) his new car once a week. 3 (? get up) Susan early in the morning? 4 Tom (- like) his job. 5 We (+ do) yoga every morning. 6 No, I (- know) where he is. 7 She always (+ try) to be at the office before her boss arrives. 8 How often (? watch) you TV in the evenings? 9 She (+ try) to be punctual but she sometimes (+ come) late.



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