

Chapter 7-1

Simple Present Tense 一般現在時態

Additional Notes

1. Simple Present Tense: Structure ●

1) Positive Sentences 肯定句

a. I / You / We / They

Structure: **Subject** + **Base Verb**

Examples:

- I **work** every day.
- You **study** English.
- We **play** football.
- They **live** in London.

b. He / She / It

Structure: **Subject** + **Verb-s/es**

Examples:

- He **works** every day.
- She **studies** English.
- It **looks** beautiful.

2) Negative Sentences 否定句

a. I / You / We / They

Structure: **Subject** + **do not (don't)** + **base verb**

Examples:

- I **don't work** on Sundays.
- They **don't play** basketball.

b. He / She / It

Structure: **Subject** + **does not (doesn't)** + **base verb**

Examples:

- He **doesn't work** on Sundays.
- She **doesn't study** at night.

Notice:

- ✓ He doesn't work.
- ✗ He doesn't works.

- ✓ She doesn't study.
- ✗ She doesn't studies.

3) Question Sentences 疑問句

a. I / You / We / They

Structure: **Do** + **subject** + **base verb** + ?

Examples:

- **Do you play** football?
- **Do they live** here?

b. He / She / It

Structure: **Does** + **subject** + **base verb** + ?

Examples:

- **Does he work** here?
- **Does she study** English?

Notice:

✓ Does he work?

✗ Does he works?

✓ Does she study?

✗ Does she studies?

4) Common Mistakes 常見錯誤

Incorrect

✗ He work every day.

Correct

✓ He works every day.

Incorrect

✗ She study English.

Correct

✓ She studies English.

Incorrect

✗ He doesn't works here.

Correct

✓ He doesn't work here.

Incorrect

✗ Does she studies English?

Correct

✓ Does she study English?

2. Simple Present Tense: Verb Form ●

In the **Simple Present Tense**, verbs change depending on the subject.

For most subjects, we use the **base verb** [動詞原形].

For **he, she, and it**, we usually add **-s** or **-es** to the verb.

Examples:

I work every day.	He works every day.
You work every day.	She works every day.

We work every day.	It works well.
They work every day.	

This change is called the **third-person singular verb form** [第三人稱單數動詞變化].

1) Subject and Verb Agreement 主謂一致

The verb must agree with the subject.

Subject	Verb
I	work
you	work
we	work
they	work
he	works
she	works
it	works

Examples:

- I **play** tennis.
- They **play** tennis.
- He **plays** tennis.

2) Third-Person Singular Verb Rules

a. Rule 1: Add -S

For most verbs, simply add **-s**.

Examples:

- work → work**s**
- play → play**s**
- read → read**s**
- eat → eat**s**
- run → run**s**

Sentences:

- He **works** in an office.
- She **plays** the piano.
- Tom **reads** every night.

b. Rule 2: Add -ES

Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -z, -o**

Examples:

- watch → watch**es**
- wash → wash**es**
- teach → teach**es**
- fix [修理、修改] → fix**es**
- buzz [使（電話、門鈴等）發出蜂鳴聲] → buzz**es**
- go → go**es**

Sentences:

- She **watches** TV every evening.
- He **washes** the car on weekends.
- The teacher **teaches** English.

c. Rule 3: Change Y to IES

If a verb ends in: **consonant** + **y** → change **y** to **i** and add **-es**.

Examples:

- stud**y** → stud**ies**
- tr**y** → tr**ies**
- carr**y** → carr**ies**
- cr**y** → cr**ies**

Sentences:

- She **studies** English.
- He **tries** his best.
- The waiter **carries** the food.

d. Rule 4: Keep Y and Add S

If a verb ends in: **vowel** + **y** → simply add **-s**.

Examples

- pla**y** → pla**ys**
- enj**oy** → enj**oys**
- sta**y** → sta**ys**
- bu**y** → bu**ys**

Sentences:

- He **plays** football.
 - She **enjoys** music.
 - Tom **stays** at home.
 - My father **buys** groceries [日常採購的食品和生活用品] every week.
-

3) Common Third-Person Verb Form

Base Verb	He / She / It Form
work	works
play	plays
read	reads
eat	eats
watch	watches
wash	washes
go	goes
study	studies
try	tries
carry	carries
enjoy	enjoys
buy	buys

3. Simple Present Tense: Adverbs of Time and Frequency 時間與頻率副詞 ●

1) What Are Adverbs of Time and Frequency?

In the **Simple Present Tense**, we often use **adverbs of time and frequency** to show:

- **When** an action happens.
- **How often** an action happens.

These adverbs help us describe:

- Habits [習慣]
- Daily routines [日常作息]
- Regular activities
- Repeated actions

Examples:

- I exercise **every morning**.
- She **usually** walks to school.
- They play football **twice a week**.
- We **often** eat together.

2) Adverbs of Frequency 頻率副詞

Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** an action happens.

Examples:

Adverb of Frequency	Approximate Frequency 頻率參考值
Always	100%
Usually	80-90%
Often	60-70%
Sometimes	40-50%
Rarely [很少]	10-20%
Never [從不]	0%

Sentences:

- I **always** do my homework.
- She **often** reads books.
- They **sometimes** play tennis [網球].
- He **never** arrives late.

Position of Adverbs of Frequency

- **Before the main verb**

Structure: **Subject** + **Adverb of Frequency** + **Verb**

Example:

- I **often study** English.
- She **usually gets** up early.

- **After the verb 'be'**

Structure: **Subject** + **verb 'be' (am/is/are)** + **Adverb of Frequency**

Example:

- He **is always** friendly.
- They **are usually** busy.

3) Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time tell us **when** an action happens.

Examples:

- every day
- every morning
- every week
- on Mondays 不僅在一個週一，而是「每週一」
- at night
- once a week
- twice a month

Sentences:

- I go jogging **every morning**.
 - She studies **at night**.
 - We meet **on Fridays**.
 - They travel **twice a year**.
-

Position of Adverbs of Time

Adverbs of time usually come at the **end of a sentence**.

Structure: **Subject** + **Verb** + **Adverb of Time**

- I **read** books **every day**.
 - **She plays** tennis **on Saturdays**.
 - **They visit** their grandparents **once a month**.
-

4) Using Adverbs of Time and Frequency Together

We can use **both types** in one sentence.

Structure: **Subject** + **Adverb of Frequency** + **Verb** + **Adverb of Time**

Examples:

- I **usually exercise every morning**.
- She **often studies at night**.
- They **always play football on weekends**.