



Simple present (negative and interrogative forms)

- 1 Check these questions from the text on page 27. What do they have in common?
 Verifique estas perguntas do texto da página 27. O que elas têm em comum?

What age do you feel you are?
 What do you think of the word "old"?
 What do you most regret about your younger years?



- 2 What's the difference between the questions in activity 1 and the question below?
 Qual é a diferença entre as perguntas da atividade 1 e a pergunta abaixo?

What's the best piece of advice you could give a teenager?

To ask questions in the simple present, it's necessary to place an auxiliary verb (**do/does**) before the subject. Use **does** for **he/she/it**.

Do you dance?

Does she sing?

In sentences with verb **be**, it acts as an auxiliary.

Is that your sister?

Are they Brazilian?

- 3 What about negative sentences in the simple present? Check these examples and describe its structure.
 E as frases negativas no presente simples? Verifique estes exemplos e descreva a estrutura.

I **don't** do regret.

[...] young people **don't** persist in interpreting it to mean stupid, incompetent, etc.

- 4** Complete the chart with the words below.
Complete o quadro com as palavras abaixo.

do

don't

does

study

studies

doesn't

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative + short answers
I/You/We/They _____	I/You/We/They _____ study.	_____ I/you/we/they study? Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It _____	He/She/It _____ study.	_____ he/she/it study? Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- 5** Match the uses of the simple present with the examples. The simple present is used to talk about...
Associe os usos do presente simples aos exemplos. O presente simples é usado para falar sobre...

- Facts (things that never change).
- Habitual actions and routines.
- Sequences of actions in the present.
- Actions set by a timetable or schedule.
- Verbs of possession, senses, emotions and mental activity (have, feel, love, think, etc.).

- () Kevin always plays soccer on Tuesdays.
() The train leaves at 9.
() I love her.
() She takes her bag and leaves.
() The sun rises in the east.



Pronunciation tip

Quando fazemos uma pergunta cuja resposta é *yes* ou *no*, a entonação no fim da frase geralmente sobe, como se aumentássemos o volume do som.

Do you have a headache?

Yes, I do.

Essa característica na pronúncia em perguntas é chamada de *rising intonation*.