

Class 7

Grammar PRESENT SIMPLE ACTIVE (The Present Indefinite tense)

Present Simple Active используется для обозначения:

1) регулярных, повторяющихся действий:

- *Every day nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.*
- *He **goes** to the University every day.*

2) действий, не имеющих точной временной отнесенности, постоянных действий, «вечных истин»:

- *The Earth **goes** round the Sun.*
- *The doctors **treat** the patients.*

Лексическими маркерами времени *Present Simple Active* являются слова и выражения

<i>Always</i> всегда
<i>Usually</i> обычно
<i>Often</i> часто
<i>Frequently</i> часто
<i>Sometimes</i> иногда
<i>Seldom</i> редко
<i>Rarely</i> редко
<i>Every day/week/month</i> каждый день / неделю / месяц
<i>Once/twice a week/month</i> раз в неделю / месяц

Для формального выражения *Present Simple Active* используется первая форма глагола (неопределенная форма/инфинитив без частицы *to*).

Утвердительное предложение

Subject + Verb₁ + Object

S + V₁ + O

- *The doctors treat the patients*
- *The doctor examines the patients*

В третьем лице единственного числа (*he/she/it*) к первой форме добавляется окончание - *s/-es*.

- *I/you/we/they **examine** ...*
- *He/she/it **examines** ...*

Особенные случаи:

Глагол оканчивается на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	Прибавляется окончание -es	<i>I wish</i> <i>He wishes</i>
---	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Глагол оканчивается на -y (после согласной)	-y заменяется на -i и прибавляется окончание -es :	<i>I try</i> <i>He <u>tries</u></i>
---	---	--

!Обратите внимание на чтение V_I (-s/-es):

- [s], for example *treats*
- [z], for example *deals*
- [iz], for example *changes*

Для выражения **отрицательного значения** используется
вспомогательный глагол **do** в сочетании с отрицательной частицей **not**.

Отрицательное предложение:

Subject + Auxiliary verb + Verb₁ + Object

S + aux. V (do / does) + V₁ + O

В третьем лице единственного числа (he/she/it) к вспомогательному глаголу добавляется окончание **s/-es**:

- *The doctors do not treat the patients.*
- *The doctor doesn't treat the patients.*

Вопросительное предложение строится при помощи форм
вспомогательного глагола **do (does)**, который занимает позицию перед
подлежащим:

Общий вопрос	Aux. V (do / does) + S + V₁ + O?	<i>Do the doctors treat the patients?</i> <i>Does the doctor examine the patients?</i>
Специальный вопрос	Wh. + aux. V (do / does) + S + V₁ + O?	<i>When do the doctors treat the patients?</i> <i>Where does the doctor examine the patients?</i>
Вопрос к подлежащему	What + V_I (-s/-es) + O? Who + V_I (-s/-es) + O? NB! Без вспомогательного глагола!	<i>Who <u>treats</u> the patients?</i> <i>Who <u>examines</u> the patients?</i>

Task 1. Answer the following questions:

What does a teacher do? – He teaches.

What do teachers do? – They teach.

- 1) What does a student do?
- 2) What do students do?
- 3) What does a manager do?
- 4) What do managers do?
- 5) What do writers do?
- 6) What does a writer do?
- 7) What does a researcher do?
- 8) What do a researchers do?
- 9) What does a lecturer do?
- 10) What do lecturers do?

Task 2. Put the verbs into the third person singular form:

Examine, fly, brush, cry, deal, pay, read, eat, seek, do, play, bring, carry, go, watch, study, miss, be, develop, have, wash, begin, come, work, reach, empathize.

Task 3. Open the brackets using the Present Simple Active form.

- 1) This student (to know) Anatomy well.
- 2) He (to pay) great attention to his studies.
- 3) They (to attend) classes regularly.
- 4) The students (to take) exams every term.
- 5) You (to do) well in your exams.
- 6) They (to miss) lectures sometimes.
- 7) Junior doctors often (to work) in shifts.
- 8) She always (to use) Anatomy Atlas.
- 9) The findings of these experiments (to be) very important.
- 10) Clinical psychologists (to work) in various settings.

Task 4. Change the following sentences into negative form

- 1) First-year students do a course in Anatomy.
- 2) He prepares for his classes carefully.
- 3) She always manages to submit her homework on time.
- 4) We study clinical subjects twice a week.
- 5) He usually has a lot of trouble with his study.
- 6) They often complain of pain.
- 7) We attend lectures in Biology on Mondays.
- 8) She often goes to the doctor.
- 9) We do Chemistry at the medical University.
- 10) He studies Latin in the first year.

Task 5. Change the sentences into negative forms. Ask common and special questions. Begin your questions with question-words suggested

I usually do my homework quickly. (How ... ?)

How do you usually do your homework?

- 1) We always do English homework on Monday. (On what days... ?)
- 2) We usually have two lectures on Tuesday. (How many ... ?)
- 3) Psychological health greatly influences the overall quality of life (What ...?)
- 4) Many clinical psychologists work with young people and their families.
(Who ...with?)
- 5) Clinical psychologists specialize in mental disorders. (What ... in?)
- 6) At our annual conference we reveal the important causes of neurotic disorders in patients. (Where ...?)
- 7) People chose clinical psychologists profession for many different reasons.
(Why ... ?)
- 8) Each educational establishment has its own application requirements. (What requirements ... ?)
- 9) School leavers apply to institutes, academies or universities (Where ...?)
- 10) Psychologists provide a supportive environment for the clients.
(What...?)