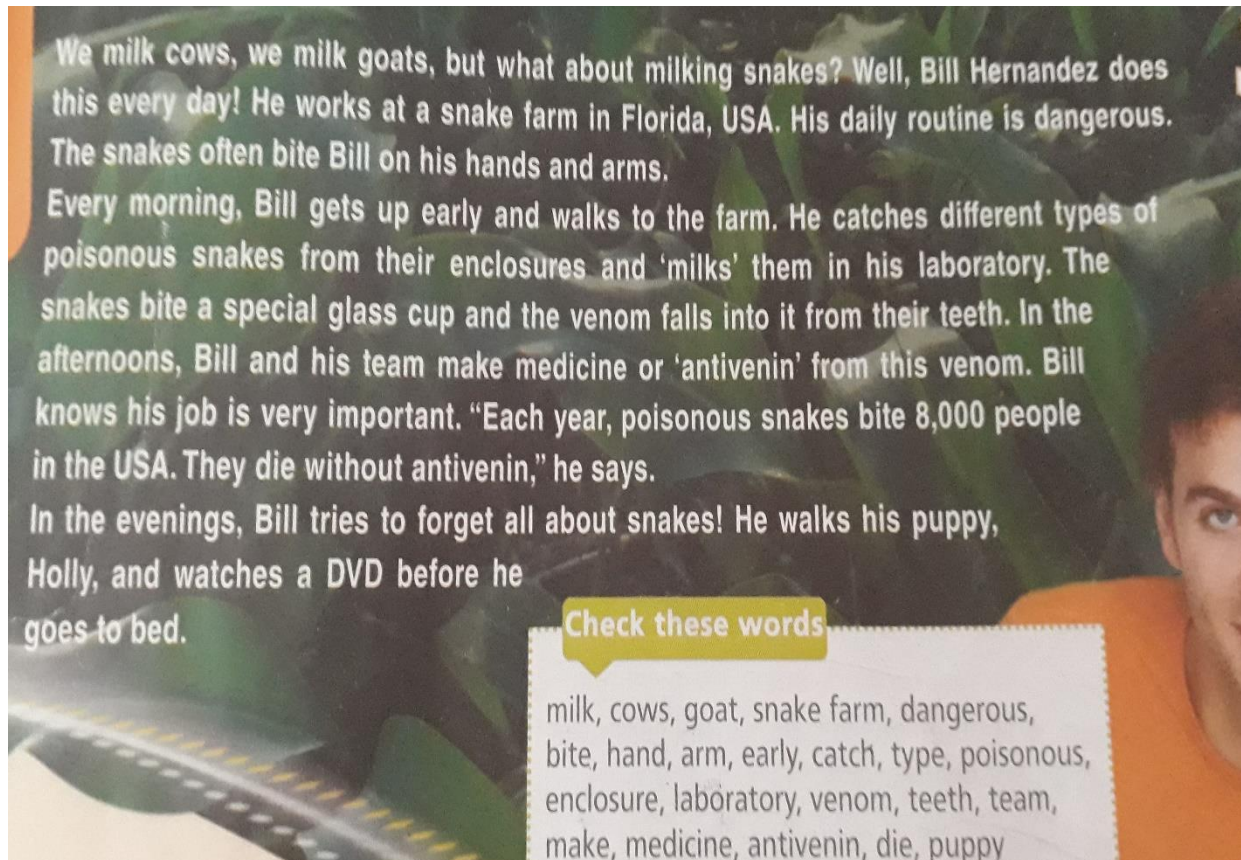


## EL PRESENTE SIMPLE

PROPOSITO: Reconocer en pequeños textos y las rutinas diarias: las acciones, adjetivos, lugares.

MOTIVACION: En el texto subraye las palabras que están en el recuadro.



We milk cows, we milk goats, but what about milking snakes? Well, Bill Hernandez does this every day! He works at a snake farm in Florida, USA. His daily routine is dangerous. The snakes often bite Bill on his hands and arms. Every morning, Bill gets up early and walks to the farm. He catches different types of poisonous snakes from their enclosures and 'milks' them in his laboratory. The snakes bite a special glass cup and the venom falls into it from their teeth. In the afternoons, Bill and his team make medicine or 'antivenin' from this venom. Bill knows his job is very important. "Each year, poisonous snakes bite 8,000 people in the USA. They die without antivenin," he says. In the evenings, Bill tries to forget all about snakes! He walks his puppy, Holly, and watches a DVD before he goes to bed.

**Check these words**

milk, cows, goat, snake farm, dangerous, bite, hand, arm, early, catch, type, poisonous, enclosure, laboratory, venom, teeth, team, make, medicine, antivenin, die, puppy

## EXPLICACION:

El "simple present" se utiliza:

- Para expresar hábitos y rutinas, hechos generales, acciones repetidas o situaciones, emociones y deseos permanentes:  
**I smoke** (hábito); **I work in London** (permanencia); **London is a large city** (hecho general)
- Para dar instrucciones o indicaciones:  
**You walk** for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.
- Para hablar de eventos programados, presentes o futuros:  
Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

- Para referirse al futuro, detrás de algunas conjunciones: *after, when, before, as soon as, until*:  
**He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.**

**¡Cuidado! El "simple present" no se utiliza para hablar de lo que está ocurriendo en este momento.**

### Ejemplos

- **Hábitos y rutinas**  
He drinks tea at breakfast.  
She only eats fish.  
They watch television regularly.
- **Eventos y acciones repetidos**  
We catch the bus every morning.  
It rains every afternoon in the hot season.  
They drive to Monaco every summer.
- **Hechos generales**  
Water freezes at zero degrees.  
The Earth revolves around the Sun.  
Her mother is Peruvian.
- **Instrucciones o indicaciones**  
Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.  
You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.
- **Eventos programados**  
His mother arrives tomorrow.  
Our holiday starts on the 26th March
- **Construcciones de futuro**  
She'll see you before she leaves.  
We'll give it to her when she arrives.

### Formación del "simple present": to think

Afirmativa	Interrogativa	Negativa
I think	Do I think?	I do not think
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think

Afirmativa	Interrogativa	Negativa
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

#### EJERCICIOS:

1. En el texto subraya las acciones.

2. Put the verbs in the parentheses in the simple present. Which express a daily routine? A permanent state?

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. I _____ (listen) to music after school.      | I do - he _____     |
| 2. Matt _____ (like) Reading                    | I work he _____     |
| 3. Tony and Bill _____ (work) in a store.       | I get – up he _____ |
| 4. Sally _____ (walk) to school every day.      | I catch he _____    |
| 5. we _____ live) in a village.                 | I fall he _____     |
| 6. Write the 3rd person singular from the text. | I say he _____      |