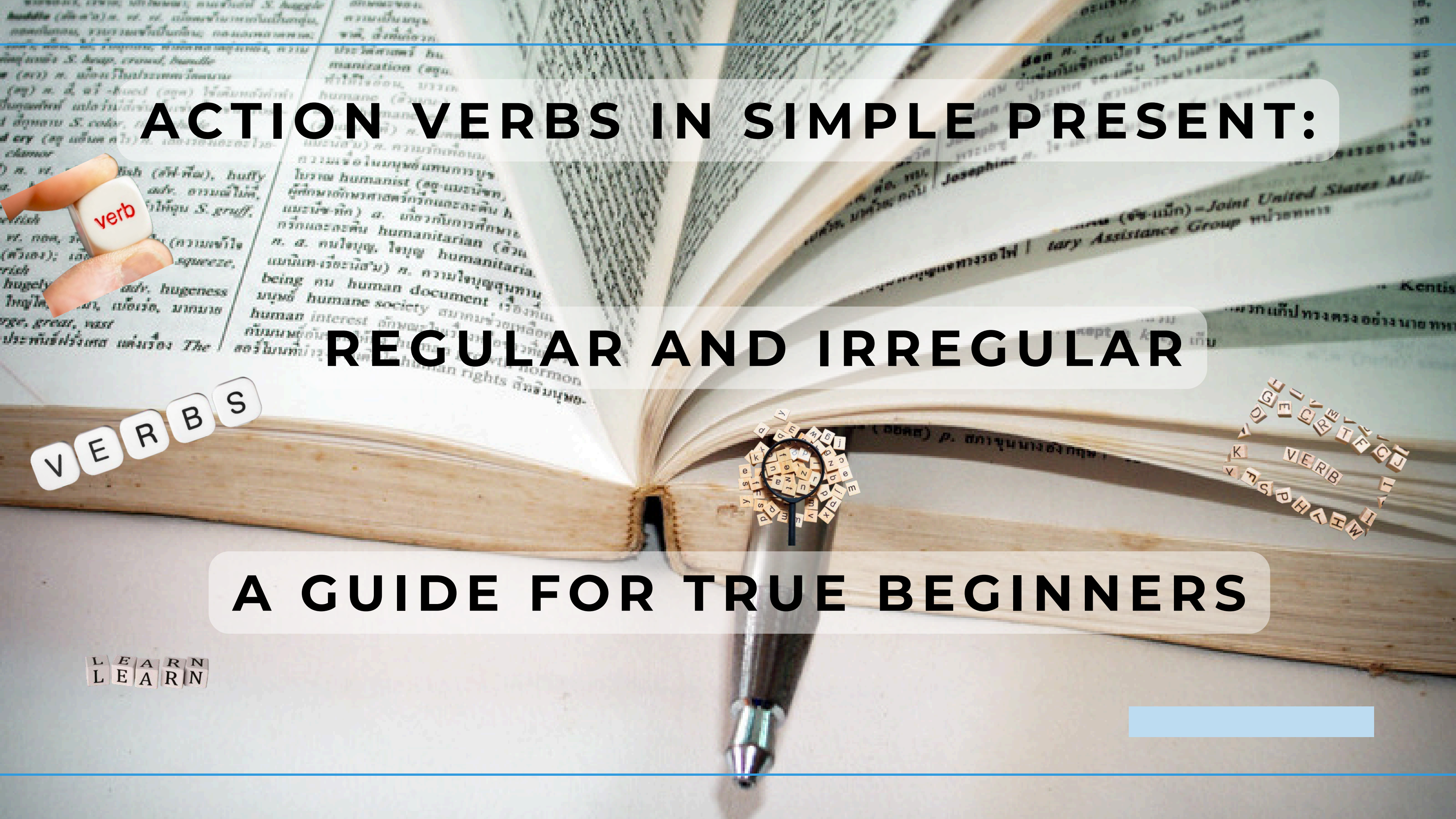


# ACTION VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT:

## REGULAR AND IRREGULAR

### A GUIDE FOR TRUE BEGINNERS





**722 890 5442**

**[www.elac.com.mx](http://www.elac.com.mx)**

**[luis.cordoba@elac.com.mx](mailto:luis.cordoba@elac.com.mx)**

**Mexico City**

**Licenciado Luis Córdoba**

**Instructor Certificado**

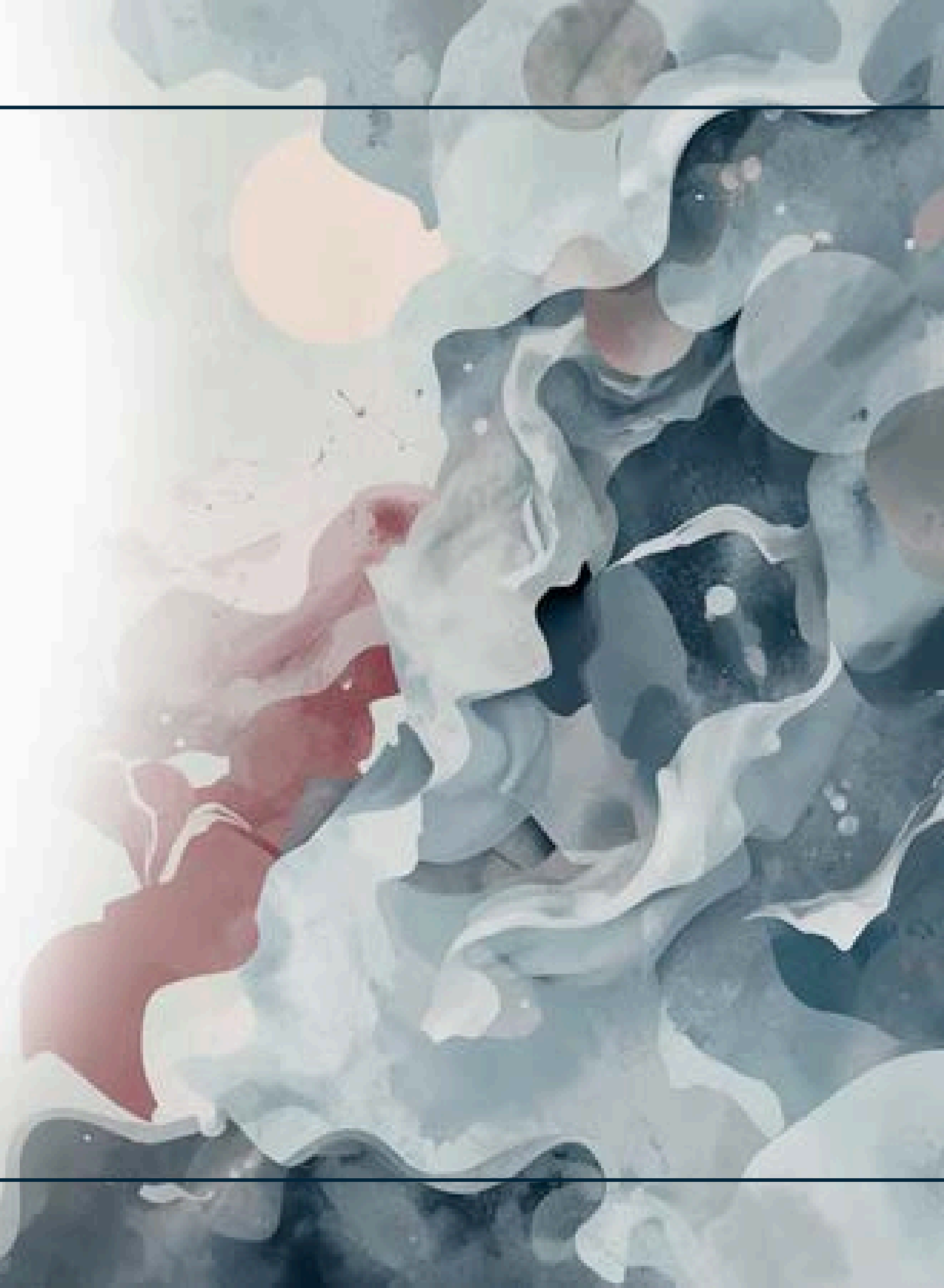
**Competente por Secretaría de  
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**estandar EC0217.01**

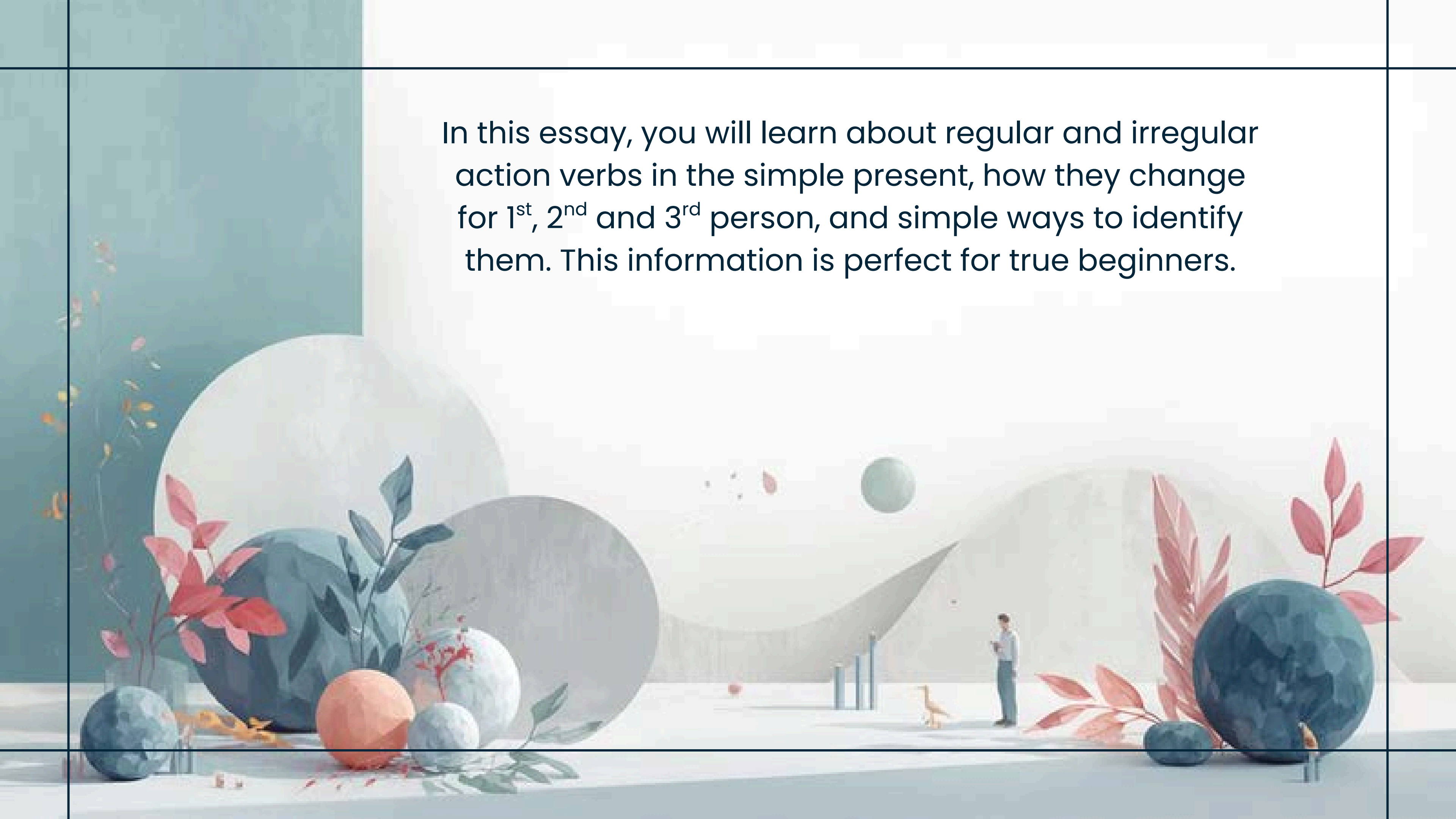
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You already know that action verbs tell us what someone or something does. Words like run, eat, play, write, and sleep are action verbs. Now you will learn how to use these verbs in the simple present tense. The simple present is used for things that happen every day, habits, and general truths. For example: "I eat breakfast every morning" or "The sun rises in the east."



In this essay, you will learn about regular and irregular action verbs in the simple present, how they change for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> person, and simple ways to identify them. This information is perfect for true beginners.





# What is the Simple Present Tense?







## THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE IS USED FOR:

- Habits and routines: I wake up at 7:00 AM every day.
- Facts and general truths: Cats drink milk.
- Things that are true for a long time: She lives in Mexico.

The good news is that in the simple present, most verbs are very easy. The only change you need to remember is adding -s or -es for he, she, and it (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular). All other subjects (I, you, we, they) use the base form of the verb.







## **Regular Verbs in Simple Present**

In the simple present, regular verbs follow a simple pattern. They do not change their spelling except for the -s or -es ending for he, she, it.



## HERE ARE EXAMPLES OF REGULAR ACTION VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT:

| Base Form                                                                                                          | I / You / We / They                                                                                                                | He / She / It                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• walk</li><li>• play</li><li>• eat</li><li>• sleep</li><li>• read</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I walk</li><li>• They play</li><li>• We eat</li><li>• You sleep</li><li>• I read</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She walks</li><li>• He plays</li><li>• It eats</li><li>• She sleeps</li><li>• He reads</li></ul> |

NOTICE THAT THE VERB ITSELF DOES NOT CHANGE IN  
A SPECIAL WAY.

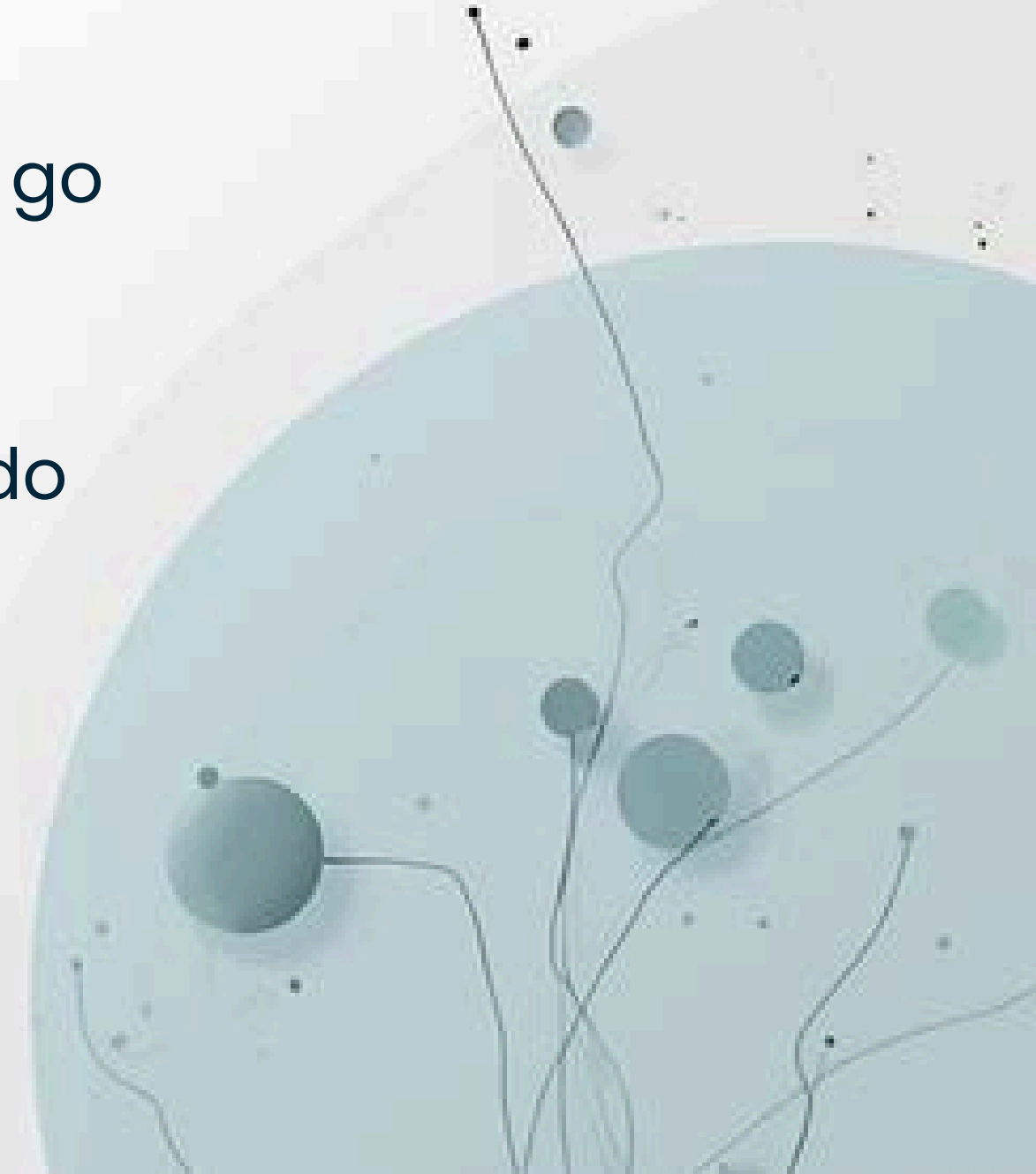
IT SIMPLY ADDS -S (OR -ES) FOR THE THIRD PERSON.

## IRREGULAR VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT

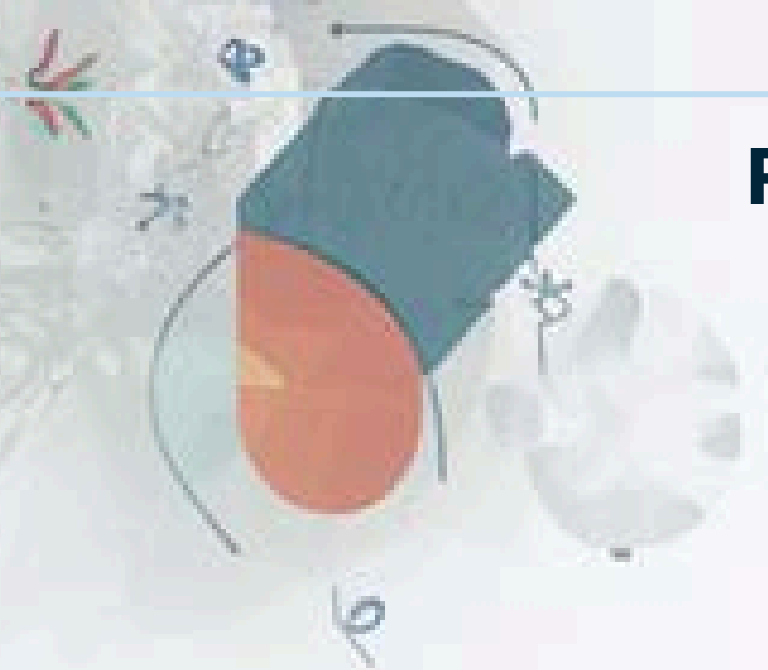
In the simple present, irregular verbs are not very different from regular verbs. The only irregularity happens with the verb TO HAVE, TO GO, TO DO and the verb TO BE (which you already learned). Most other irregular verbs act the same as regular verbs in the simple present: they just add -s or -es for he, she, it.

## HOWEVER, THERE ARE THREE IMPORTANT IRREGULAR VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT THAT YOU MUST MEMORIZE:

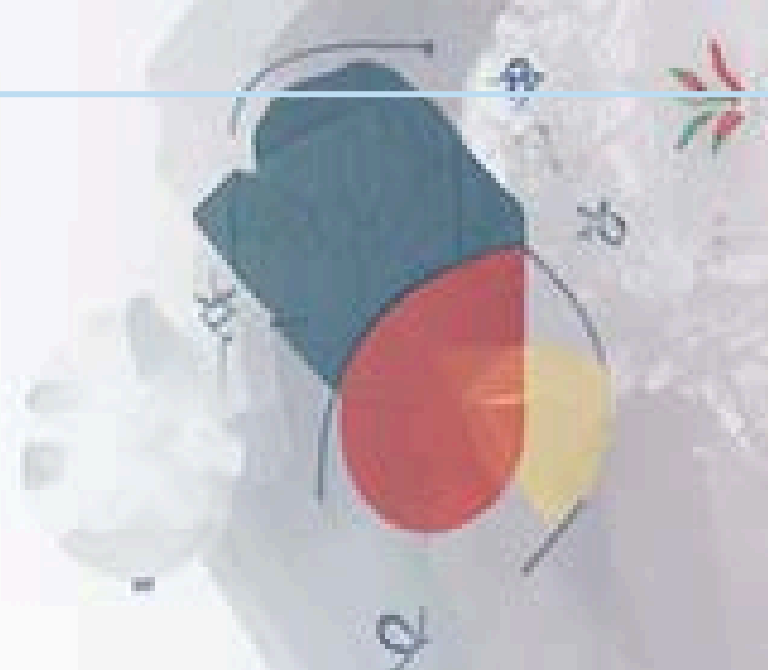
- 1) **TO HAVE** (has) – irregular only for he, she, it
  - I have / You have / He has / She has / It has / We have / They have
- 2) **TO GO** (goes) – irregular only for he, she, it
  - I go / You go / He goes / She goes / It goes / We go / They go
- 3) **TO DO** (does) – irregular only for he, she, it
  - do / You do / He does / She does / It does / We do / They do
- 4) **TO BE** (am, is, are) – completely irregular
  - I am / You are / He is / She is / It is / We are / They are







**FOR ALL OTHER IRREGULAR VERBS  
(LIKE GO, SEE, COME, RUN,  
DRINK),  
THE SIMPLE PRESENT IS EASY:**



- I GO / YOU GO / HE GOES / SHE GOES / IT GOES
- I SEE / YOU SEE / HE SEES / SHE SEES / WE SEE
- I COME / YOU COME / HE COMES / THEY COME

AS YOU CAN SEE, MOST IRREGULAR VERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT ARE ACTUALLY REGULAR IN THEIR PATTERN!

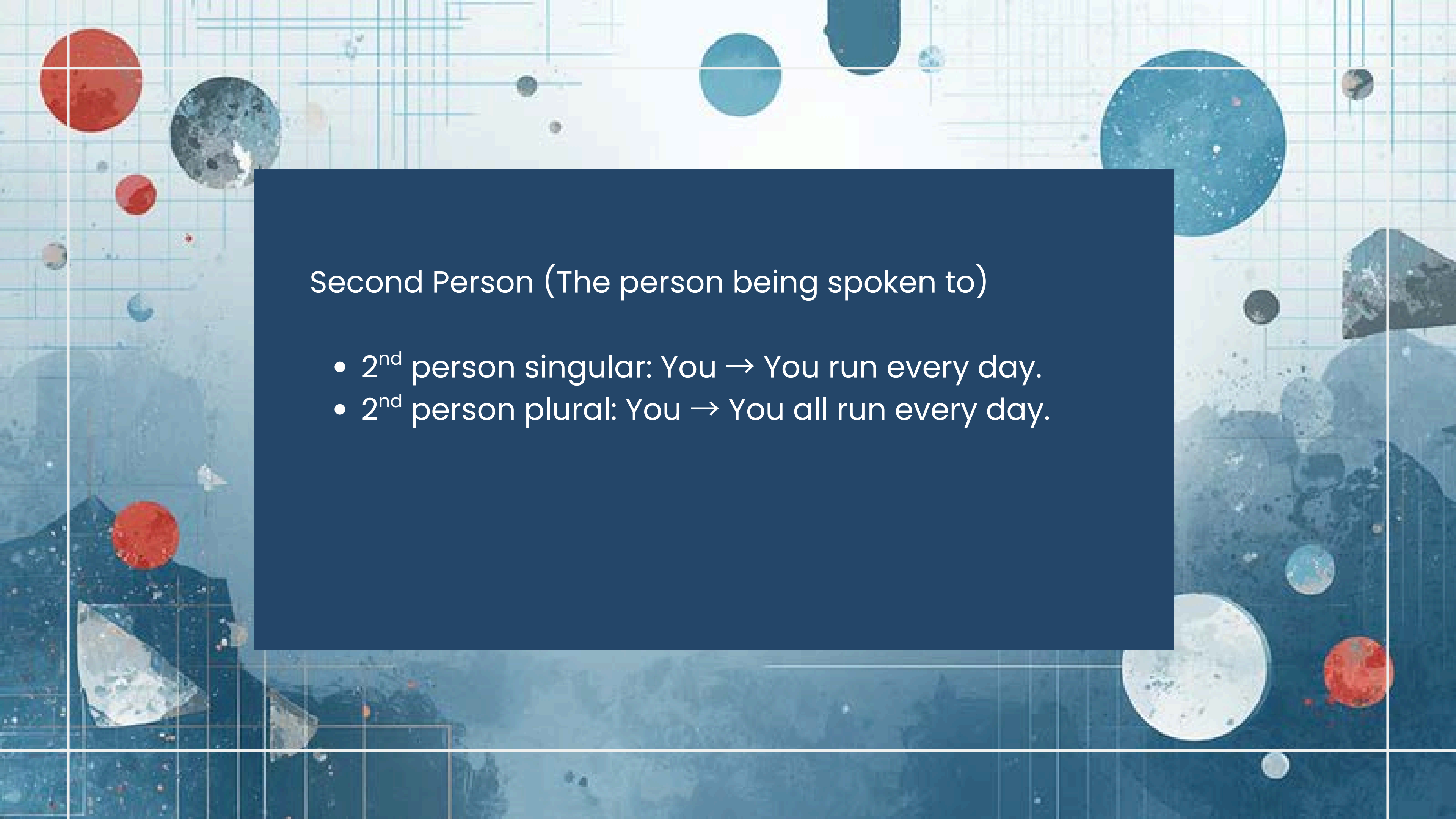
ONLY HAVE, GO, DO AND BE ARE TRULY DIFFERENT.

## 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> Person: The Complete Guide

In English, verbs change based on who is doing the action. There are three persons, each with a singular (one) and plural (more than one) form.

## First Person (The person speaking)

- 1<sup>st</sup> person singular: I → I run every day.
- 1<sup>st</sup> person plural: We → We run every day.

The background of the slide is an abstract composition. It features a light blue grid pattern overlaid on a darker blue, textured background. Scattered throughout are various circular and irregular shapes in shades of red, blue, and grey, resembling planets, moons, or celestial bodies. Some of these shapes have a speckled texture, while others are solid. The overall aesthetic is modern and scientific.

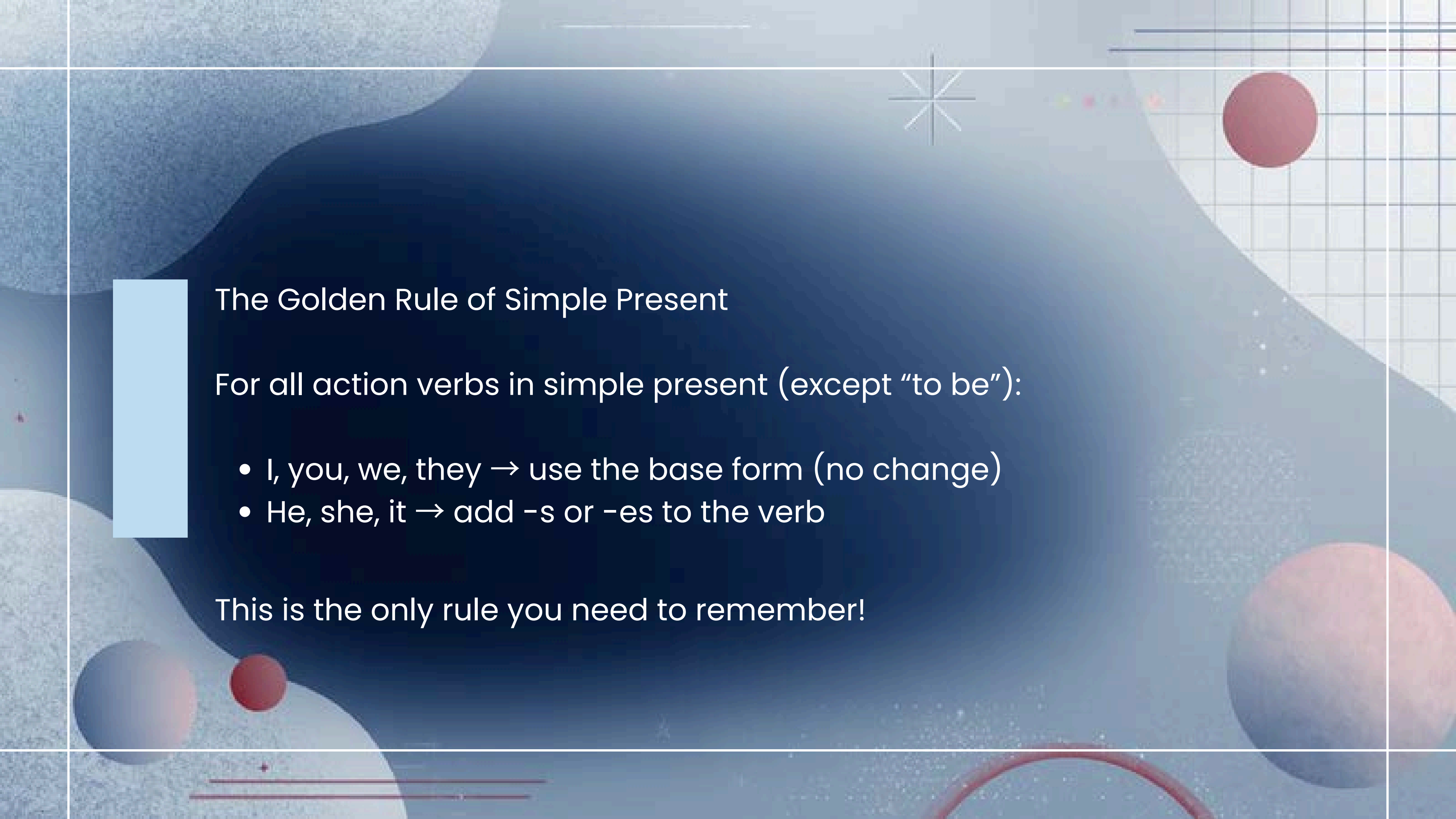
## Second Person (The person being spoken to)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular: You → You run every day.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural: You → You all run every day.



## Third Person (The person or thing being spoken about)

- 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular: He / She / It → He runs every day.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural: They → They run every day.



## The Golden Rule of Simple Present

For all action verbs in simple present (except “to be”):

- I, you, we, they → use the base form (no change)
- He, she, it → add -s or -es to the verb

This is the only rule you need to remember!

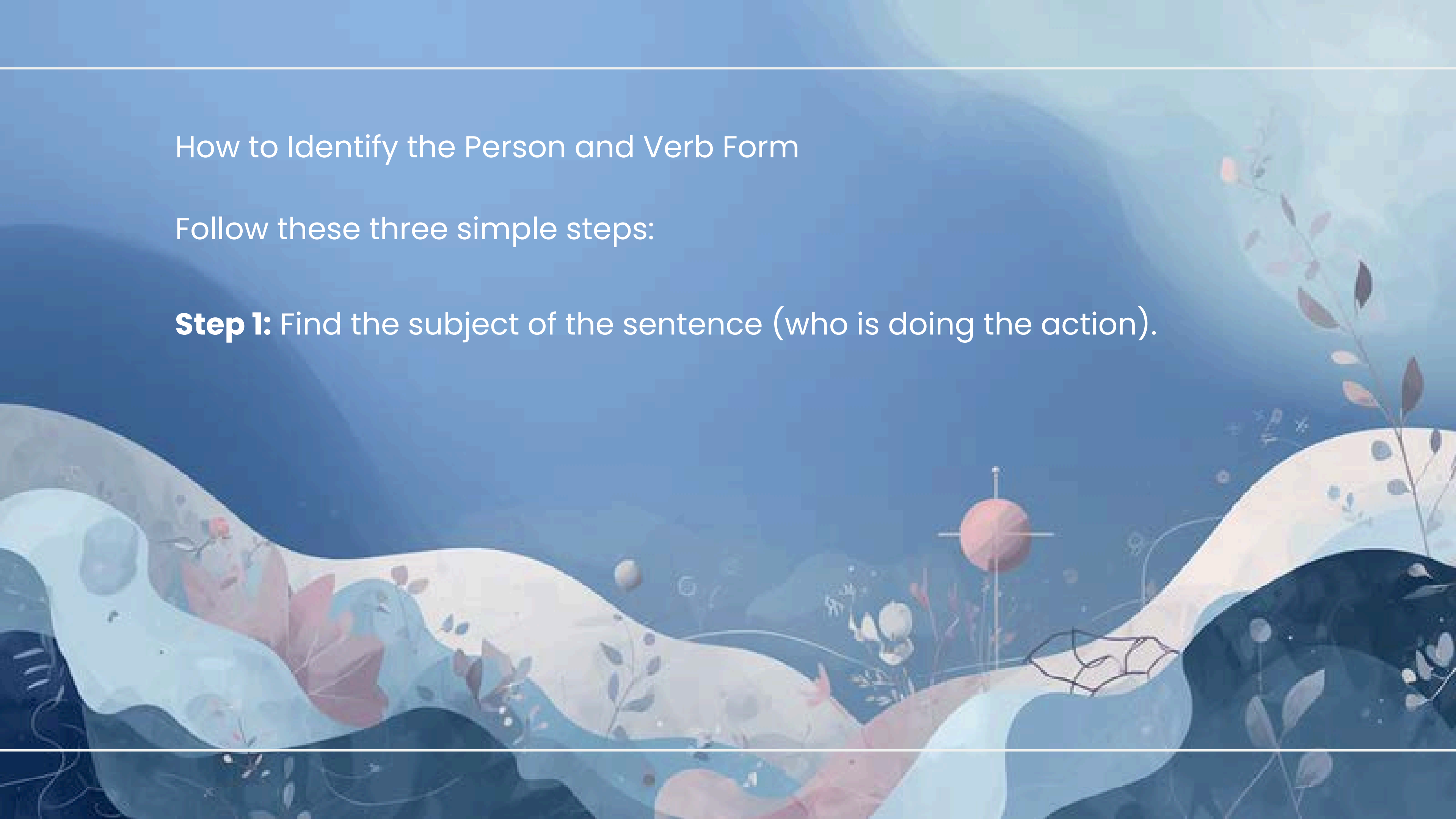
# How to Identify the Person and Verb Form

Follow these three simple steps:

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Follow these three simple steps:

**Step 1:** Find the subject of the sentence (who is doing the action).





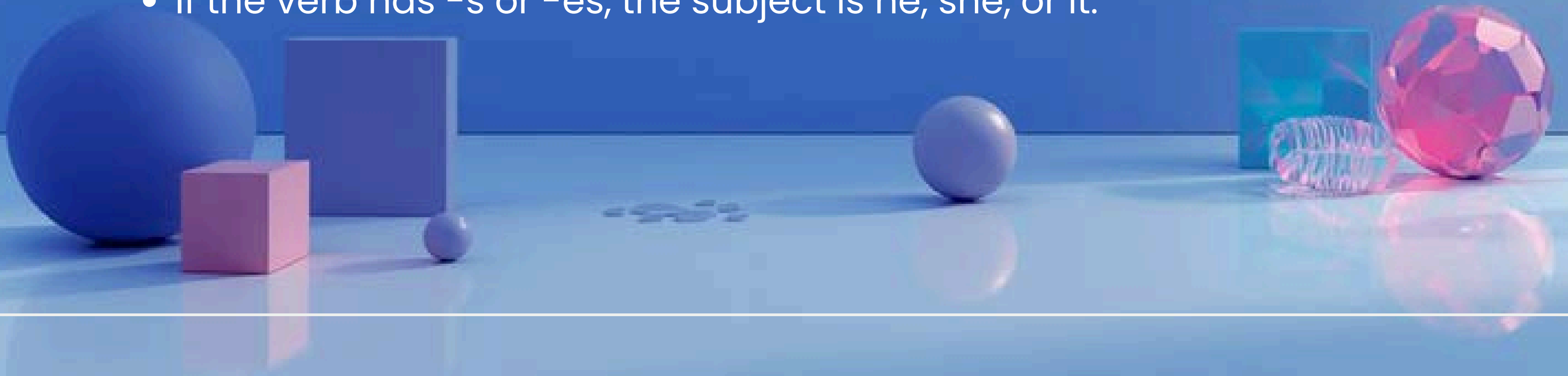
# How to Identify the Person and Verb Form

Follow these three simple steps:

**Step 1:** Find the subject of the sentence (who is doing the action).

**Step 2:** Look at the verb ending.

- If the verb has no -s, the subject is I, you, we, or they.
- If the verb has -s or -es, the subject is he, she, or it.



## How to Identify the Person and Verb Form

Follow these three simple steps:

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- If the verb has no -s, the subject is I, you, we, or they.
- If the verb has -s or -es, the subject is he, she, or it.

**Step 3:** Check the special irregular verbs (am, is, are, has, does).

## Examples:

| Sentence                                                                                                    | Subject                             | Person                                                                          | Why?                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I play soccer.<br>You sing well.<br>He plays soccer.<br>She watches TV.<br>We eat dinner.<br>They run fast. | I<br>You<br>He<br>She<br>We<br>They | 1st singular<br>2nd<br>3rd singular<br>3rd singular<br>1st plural<br>3rd plural | Base form "play," no -s<br>Base form "sing," no -s<br>Has - s: "plays"<br>Has - es: "watches"<br>Base form "eat," no -s<br>Base form "run," no - s |

# Adding -s or -es: Spelling Rules

Here are the simple rules for adding endings to he, she, it:

## **Rule 1: Most verbs add only - s**

- eat → eats
- run → runs
- play → plays
- read → reads



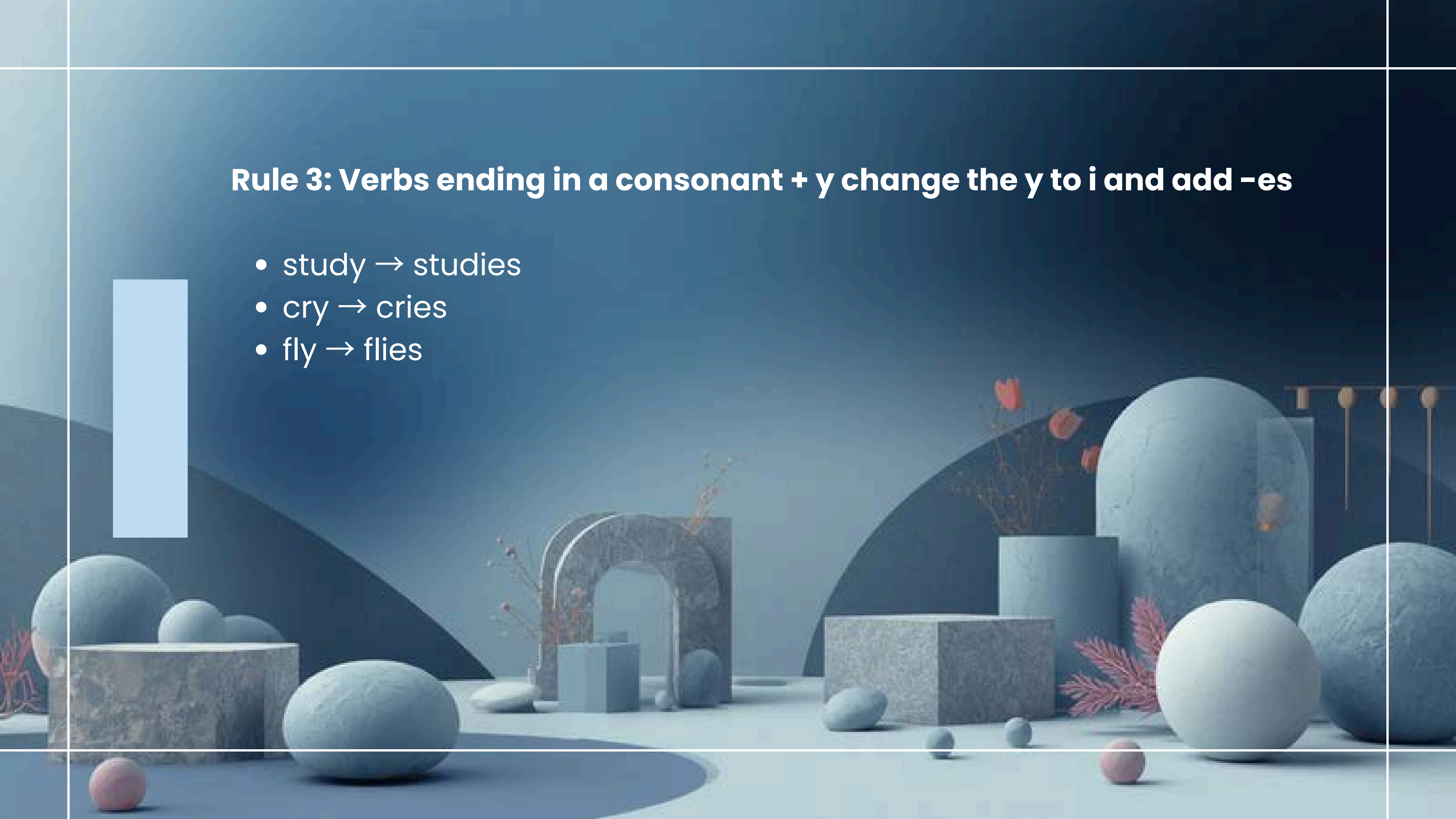
## Rule 2: Verbs ending in s, sh, ch, x, o or z add -es

- kiss → kisses
- wash → washes
- watch → watches
- fix → fixes
- buzz → buzzes
- go → goes
- do → does



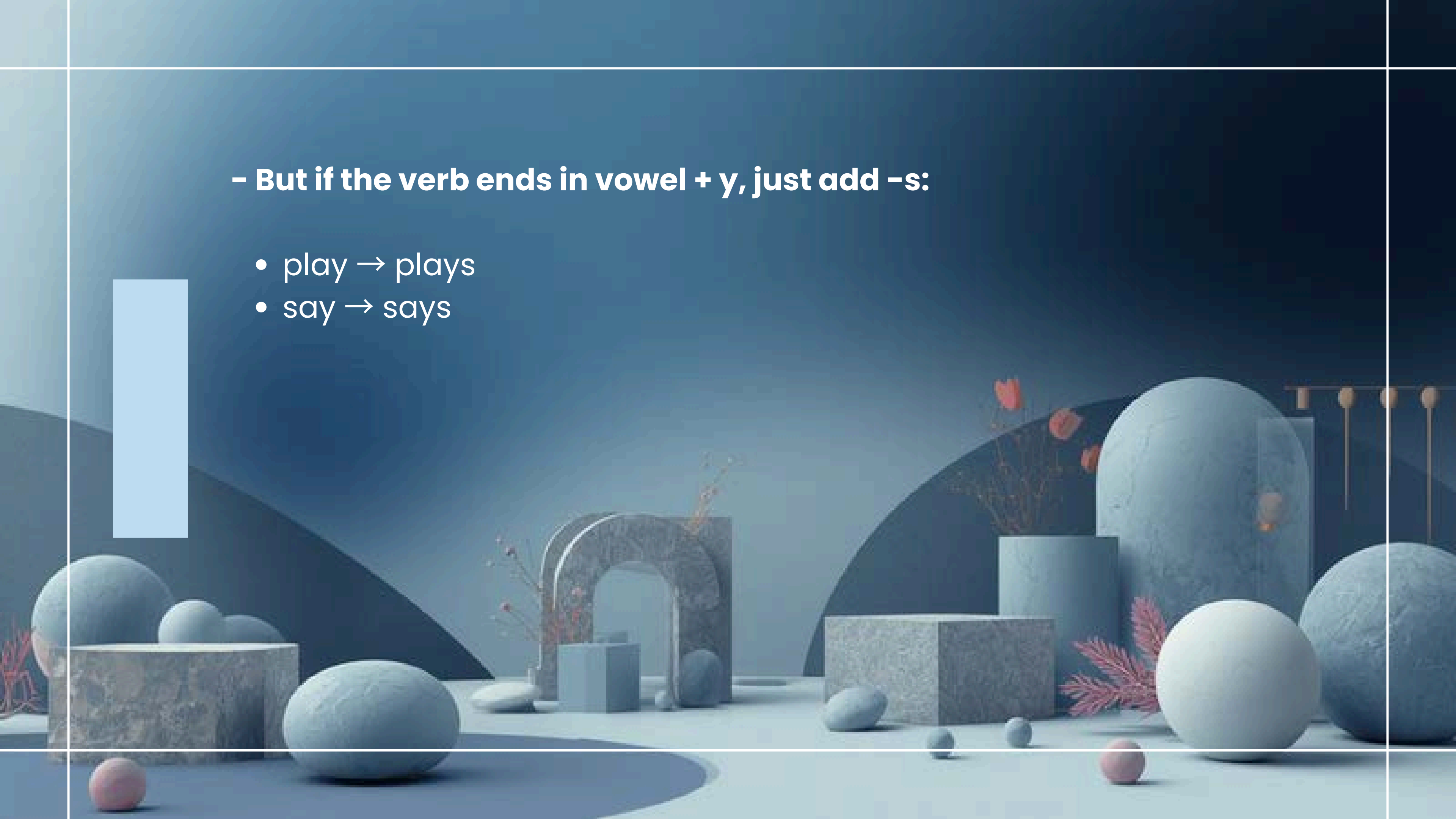
### **Rule 3: Verbs ending in a consonant + y change the y to i and add -es**

- study → studies
- cry → cries
- fly → flies



**– But if the verb ends in vowel + y, just add –s:**

- play → plays
- say → says





**722 890 5442**

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**Mexico City**

**Licenciado Luis Córdoba**

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**Competente por Secretaría de  
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The background features a collage of abstract shapes in muted colors like sage green, terracotta, and dusty blue. Dried, light-colored flowers are scattered throughout, particularly on the left and right sides. A solid light blue horizontal bar is positioned in the top left corner.

# MUCHAS

*gracias*

Octubre 2030